REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1880.

BY

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1881.

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CRIME.



REPORT.

Introductory Remarks.

THE office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by me from the commencement of the year to the 15th February, and by Mr. Lyall from the 16th February to 18th December 1880.

Receipt of Commissioners' reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Rajshahye	Division	31st March 1881.
Burdwan	ditto	7th April "
Bhagulpore	ditto	22nd " "
Presidency	ditto	25th " "
Chittagong	ditto	26th " "
Chota Nagpore	ditto	26th " "
Dacca	ditto	2nd May "
Patna	ditto	3rd " "
Orissa	ditto	7th " "

Sanctioned strength of regular police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police force, as it stood on the 31st December 1880, was—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
Personal Assistant	1
District Superintendents	41*
Assistant Superintendents	32*
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police	1
Total	78
Inspectors	150
Sub-Inspectors	698
Head-constables	2,204
Constables	14,220
European Constables	2
Mounted Constables	32
Total	17,306

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Frontier Police.

	Armed Frontier Guard.	Civil Police.	Total.
Inspector	...	1	1
Subadar-Major	1	...	1
Subadars	5	1	6
Jemadars	6	...	6
Havildar-Major	1	...	1
Havildars	27	10	37
Naiks	42	...	42
Bugle-Major	1	...	1
Buglers	10	...	10
Privates	446	97	543
Total	539	109	648

4. The force, at the end of the year, was below the sanctioned strength by 7 inspectors, 16 sub-inspectors, 27 head-constables, 256 constables, 1 European constable, 1 mounted constable, and 16 privates, or 1·8 per cent. short.

Budget grant.

5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces (including extra grants) was Rs. 37,00,036 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Regular Police	35,42,181
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,57,855
Total	37,00,036

* Exclusive of District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 5,95,600. The grant, Rs. 31,04,436, for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under—

			Rs.
Burdwan	Division	... ...	4,02,617
Presidency	ditto	... ...	4,51,714
Rajshahye	ditto	... ...	3,74,315
Dacca	ditto	... ...	3,99,531
Chittagong	ditto	... ...	2,82,374
Patna	ditto	... ...	4,36,901
Bhagulpore	ditto	... ...	2,79,491
Orissa	ditto	... ...	2,36,553
Chota Nagpore	ditto	... ...	2,23,840
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)		...	17,100
		Total ...	31,04,436

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1880-81, under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table:—

Actual expenditure.

	Heads of charges.	Budget grant for 1880-81.			Actual expenditure.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Inspecting agency	1,21,000	0	0	1,17,555	6	10	......			3,444	9	2
2.	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,74,600	0	0	4,60,576	6	4	......			14,023	9	8
3.	Pay of executive police and establishment	23,74,436	0	0	23,34,787	10	11	......			39,648	5	1
4.	Travelling allowance	66,000	0	0	76,889	4	8	(a) 10,889	4	8	......		
5.	Boat establishment	89,000	0	0	90,639	12	0	(b) 1,639	12	0	......		
6.	Clothing allowance	90,000	0	0	1,13,677	15	4	(c) 23,677	15	4	......		
7.	Petty construction and repairs of police buildings...	70,000	0	0	64,900	0	0	......			5,100	0	0
8.	Official postage	27,000	0	0	25,128	3	3	......			1,871	12	9
9.	Ordnance stores and purchase of tents	20,000	0	0	9,828	13	0	......			10,171	3	0
10.	General contingencies including rewards, rents, country stationery, oil, photographs, extra guards and village police ...	1,40,000	0	0	1,45,148	15	7	(d) 5,148	15	7	....		
11.	Contribution to the Railway and Municipal Police	70,145	0	0	70,145	0	0	......			......		
	Total ...	35,42,181	0	0	35,09,277	7	11	41,355	15	7	74,259	7	8
	Frontier Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,57,855	0	0	1,41,532	7	9	......			16,322	8	3
	Grand Total ...	37,00,036	0	0	36,50,809	15	8	41,355	15	7	90,581	15	11
	Net ...	......			... ..			......			49,226	0	4

(a) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents, which has rendered an increase of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. Much of this excess is also due to the expenditure incurred in consequence of the Sonthal excitement and census operations. An additional grant was obtained and all excesses adjusted.

(b) This increase is due to the grant for boats being less than that which the sanctioned establishment costs.

(c) This excess is a matter of account, the cash realizations from men not having been credited.

(d) The grant for medical stores was budgeted at Rs. 5,000, whereas the Accountant-General, Bengal, has shown in the cost statement an expenditure of Rs. 26,079-7-6 against this credit, and hence the excess, which will be more than covered by savings in the general police budget.

7. The cost of the force, employed on purely police work, may be approximately put down at Rs 21,37,534, or 6·7 pies per head of population. This amount was thus distributed:—

The cost of purely district police.

			Rs.				
Bengal	.	..	12,62,883				
Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	16,740				
Total		...	12,79,623	or	7·3	per head of population.	
Behar	...	...	5,27,101	,,	5·0	ditto	ditto.
Orissa	...	...	1,53,796	,,	6·8	ditto	ditto.
Chota Nagpore		...	1,77,014	,,	10·8	ditto	ditto.

The above figures, when compared with those of 1879, show an increase of Rs. 18,069. This increase may be partly attributed to the chowkidars employed in State Railways having been enlisted as constables, to the extra men entertained for the establishment of a new sub-division at Kandi in the Moorshedabad district, and for the Deputy Magistrate's court at Naraingunge in Dacca; partly to the force set free from the jails at Hazaribagh and Durbhunga having been kept in the reserve; and, lastly, to the police force

allotted to the Kotwalli and Kusba police-stations in Tipperah not having been shown as employed on frontier duty.

Distribution of force. 8. The general distribution is as follows:—

General Police Duties.

Executive strength.

Inspectors (inclusive of Inspector-General's reserve and Chittagong Hill Tracts) ...	147
Sub-Inspectors (inclusive of two officers sanctioned for drugging cases) ...	684
Head-constables	1,910
Constables (inclusive of Inspector-General's reserve)	12,409
European constables	2
Mounted constables	32
Subadar	1
Havildars	10
Privates	97
Total ...	15,292

Guards over Jails and Hajuts.

Head-constables	58
Constables	373

being 1 sub-inspector, 1 head-constable, and 42 constables less than the previous year. The cause of this decrease is explained as follows:—

Decrease.

	Sub-Inspector.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Reduced from the Berhampore lock-up	0	2	8
Backergunge jail	0	0	10
Durbhunga jail	0	0	5
Hazaribagh central jail ..	0	0	8
Ditto European jail ...	1	2	25
Lohardugga jail ...	0	0	5
Khoondmal and Ungool lock-ups in the Gurjhats	0	2	8
Total Decrease ...	1	6	69
Deduct Increase ...	0	5	27
Net Decrease ...	1	1	42

Increase.

	Head-constables.	Constables.
24-Pergunnahs, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum hajuts	2	7
Moorshedabad, Lallbagh hajut ...	1	4
Dacca, Naraingunge hajut ...	1	4
Sarun, Gopalgunge hajut ...	0	3
Sonthal Pergunnahs, Pakour and Jamtara hajuts	0	6
Patna, Dinapore hajut ...	1	3
Total ...	5	27

Revenue Department.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Guards over treasuries	0	0	160	834
Salt Preventive Police	1	7	38	175
Opium Guards	0	1	15	146
Total ...	1	8	213	1,155
Police for supervising trade in Arms— ...	1	2	0	0

Frontier Guards.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Noakholly Frontier	0	1	1	17
Mymensing Frontier	0	0	2	16
Bhagulpore Special Reserve	1	1	8	100
Dacca ditto	1	1	8	100
Moorshedabad ditto	0	1	4	50

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Subadars	6
Jemadars	6
Havildars	28
Naiks	42
Bugle-Major	1
Buglers	10
Privates	446
Total ...	539

Force employed on purely police work.

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

Provinces.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	8,791	70,490	33,331,345	1 to 8·	1 to 3,791
Behar	3,943	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 11·2	1 to 5,177
Orissa	1,244	24,240	4,317,999	1 to 19·5	1 to 3,471
Chota Nagpore	1,295	27,092	3,147,699	1 to 20·9	1 to 2,430
Total ...	15,273	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 10·9	1 to 4,007

Changes in the force.

10. An addition of 2 inspectors, 6 sub-inspectors, 13 head-constables, and 153 constables was made in the following districts for reasons noted against them:—

Districts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Remarks.
Bankoora	1	...	...	...	One inspector was received from Burdwan.
Midnapore	...	...	...	2	For land and river salt preventive establishment, *vide* Government order No. [illegible], dated 13th April 1880. This establishment has been created by abolishing Bhatgura and Tengrakhally pass-stations.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	4	7	Two head-constables and 7 constables for Barrackpore and Dum-Dum hajuts and two jemadars on railway duty enrolled as head-constables.
Moorshedabad	...	2	3	19	Establishment sanctioned for Kandi court treasury and station and for Lallbagh hajut. One railway chowkidar enlisted as constable.
Dinagepore	...	...	...	2	Two chowkidars on railway duty enrolled as constables.
Rajshahye	...	..	...	1	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Rungpore	...	...	...	7	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Bogra	...	...	...	2	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Pubna	...	...	...	9	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Julpigoree	...	...	...	4	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Gya	...	...	...	4	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	4	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Durbhunga	...	...	...	18	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Patna	1	...	1	9	Six chowkidars ditto ditto ditto. One inspector for supervising trade in arms was permanently sanctioned. One head-constable and three constables employed for Dinapore hajut.
Dacca	...	1	1	6	Establishment sanctioned for the court and hajut for the Deputy Magistrate of Narain-gunge.
Sarun	...	...	...	3	Re-entertained for the Gopalgunge hajut.
Chumparun	...	2	...	...	Sanctioned for supervising trade in arms.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	6	For Jamtara and Pakour hajuts.
Moorshedabad special reserve.	...	1	4	50	Sanctioned in Government order No. 915, dated the 23rd February 1880.
Total Increase ...	2	6	13	153	

On the other hand, a reduction of 1 inspector, 4 head-constables, and 47 constables was made in the districts noted below:—

Districts.	Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Remarks.
Burdwan	1	.	...	Reduced and transferred to Bankoora.
Howrah	...	2	8	Milluck and Seebpore outposts were abolished and the savings allotted for increasing the pay of head-constables and constables.
Moorshedabad	...	2	8	Decrease on account of the abolition of the Berhampore lock-up.
Backergunge	..	...	10	Jail guard reduction.
Gurjhat Mehals	...	...	8	Lock-up guards at Ungool and Kundmal abolished.
Hazaribagh	...	...	8	Reduction on account of the central jail being converted into district jail.
Lohardugga	...	..	5	Reduction in the jail guard.
Total Reduction ...	1	4	47	

From the above it will be seen that the net increase amounts to 1 inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 9 head-constables, and 106 constables. This includes 2 jemadars and 58 chowkidars, who are employed on State Railways in Bengal, and whose pay is now met from the police budget.

In Beerbhoom, the outpost at Nowada was abolished, and 1 head-constable and 4 constables saved were added to the Nulhatty police-station.

In Hooghly, the old abolished station of Bydebatty was made into an outpost, the force being taken from the sanctioned allotment of the district.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the outpost at Kantaltollah was abolished, and its force (1 head-constable and 3 constables) was transferred to a new outpost

at Budge-Budge. The police-station at Burranagore has been taken up by the municipality, and the force thus saved has been kept in the reserve pending the orders of Government for dividing the jurisdiction of Barrackpore station. Sanction has since been received. In Pubna, the outpost at Maldah was abolished, the force of 1 head-constable and 4 constables attached to it being withdrawn and incorporated with the reserve. In Dacca, the abolition of the outpost of Keranigunge and the establishment of new outposts at Ghior and Monohurdi occasioned a redistribution of the police force of the district. In Durbhunga, an outpost at Jhanjaipore was established, and manned with 1 head-constable and 4 constables from the Modhoobunee police-station. In Purneah, 2 additional constables were given from the reserve for the Kissengunge court.

The pay of all the six-rupee grade constables of the special reserve at Dacca was raised to Rs. 7. The pay of all the five-rupee grade constables of the special reserve at Bhagulpore was raised to Rs. 6.

Batta allowance.

11. During the year under report, Government in their No. 3678, dated the 5th August 1880, sanctioned the grant of a batta of one rupee per month recommended for constables employed in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Midnapore, with the limitation that the batta should be given only to men of the third and fourth grades when employed in the reserve. The measure has involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 7,572 annually, according to the present strength of the reserves, leaving a considerable balance available out of Rs. 10,000 provided in the police budget estimate for the grant of increased pay to constables in certain districts, on account of the dearness of provisions and the difficulty experienced in keeping up the force to the prescribed strength. The measure has been found to work successfully except in Hooghly.

Municipal police.

12. The following statement will show the strength of the municipal police during the year under report, as compared with the previous year :—

YEARS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not enrolled under Act V.
1879	3	17	355	2	5,926	24
1880	3	17	354	2	5,874	24
Decrease	......	.....	1	......	52	......

Details of changes.

In the Bankoora town 1 head-constable at Rs. 15 was increased. In Beerbhoom, 7 constables were reduced and the pay of one constable was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, and that of 10 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Midnapore, the pay of 16 constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Hooghly, the pay of the head-constable of the Bansberiah town was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. One head-constable at Rs. 10 was sanctioned for the Khanacool union, and the pay of the 49 constables of the three first-class municipalities Hooghly and Chinsurah, Serampore and Ooterparah was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, a new union with an outpost was created at Etenda with a force of 1 fourth grade head-constable and 9 third grade constables. In the Satkhira town, 2 fourth grade constables were abolished, and the pay of the remaining 16 men was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In the south suburban town, a fourth grade head-constable's post was increased and a third grade constable's post was abolished. In the Baduria town, 3 fourth grade constables' posts were abolished in order to raise the remaining 18 men's pay from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

In the Chanduria town, 1 fourth grade constable's post was abolished, and the pay of the remaining six men was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In the Debhata town, the post of a fourth grade constable was abolished, and the pay of the remaining eight men was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In the Bussirhat town, the force was strengthened by 4 third grade constables. In the north suburban town, 1 first grade head-constable and 5 third grade constables were abolished and a fourth grade sub-inspector and a third grade head-constable were entertained. This amounts to a net increase of 1 sub-inspector and 2 head-

constables. It is satisfactory to note that in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs the pay of all the lowest grade of constables was raised to Rs. 7.

In Jessore, the pay of 9 constables was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, and that of 15 from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5.

In Moorshedabad, the Berhampore union was strengthened by the addition of 2 fourth grade constables. A reduction of 2 constables was made in the Jangypore union. The municipal police establishments of the city were reduced by 1 third grade head-constable, 11 third grade constables, and 11 fourth grade constables. In Rajshahye, the pay of 33 constables of the Bauleah town was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Pubna, 1 head-constable of the fourth grade was reduced, and the pay of 1 head-constable was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. In Darjeeling, Kurseong was constituted a municipality and 1 head-constable and 8 constables were entertained. The Furreedpore town police was strengthened by 4 constables and Madaripore by 1; while the services of 1 head-constable and 23 constables were dispensed with owing to the abolition of the Sodepore union. In Backergunge, the pay of 3 constables of the Perozepore union was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, and that of the constables of the Bowful union from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. In Mymensingh, the pay of 20 constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In Patna, 3 constables were reduced from Mahomedpore town, 6 from Makamah, and 2 from Nowada. In Gya, 10 constables at Rs. 5 were added to the Gya town, and the force of the Tikaree town was increased by 5 constables at Rs. 5. In Shahabad, the Bhojepore union was abolished, and its force of 1 constable at Rs. 8 and 11 at Rs. 4 was reduced. In the town of Sasseeram the pay of 1 constable was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 and two men on Rs. 5 were reduced. In Nasrigunge town one man on Rs. 4 was reduced, and the pay of 5 constables of the Chowsa union was reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3.

In Mozufferpore, 2 constables were reduced from the Mehnar town.

In Durbhunga, 3 head-constables were reduced and 4 constables increased.

In Monghyr, the services of the sub-inspector employed in the town police were dispensed with.

In Cuttack, the pay of the 3 head-constables was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and 2 extra constables were sanctioned for the cantonment.

In Lohardugga, Palkote union was abolished and 6 constables at Rs. 4 were reduced.

In the Gurwah union, 1 constable at Rs. 7 was promoted to Rs. 8.

In Manbhoom, the pay of 6 constables of the town of Purulia was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6

Casualties in the Municipal Police.

13. The casualties in the municipal police show a decrease of 5·1 per cent., being 19·7 against 24·8 per cent. in 1879.

Discharges, resignations, and desertions were 10·7, or a decrease of 2·4 per cent. when compared with 1879.

Deaths amounted to 2·3; dismissals 6·2, and discharges on pension and gratuity ·5.

The percentage of deaths shows a decrease of 1 per cent.; dismissals 1·5 per cent.; and that of discharges on pension and gratuity ·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that the casualties under all the heads decreased.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the casualties of the year under report, as compared with those of the year preceding, show a general improvement. The cause of this is chiefly attributed to the increase of pay of the municipal constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month, and to the taking of active measures throughout the year in prosecuting men for overstaying leave beyond the prescribed limit, and for desertion.

The casualties in Howrah do not show much improvement. There is no doubt that the municipal police suffer from bad health to a very great extent, and this is one of the causes why the service is so unpopular. No one, but up-country men, will accept appointments as constables in the force, and when these men get sick, as most of them do before they get acclimatized, they become frightened, resign, go off home and give the district a bad name for unhealthiness. The District Superintendent has paid great attention

to the matter himself, and has done all he can to get more barrack accommodation and new wells for good drinking-water.

Lighting the streets in municipalities.

14. With the following exceptions no action appears to have been taken in the matter:—

In Patna, the whole of the main road and two of the principal side-roads are lighted throughout.

During the past year a considerable change for the better has been effected in the lighting up of this city by more than one-third of the 300 and odd lamps in use having good kerosine oil-burners substituted for the old castor oil ones. It is contemplated to introduce kerosine oil throughout, and then, if funds will admit of it, to make use of the old oil lamps in the portions of the city now unlighted. The introduction of the new burners for the remaining lamps will be carried out in 1881.

The Monghyr municipality is lighted by 40 lamps.

In the municipality of Gya 151 street-lamps have been set up and each constable is supplied with a bulls-eye lantern, which he lights in dark nights.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the Baraset municipality has sanctioned Rs. 800 for the purpose.

In Durbhunga, 50 lights were added to those previously supplied.

The streets in the Burdwan town are lighted in very many places with kerosine lamps and the number of lamps increases yearly.

In Raneegunge, the municipality has just commenced to give lights.

In Culna, arrangements are being made, and I understand lights will be started this year.

In Rajshahye, 38 lamps were put up in the principal streets of Bauleah town.

In Moorshedabad, some of the streets at Berhampore are lighted with kerosine lamps, which is a vast improvement on the former oil-burners, and twelve new lights have been fixed connecting two main streets. The question of lights has been better attended to generally during the year under review by the chairmen of the municipalities themselves. Lamps are now better trimmed and burn throughout the night, whereas formerly the lights used to go out shortly after midnight.

The town of Howrah is very fairly lighted, and no special action in the matter is necessary.

Nine new lights were put up in the Hooghly and Chinsurah municipality. There are lights in the Serampore and Bydabatty municipalities, but they are not numerous.

There are at present only 20 lights in the Jessore municipality.

The town of Mozufferpore is lighted with oil lamps.

Attention is gradually being paid to the subject, but I wish to point out that the addition of a few lamps in a town, distributed over a large area does no good whatever in the way of securing protection to the inhabitants from the depredations of thieves. Concentration of lighting operations is what is required, and it is not to be expected that with the limited funds at the disposal of municipalities, a whole town can be lighted properly in one year. But much real good can be done, if attention is devoted to the thorough lighting of one or more mohullas in a town each year. The mohullas in which burglaries are chiefly committed might be selected first for experiment, and I am convinced that if such places are thoroughly lighted up crime will be found to diminish. Thieves will be gradually thrown back upon localities where their operations cannot be seen. Attention can then be directed to such localities and lighting gradually extended.

Burdwan Division.

15. *Rural Police.*—In this division the Act has been considerably extended during the year. The Commissioner's opinion about the Act has been very much modified since he has been in the Burdwan Division, and has seen the Act working well. He remarks that "in spite of numerous drawbacks there is no doubt that the Act is taking firmer hold in this division, and in some places may even be said to have been successful."

Presidency Division.

16. In the 24-Pergunnahs, it is stated that there has been a vast improvement in every way effected by the new Act. Offences are no longer concealed, and are reported with much greater punctuality. The chowkidars are better and more regularly paid than before, and they now care for their appointments, whereas formerly

it was difficult to fill up vacancies when they occurred. As a rule, the punchayats co-operate with the police, and endeavour to keep their accounts properly, and pay up the chowkidars punctually.

From Nuddea, the report is not so favourable. It is reported that the attendance of chowkidars has been fairly regular, and that crime has been regularly and punctually reported. The accounts kept by punchayats are still defective, and the only defect is the ensuring prompt payment of chowkidars' wages, which is still a matter of much difficulty. The realization of arrears of chowkidars' pay through peons, instead of the police, is stated not to have worked well. "In some instances peons have colluded with punchayats and false receipts have been produced, while in some cases the peons have been suspected of extorting money both from punchayats and chowkidars. The speedy realization of the chowkidars' dues has not been attained; indeed, it is observed that their pay is more in arrears than at the close of 1879, when the police were entrusted with the work."

In Jessore, it is reported the chowkidars are better and more punctually paid than before. But the Magistrate is of opinion that accounts are not properly kept by punchayats: "they still work reluctantly, except those who want to exercise a little control over their co-villagers by virtue of the Act empowering them to report cases, and help in the detection and prosecution of offences. Often they use this power to serve their private ends, and take advantage of their position as the heads of the village. Thus reports of crime, instead of coming instantly after the occurrence in an unvarnished state, generally come after some delay which has been occasioned by the chowkidars first going to the village punchayat, who often holds a preliminary irregular enquiry. The punchayat not unfrequently cause a report to be sent in modifying, suppressing, and colouring the facts so as not to compromise the safety of the persons charged. The facts get distorted, and in fact all sorts of mischief are often done which would spoil a good case, even when detection follows through the exertions of the police." This description of the action of the punchayat I can thoroughly endorse.

In Moorshedabad, the Chowkidari Act continues, it is reported, to work well. The punchayats are now more familiar with their accounts, and thoroughly understand how to bring defaulting tax-payers to task. The chowkidars being more regularly paid, their attendance at the stations is also more regular. They are also stated to give more assistance in looking after budmashes, whose movements are strictly watched. I regret that I cannot confirm this statement as to the strict supervision of bad characters in Moorshedabad. I visited the district not long ago, and in five or six thanas found the supervision of bad characters to be a farce, and the recorded entries of enquiries made to be purely fictitious.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the working of the Act has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. "That there are drawbacks to it, cannot be denied; but that it has its compensating advantages is equally true. The advisability of realizing arrears of chowkidars' pay through special peons in preference to the police seems at present a moot point. In some districts, where police work is heavy, I should certainly be in favour of the former agency, but in lighter districts, I should be inclined to think the latter would be the most satisfactory."

I have no doubt that the police realize arrears much more effectually than peons, and I have no objection to undertake the work if the police are paid for doing it, *i.e.*, if the fees now paid to peons are made over to the Police Department. The amount would probably enable me to strengthen the police at thanas where arrears are heavy.

Rajshahye Division.

17. The Act is now in force wholly, or in part, in all districts of the division, except Darjeeling, for some parts of which district it is unfitted, and in other tracts of which its introduction must for special reasons be postponed.

In Dinagepore, the Act is said to work well.

In Rajshahye the proceedings of the punchayats are said to be unsatisfactory, and it is reported that the average number of chowkidars, whose wages are kept in arrears, is about one-fourth of the entire force of rural police. The punchayats look upon the work as forced upon them, and they either do not care to collect the tax, or do it in a most perfunctory manner so that they have no money to pay the chowkidars. The Magistrate remarks that "the remedy for

this evil is entirely in the hands of the officers in charge of police-stations. If they keep a close and constant supervision over the punchayats, explain as often as feasible the law to them and to the villagers (rate-payers), look into the accounts monthly, impress upon the punchayats the utility of the system and the penalty the law provides for their neglect and default in payment, and put them into the way of making payments regularly, much improvement will no doubt result." Rajshahye was the district in which the Act was first introduced, and in this district it was reported to be successfully worked. The above facts as to the manner in which the chowkidars are paid, and the punchayats perform their duties, after nearly ten years' experience of the Act, is not encouraging. I entirely approve of the police doing everything in their power to help the Magistrate in working the Act, but, from his remarks, it seems to me that the Magistrate expects too much from officers in charge of police-stations. He in reality throws the whole burden of working the Act, of instructing, controlling and threatening the punchayats, upon the sub-inspector in charge of a thana. If the punchayats are so ignorant of the law, and of their very simple duties under it, after ten years' working of the Act, the provisions of the law can hardly have been acted up to by Magistrates who introduced it. In section 3 it is enacted that "no punchayat shall be appointed in any village, until some officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate shall in personal communication with the residents in such village or some of them, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayat."

In Pubna, it is stated that there has been much improvement in attendance and punctuality in reporting. The conduct of the village punchayats is improving, and the chowkidars are paid more regularly than in former years. Such regularity in payment is stated to be due in a great measure to arrears of pay having been recovered through court peons, instead of, as before, through the police. The office of punchayat is said to be as much detested as ever, and the registers are kept as irregularly as in previous years. This is said to be more the result of ignorance than dishonesty, as most punchayats are very imperfectly educated.

In Bogra, it is reported that great attention has been paid to the subject of realization of arrears of chowkidars' wages. A practice has been introduced with success of making the punchayats pay up arrears at the thana in the presence of police officers. I remember pointing out to the Magistrate of Bogra, when I visited the district last year, that this practice was irregular, and that he had no power legally to enforce such an order of attendance on the part of the punchayats. If these arrears of chowkidars' wages have been thus realized, the collections have been made by a process which, in my opinion, is not warranted by law. It is reported that the chowkidars are now regularly paid, and that their attendance at the thana is regular. It is stated that the chowkidars are not paid monthly, but that the chowkidar does not object to this, and that payment at intervals of two or three months also commends itself to the punchayats, as they are thereby saved the trouble of attending at the thana every month, under the irregular practice on which I have remarked above.

In Rungpore, the Magistrate believes that the register of attendance of chowkidars is not written up daily, but at irregular intervals. He notices that few complaints are made by rate-payers against punchayats, or by punchayats against rate-payers. He is of opinion that so long as payments are to be made monthly, and not according to *kists*, it will be impossible for the chowkidars to be paid with regularity, and that until payments are regularly made, regular attendance on the part of chowkidars cannot be expected. From these remarks, I gather that in Rungpore the punchayats pay the chowkidars irregularly, and are not compelled by the Magistrate to perform the duties laid down in the Act. This accounts for the mutual good feeling between punchayats and rate-payers, the chowkidars' interests being ignored by both parties.

In Julpigoree, the Deputy Commissioner "has little to complain of in regard to attendance and regularity of payment by punchayats, both of which are fairly good." In the matter of detection of crime the rural police are particularly weak, many of the chowkidars being ignorant of the names, personal appearances, or residences of bad characters residing in the immediate

neighbourhood. This clearly points to insufficient supervision of chowkidars on the part of station police-officers and of the District Superintendent. When the chowkidars are so ignorant of their chief duty, it shows that they are never questioned as to the state of crime when they attend at the thana, and the records of enquiries as to bad characters in the thana books are probably fictitious. This matter will be looked into.

Dacca Division.

18. The Act is in force in all districts of the division, except Mymensing. The average pay of each chowkidar is stated to be as follows:—In Dacca Rs. 40 per annum; in Furreedpore Rs. 34; in Backergunge Rs. 29. It, therefore, appears that in the two latter districts the provisions of section 12 of the Act must have been disregarded. Under that section no chowkidar appointed under the Act should receive less than Rs. 3 per month.

In Dacca, the District Superintendent reports that chowkidars receive their pay with more regularity than before, although not with the regularity contemplated by the Act; but that the punchayats are neglectful of their duty, hardly keeping accounts at all, and evincing great unwillingness to enforce payments of rate by distraint. The improvement in the regularity of attendance of chowkidars is said to be due to prosecutions and punishments for neglect reported by the police, but the chowkidars are said to be negligent in the matter of looking after bad characters. The Magistrate, however, does not endorse this opinion. He says, "we must not expect perfect punctuality in the collection of rates. The chowkidars are paid with greater regularity than they were before the introduction of the system. The post of chowkidar is now a more valuable one than it was, and if better work is not got out of the chowkidars than formerly, it is because the District Superintendent does not insist on this being so." The District Superintendent, however, from the remarks given above appears to have simply detailed the actual state of matters existing, and he seems to have reported the chowkidars for neglect of their duties, which is all that he can do.

In Furreedpore, the chowkidars are stated to have decidedly improved in their attendance at the thana, and in reporting crime. The great difficulty experienced in this district is in securing the punctual payment of the men, and in the keeping of honest accounts by the punchayats, who, with very few exceptions, keep no accounts at all. This shows that in a district where the pay of the chowkidar is less than the lowest rate fixed by law, and where even the payment of that sum is not secured to him with regularity, there is still improvement in attendance and reporting of crime on the part of chowkidars, the result doubtless of the chowkidars knowing that they will be punished for non-attendance, or neglect to report crime.

In Backergunge, there has not been much improvement as to regularity of payment of chowkidars. The pay of the men is often three, four, and five months in arrears. The fact of these arrears is regularly brought to the notice of the Magisterial authorities, but without much perceptible effect. The Magistrate, however, states that the men are generally paid after the main harvest of the year, and without reference to quarterly instalments, and that they are generally quite content to wait till then. The punchayats either keep no accounts, or keep them for show only. According to these remarks, the Act is not worked in Backergunge in accordance with its provisions.

The Commissioner notes generally that he has observed, in inspecting, that attendance of chowkidars is much better, and the working of the Act more successful in some sub-divisions of districts than others. "When the sub-divisional officer takes an interest in it, the Act works fairly, attendance at the thanas is fairly regular, and the pay not much in arrear. But where the sub-divisional officer leaves the whole business to the police, the Act is a failure."

Chittagong Division.

19. The working of the Act is mentioned by the Commissioner in the following terms:—"The Magistrates and District Superintendents of all the three districts report that chowkidars and punchayats have, on the whole, given satisfaction during the year under report, though there is still room for much improvement. Chowkidars have regularly attended police-stations, and fairly well reported crime, where punchayats were not interested. The pay of the chowkidars has been disbursed with greater regularity. In Noakholly, the

Magistrate, Mr. Westmacott, takes special interest in the working of the Chowkidari Act, and in seeing that the punchayats do their duty, and his exertions have not been without result. If a Magistrate, during his cold weather tour, takes a personal interest in the matter, there is no doubt he can cause a marked improvement in the working of the Chowkidari Act. Much no doubt remains to be done to perfect the system, but a great improvement has been already effected."

20. The Commissioner reports that he has received encouraging reports from almost all the districts regarding the working of the Act. In Patna, Major Ramsay reports that the chowkidars have begun to give valuable aid in the detection of crime and the arrest of offenders. This is attributed to Major Ramsay's system of arranging and regulating chowkidars' visits to thanas, and extracting and systematizing information derived from them. The Commissioner describes the system at length. I have had it tried in other districts, and it has, on the whole, not been favourably reported on. I suspect that there is not so much in the system as in the man who works it. Major Ramsay has devoted an amount of time and attention to the working of the Act, or rather I should say to the working of the chowkidars without reference to the Act, for which he deserves the highest credit, and it is to his personal exertions I believe that the system owes its success. Whether the system can be worked on its own merits elsewhere successfully I am not yet prepared to say. I doubt whether many District Superintendents or station officers can afford the time which Major Ramsay has devoted to this very important work. I intend to reconsider the question of the further extension of this system during the year. Major Ramsay's views as to the value of the Act generally remain, I believe, unaltered.

Patna Division.

In Gya, the Act is reported to have worked smoothly throughout the year. "It has only been necessary to put pressure upon the punchayats to ensure production of faultless accounts and assurances on all sides that the chowkidars had been paid in full. There is reason, however, to doubt whether the chowkidars receive payment in full, although there can be little question that they are better paid than formerly."

From Shahabad it is reported that "with all its faults the Act is undoubtedly an improvement on Regulation XX, and the proof of this is that the men under the old system would all give their eyes to be placed under the Act."

In Mozufferpore, the chowkidars are stated to be paid, on the whole, with fair regularity, and, contrary to the Magistrate's former experience, he had not received any complaints against the chowkidari assessments.

From Durbhunga come complaints that the chowkidars are not paid regularly.

In Sarun, the Act has really been introduced for the first time by the Magistrate, Mr. MacDonnell; its previous existence was a farce. I quote Mr. MacDonnell's remarks as to the changes introduced, which it is reported have been attended with the best results:—"I am enabled to report that the steps taken have been productive, on the whole, of very satisfactory results. It was found necessary to alter the constitution of almost every punchayat in the district, and to exclude or exempt the numerous low caste uninfluential men who had been formerly nominated to it, because in every likelihood, they could not buy exemption from the police, whose services were injudiciously utilized in forming punchayats in the first instance. It next became necessary to collect as much of the arrears as was allowable, and this was generally effected. During my recent tour, I believe I inspected every chowkidar in the district, save the chowkidars in the Darowli thana, which I have not yet found time to visit; and although I must discount the tendency of chowkidars in some instances to confess payment which had been only promised, to please their punchayats, I still am able to state my belief that the several chowkidars are now paid with creditable punctuality. They are not indeed, and it is hopeless to expect they will be, paid monthly as the law requires. They are usually paid quarterly, and I think it desirable the law should be corrected or modified so as to legalise quarterly payments. Monthly payments pre-suppose the retention of a fund in the hands of a member of the punchayat: if, as often happens, he is in want of money, he appropriates the fund, and then denies ever having

received it. Cases of this sort have happened. Quarterly payments, after quarterly collections, would obviate such inconveniences."

'It is most satisfactory to learn that the first step has been taken in Sarun to give the Act a chance of working, by the appointment of competent punchayats, and it would have a very great effect on the administration of the system, if Magistrates generally would take the trouble which Mr. MacDonnell has taken, to secure the presence of respectable members of village society on the punchayats. If Government were to call for a return showing the castes and professions of members of village punchayats, I make bold to say that in many districts would be found numbers of those "low caste or uninfluential" men whom Mr. MacDonnell has found it necessary to exclude or exempt from serving on punchayats, and whose presence on the punchayat make it an institution distasteful to any respectable member of village society.

In Chumparun, there has been shown a continued improvement in the organization of the chowkidars, as shown by the increased promptness and regularity with which cases are reported, and intelligence regarding the movements of bad characters communicated. The chowkidars have, however, not been so regularly paid as last year.

In connection with the working of the Act in Behar, I wish to point out that, admitting for the sake of argument progress in regularity of attendance and payment of chowkidars, we shall make no real advance in getting effective assistance in repressing or detecting crimes against property, so long as the village watchmen continue to be so largely drawn from the criminal classes. The classes which commit crimes against property in Behar are Dosadhs, Musahars, Ahirs, Rajwars, Domes, and Binds. There are in Behar 31,205 chowkidars, and of these above 90 per cent. are drawn from these classes which commit crime. There are no less than 18,744 Dosadhs amongst the chowkidars, and Dosadhs are the men who chiefly commit crime against property, who are the thieves and burglars of Behar. A Dosadh chowkidar is either a subsidized thief, or relative of thieves or burglars, and in this country the proverb of "set a thief to catch a thief" is not generally applicable, until the thief is convicted, when he sometimes betrays his associates to secure remission of sentence. Until we get men amongst the chowkidars who are not of the criminal classes, we shall not do much in the way of stopping crime, which is generally committed by the relatives or caste friends of the village watchmen.

Bhagulpore Division.

21. The Commissioner makes the following remarks:—"My opinion regarding the chowkidari system is the same as often expressed before; I think it hardly necessary to repeat it here. In Monghyr, there has been improvement in the attendance owing to the action of the District Superintendent in punishing chowkidars with the approval of the Magistrate, 'whenever neglect to attend was at all frequent and unaccounted for satisfactorily.' The Magistrate's enquiries showed that chowkidars had been regularly paid, though the District Superintendent thinks otherwise. There has been hardly any complaint regarding injustice or oppression. In Bhagulpore the chowkidars appear to have attended regularly, and reported crime and deaths fairly. They do not, however, appear to have been very regularly paid, nor are the accounts of the punchayats properly kept. The District Superintendent of Purneah complains of irregular payment of chowkidars, but the Magistrate observes 'considering that the chowkidari tax is realizable quarterly, it is unreasonable to expect the punchayats to pay the chowkidars monthly.' I am aware that it is supposed that the tax is levied in advance, but as a fact this is not done. The tax is realized at harvest time, and the chowkidars prefer to have it so. When chowkidars are able to arrange for the receipt of their wages in kind they are content to wait. The percentage of chowkidars in arrears at the end of the year is not great, and if we exclude those in arrears for three months and under, the percentage is insignificant."

In Maldah the status of chowkidars is said to have improved. I have nothing particular to say regarding the village police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Orissa Division.

22. In Orissa matters continue very much as they were. The rural police of the division is an exceptional body, and no changes in constitution can be introduced till the expiry of the settlement.

Chota Nagpore Division.

23. I quote at length the Commissioner's remarks regarding the rural police in Manbhoom :—

"I notice with pleasure the endeavours made by the present District Superintendent of Manbhoom to utilize the ghatwals and village chowkidars of that district. I give below a description of the ghatwali and village police of that district in the words of Colonel Gordon, and I must say that much has been done by this officer to improve their condition and efficiency.

Manbhoom Ghatwali Police.

The ghatwali police of this district numbers—

Sirdars and digwars	99
Naib and village sirdars	271
Tabedars	1,767
Total ...	2,137

I found these men lying hidden away in the various villages of the district, and I experienced the greatest difficulty in getting hold of them when required. Practically they performed no sort of police duties, and a great deal of the time of the officers and men of the regular police was taken up in hunting up these men, in order to exact from them even the most trifling duties. They, on the other hand, did their best to hide themselves away, and resorted to all the means in their power to evade the efforts of the regular police to unearth them. It was evident that so long as these men were allowed to conceal themselves away in the manner indicated, that it would be utterly impossible to exact from them any sort of police work, and that much valuable time would be wasted in endeavouring to do so. The ghats, or police posts, in which they were supposed to keep watch and ward were non-existent; in fact, in two instances only were there any indications that such posts were represented literally by a few sticks stuck in the ground and some straw thrown over them. It was obvious that, before any regular police duties could be exacted of these men, posts should be erected in their several *Elakas* bordering on the high roads leading from Purulia to the interior, and to the frontier of the district. I found this a difficult matter to accomplish, and it has taken a considerable time to carry it into execution, for the sirdars and their subordinates very naturally objected and placed every obstacle in the way, and not so much on the score of the expense entailed on them, but because they saw that once the posts were erected they would have to reside in them, and perform their duties regularly. It was impossible to dismiss the recusants in the present unsettled state of their service tenures, so another system was resorted to which resulted in a complete success, and we now have 55 of these posts completed and five under construction. The sirdars and their tabedars are told off into three or four reliefs, according to the number at each post, and they relieve each other every ten days, or every week, each post having a board hung up showing the names of the men who should be present at the stated intervals from the beginning to the end of the year. They do not attend so regularly as they should do, but when the census work is over, and as the ghatwali survey progresses, they will be called to account in a manner which will ensure their regular attendance. In this manner we have over 600 of the ghatwali police brought to the front, and in the course of time other posts connecting the main roads with the police-stations will be erected. The survey of the ghatwali lands is making fair progress under an establishment specially sanctioned; another year or year and a half should see it completed. In the meantime these men should be handled judiciously, or the result would very probably be that a large proportion of the service tenure lands would change hands, and be found on the books of the zemindars. With a few notable exceptions, they are as a body the most useless, ignorant, disobedient, and insubordinate lot of men under the name of police imaginable. This was not to be wondered at, seeing that they had never yet been called upon to perform any but the most trifling duties. The survey once completed, they may without any difficulty be turned into a very valuable body of police, for their tenures are so valuable any number of efficient men could be obtained to replace the non-efficient present incumbents. They have certainly become more amenable since it has been brought home to them that their service tenures are hereditary only on the condition of their good behaviour. This was not so in former years, and the son of a sirdar dismissed for a fault, however grave, succeeded as a matter of course. As investigating officers, the present incumbents are utterly useless, and I took all cases out of their hands some months ago. There is one officer who deserves mention as an exception to the above remarks:—'Sirdar Pratap Chunder Dass, an active, intelligent and most useful officer and quite equal to any sub-inspector of this district.'

It is still premature to pass a definite opinion on the working of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 in Lohardugga and Hazaribagh. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh remarks that it had worked smoothly since its introduction in his district, and recommends its extension to other parts of the district to which it has not yet been extended. The chowkidars are reported to have been pretty regularly paid.

As regards the digwari police of the district, the Deputy Commissioner says that the existing system is not very popular with the force as they are, as a rule, very poorly paid, and have little or no prospects of increase of pay or of promotion. In order to make this force more efficient, the Deputy Commissioner proposes the reduction of their number, and from the funds thus obtained to pay the rest more handsomely, and thereby make them more willing and useful. He deprecates the employment of aliens, and recommends the reward of efficient digwars by employment in the regular police.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga considers the present system of paying the chowkidars of his district very cumbrous, as the procedure followed in realizing the chowkidari dues from villages which do not pay regularly is rather intricate. The following are his remarks on the subject—'The procedure is rather cumbrous; a chowkidar reports at the thana that he has not been paid; the officer in charge reports to the District Superintendent, who reports to the Magistrate; the latter calls on the owner of the village to pay; if he fails to do so his landed property is attached after 15 days' grace; this interval will of course be utilized in collecting every fraction of rent due. When the tehsildar arrives he will find that he must wait till the next instalment is due.' Perhaps the procedure might be made more summary, but even if it was it would only be effectual if continually enforced, and it is only by the continual enforcement of the present procedure that the heads of villages can be taught that they must pay these chowkidars. The Chowkidari Act has not been introduced into Manbhoom. The following are Colonel Gordon's remarks on the chowkidars of the districts:—

Manbhoom Village Chowkidars.

'These men have made fair progress, and their attendance at the police-stations is much more regular than it used to be. There is still ample room for improvement, and if the officers in charge of stations and outposts could only be induced to exhibit more energy and perseverance in attending to the orders from this office, the village police would soon be brought to feel that attendance at the police-stations would be much easier work for them than the alternative adopted in the event of non-attendance. It is the persistent apathy of these officers, and their neglect to carry out the simple instructions from this office, which is the cause of delay in working out a reformation.

'Where the disproportion of houses to chowkidars has been found excessive, additions have been made to the force, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. These men are now being more regularly paid and complaints are comparatively few. This is due to the Deputy Commissioner promptly issuing orders for the realization of any arrears due to them, after enquiries have been made as to the correctness of their claims, and reports submitted from this office in each case. The chowkidars are not only encouraged to bring forward their claims, but officers in charge of stations and outposts are strictly enjoined to enquire when these men attend, as to whether they have been paid up; and when the District Superintendent inspects, the chowkidars are told to come direct to the District Superintendent whenever their claims are not attended to at the police-stations. The system, however, of payment is bad. During the year these men receive from time to time small advances from the villagers, and towards the beginning of February, about the time the crops are housed, any outstanding balance is made good to them. This forces the chowkidars to live more or less on credit, and at the same time the complaints of non-payment come on the police all at once. There has been found no difficulty in realizing the pay of the chowkidars after the Deputy Commissioner has passed the order to do so, and I do not recollect a single instance in which actual distraint has been resorted to, the mere threat having been found sufficient.' "

24. I have given extracts at length, with reference to the working of the Act in most of the divisions, as I was not in charge during the greater portion the year, and cannot speak from personal observation how the Act has been worked. This I hope to do in my next report.

25. I have had a statement drawn up showing the number of chowkidars, out of a total of 70,369, whose wages were in arrear at the close of each month of the year. The figures given below show the result—

Number of Chowkidars whose wages were unpaid.

January	16,791
February	18,146
March	16,903
April	18,077
May	20,772
June	20,456
July	20,788
August	20,703
September	20,614
October	21,691
November	22,530
December	23,935

The average monthly number of chowkidars whose wages were in arrears for all periods from one month upwards, was thus 20,117. Of these, the wages of 7,234 were in arrears for one month, of 4,180 for two months, of 2,837 for three months, of 2,067 for four months. Roughly speaking, therefore, about three-fourths of the chowkidars whose wages were in arrears, had not received pay for periods varying between one and four months, more than half being in arrears for only two months. Making allowance for the tendency of chowkidars to admit fictitious payment and supposing the accounts of punchayats to be correct, these figures show decided improvement in the realization of pay of village watchmen.

26. The districts in which the amount of periodical arrears was specially small, are—

Burdwan.	Bankoora.
Hooghly.	Moorshedabad.
Julpigoree.	Patna.

Those in which realizations were specially unsatisfactory are—

Furreedpore.	Backergunge.
Sarun.	Jessore.
Chittagong.	Noakholly.
Bhagulpore.	Rajshahye.
Rungpore.	Dacca.
Midnapore.	Nuddea.
Shahabad.	

Paiks in Orissa.

27. As noted in paragraph 28 of the Annual Report for the year 1879, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division circulated the draft Act framed by Mr. Cooke, the Officiating Magistrate of Balasore, to the Magistrates of Cuttack and Pooree, but the proposal to amend the existing law does not commend itself to either of them. The Commissioner would not advise recourse to legislation during the currency of the existing settlement which extends up to 1897, as such a course might give rise to discontent and complications. The best plan, he considers, will be to assess all the *jageers* at the next settlement, release the present holders from all police obligations, and introduce a body of village chowkidars paid under a money assessment collected from the people. Such an assessment entails some trouble, but it is not liable to be washed away by rivers, zemindars do not encroach on it, and those who are benefitted have to pay. The assessment may be varied as circumstances vary: the dismissal of a chowkidar entails no difficult questions about division of crops, hereditary claims do not cause serious difficulties in the way of selecting suitable men, widows of late chowkidars claim no maintenance from the salary of the new; above all, the chowkidar has time to do his work as policeman—free from the task of cultivating his fields. The present paiks may be left to continue in their posts till the next settlement, exacting as much work out of them, in the meantime, as is possible under the circumstances. I agree with the Commissioner in those views.

Ghatwals.

28. The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division has urged the necessity for the appointment of an inspector for the purpose of supervising the police interests in the survey of ghatwali tenures now begun in Manbhoom and Bankoora. As an officer was available from the number of inspectors sanctioned for the Inspector-General's reserve, he was appointed and posted to Manbhoom. This officer knows enough of survey work to help in preventing fraud on the part of the ghatwals and zemindars. The survey and demarkation of police service tenures is now going on; and when this important work is finished, the local officers will be better able to deal effectually with disobedience or inefficiency on the part of the service-tenants.

Railway police.

29. The sanctioned strength of the railway police, on the 31st December 1880, was—

Assistant Inspector-General	... ...	1
Inspectors	... ...	7
Sub-Inspectors	... ...	9
Sergeants	... ...	10
Head-constables	... ...	57
Constables (class A)	... ...	92
Ditto class B (1 and 2)	... ...	59
Ditto ,, (3 and 4)	... ...	350
	Total ...	585

There was no important change in the constitution of the force except in so far that, from the 1st January 1880, the new contract between Government and the East Indian Railway Company came into force, by which three-tenths of the entire cost of the Government railway police including heading "Miscellaneous," which comprises clothing, stationery, stores, oil, &c., travelling allowances, contingent expenses and good conduct pay in addition to house allowances, are borne by Government, and the remaining seven-tenths are defrayed by the undertaking. This new state of circumstances may give rise to some complications with reference to the present Company's power to appoint, what was known as extra or Company's police, but this is not the place for discussion of such questions.

30. Certain changes were made in the allotment of the police force as detailed below. On the 1st January 1880, a special force of one head-constable and six constables, employed for the prevention and detection of spike-thefts in parts of the Loop-line, was abolished on the 1st February, and two constables were reduced from the Bankipur-Gya station. In March an additional force of 20 constables was sanctioned for duty at the new goods sheds, Howrah. In November the police-station of Biddabatty, where one head-constable and one man were employed, was abolished, when the head-constable was posted at Patna Ghât and the constable was absorbed in the reserve.

31. The total admissions into hospital were 134, or 5 per cent. more than that of 1879. The daily average of the sick in hospital was 18·3 and the average number of days spent in hospital by each man was 10·16. The prevalent diseases were fever, fever and diarrhœa, dysentery with two instances of cholera, one of pthisis, one of pneumonia, one of apoplexy, and one of small-pox. The deaths were as below:—

5 Constables died of fever.
2 Ditto ,, of cholera.
1 Constable ,, of fever and diarrhœa.
1 Ditto ,, of small-pox.
1 Inspector of apoplexy.
1 Head-constable of pthisis.
1 Ditto acute pneumonia.
1 Constable of acute chronic dysentery.
1 Ditto was run over by a train while on duty on the line.

32. The most sickly divisions were Howrah, Burdwan, and Sahibgunge, especially in October, November, and December. At one time, the native inspectors and sub-inspectors of the two latter stations were all down at once, as well as some of the head-constables, while Howrah had hardly any native officers for duty, the same time sickness among constables being extremely heavy and no men available for reliefs. Fortunately the European inspectors and sergeants suffered but little, and were able to carry on their duties, except in two instances, in which two Europeans had been transferred from Chittagong owing to ill-health there. In November, there were some 40 constables in hospital, and 20 others on sick leave, the fixed strength of the reserve being 53 constables only. On the 31st December, of all ranks there were no less than 36 officers and men on sick leave, while 40 more were sick; total, 76; the reserve of all ranks numbering 60. The Assistant Inspector-General considers that an addition of some 15 or 20 men to the reserve is urgently needed to enable the duties to be carried on properly.

Railway buildings.

33. As mentioned in last year's report, the building known as "Mackenzie's House" was occupied by the sergeants, while the rest of the buildings were still under construction

in the compound. They consist of quarters for sub-inspectors and head-constables, and comfortable and roomy lines for constables with good cook-houses, and were occupied in April 1880. Several requirements, however, were not attended to during the absence of the permanent Assistant Inspector-General on leave, but have since been completed, such as latrines, a water-pipe with drinking water, paved standing platform for bathing purposes and receptacles for containing cooking-refuse. The lines are, on the whole, now very commodious. Between Howrah and Burdwan, *pucca* buildings have been provided at the following stations, viz. Serampore, Bhuddessur, Chandernagore, Hooghly, and Boinchee.

Cantonment police.

34. In Cuttack, the cantonment police consisted of one head-constable and eight constables, and is now one head-constable and ten constables, two men of the fifth grade being added. There were no other changes in the cantonment police during the year under report.

Salt preventive police.

35. The force, told off for salt preventive duties, numbers—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	7
Head-constables	38
Constables	175
Total ...	221

Showing an increase of two sub-inspectors and two constables. The increase of two sub-inspectors is due to these officers in Pooree being shown in the previous reports as employed on purely police work; whereas they have all along been allotted for salt work only. The increase of two constables is accounted for by the creation of land and river salt preventive establishment in Midnapore under orders of Government, No. 1491—34, dated 13th April 1880. This establishment has been provided for by abolishing Bhatgarah and Tengrakhally pass-stations. Under orders of Government, No. 2883, dated the 20th December 1880, the estimated cost of police preventive establishments in the districts of the Orissa Division amounts to Rs. 19,487, as follows:—

	Rs.
Cuttack	3,276
Pooree	2,815
Balasore	11,704
	17,795
Clothing allowance of 423 men, at Rs. 4 each	1,692
Total ...	19,487

This amount includes the cost of police employed at *arungs* in Balasore and Cuttack, where the outturn of manufacture yields a revenue less than twenty times the cost of all preventive establishments employed, in which case the cost, under the orders of the Government of India, will have to be borne by the manufacturers themselves. Government has directed that the total amount, Rs. 19,487, be provided in the police estimate for 1881-82, any payments by the manufacturers being treated as receipts and credited to "Police," after the close of the year.

Road patrols.

36. It is satisfactory to note that the main roads are comparatively free from all serious crime. In Gya, early in the year, owing to the occurrence of some dacoities in jungly places, the patrols along the Grand Trunk Road were doubled. On this step being taken the dacoities ceased. In Purneah patrols between the various road outposts and stations on the Ganges and Darjeeling road have been regularly kept up throughout the year. There was only one case of dacoity between Gondwarah police-station and Caragolah outpost, but the police failed to trace out the perpetrator.

In Bankoora, the most important is the main pilgrim route from Raneegunge to Midnapore *viâ* Bankoora and Bissenpore. Happily, no organized gangs of robbers appear to frequent this road. There were two cases of robbery on the road during the year, one was committed on some pilgrims at Kamamari, which was detected, and the two thieves were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each. The other case occurred in the Bissenpore jurisdiction and was detected, four men having been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. In 1878, road-posts were established at intervals of from one to two miles, and a guard consisting of four ghatwals was posted at each. This arrangement is still adhered to, though the working of it entails much labour, and takes up a considerable amount of time of the police, owing to the disinclinations of both the sirdars and ghatwals to remain at their posts. If the ghatwals could be brought under real and efficient control, there can be no doubt that the road patrol system would be very useful. As it is, the most important thing to guard against is that the ghatwals do not themselves become the robbers, and there is reason to fear that they sometimes do loot travellers. It is a curious fact and worthy of note, that in the case of robbery which occurred at Kamamari, the robbers took refuge in the ghatwali road-post, and were caught there; but nothing could be brought home to the ghatwals, who proved that they were absent in another village, assisting to put out a fire.

In Manbhoom, the mounted and foot patrol on the Grand Trunk Road is very regularly and efficiently performed, and the District Superintendent attributes the entire absence of all serious crime along this road to the presence of this patrol. During 1880, fifty-nine ghatwali posts have been erected along the various roads leading from Purulia to other districts and to other parts of the district, and a certain portion of the ghatwali police has been detailed to reside at them, they being relieved by the same number of men after short periods. These posts existed previously in name only, excepting in four or five instances where a few sticks were to be seen stuck in the ground and a little loose straw thrown over them; and, as a matter of course, the ghatwali police were never present where these imaginary posts were supposed to stand. Even, at the present moment, where the posts newly erected are substantial comfortable buildings, it is a matter of considerable difficulty to enforce the constant presence of a proportion of these men at these posts. However, when the ghatwali surveys are completed, there need be no further difficulty, for these men can then be dismissed for neglect of duty like any other police officer.

In Hazaribagh, the digwari system has not as yet proved successful, and the present District Superintendent promises to give the matter his best consideration and attention.

Boat establishment.

37. In Backergunge, the insufficiency of the number of head-constables and of process boats was commented upon in last year's report, and the District Superintendent drew up an elaborate plan, showing how a sufficient number could be entertained, eventually resulting in a saving to Government. This scheme has been submitted to Government for sanction with this office No. 730, dated the 18th January last.

In Furreedpore, the only change in the boat establishment was that an extra boat for three months was sanctioned for the head-constable stationed at Kooroolia to watch the movements of the Kaest thieves.

In Dacca, a boat for the sub-inspector of Hurrirampore was allowed for four instead of six months, and a boat provided out of the savings for the head-constables of that station.

At Kapasia the sub-inspector is the only officer allowed a boat, and the head-constables find it very difficult to move about in the rains, having frequently to hire boats at their own expense. The District Superintendent considers it absolutely necessary that they should have a boat. Boats are allowed atf Naraingunge for six months only, and much inconvenience is felt for want o, one during the other six months, as the officers of the station are frequently called upon to travel by water, otherwise the present boat establishment of Dacca is sufficient.

38. In Backergunge, the only change in the boat establishment was the sale of the five heavy clumsy patrol boats, which realized a sum of Rs. 399, and hiring five other light swift boats in their stead, at a monthly cost of Rs. 36, which change has not involved any extra expense. The rivers known to be mostly frequented by bad characters, as also those passing close to the neighbourhood of villages of doubtful repute, were patrolled by boats allotted for the purpose, in addition to which, constables in whose beats the principal anchoring places are situated, were directed to watch the movements of any suspicious persons coming to or leaving these places; in a few instances, when constables were available, they were specially deputed to patrol within the limits of known dangerous places, and these measures, the District Superintendent of Backergunge reports, no doubt, acted as a prevention against the commission of offences.

Patrol boats.

39. In Furreedpore, the rivers which are the chief highways of traffic, are regularly patrolled. One head-constable and one constable are posted on each boat. They visit all ghâts *en route*, and all villages within two or three miles of the river's bank, and obtain information about the movements of the criminal classes and state of the villages visited. The arrangements seem to have been successful, as no river dacoities occurred during the year, and a serious riot was prevented between two rival zemindars. The District Superintendent of Tipperah represents the utter worthlessness of the Marichakandi boat for patrol in the Megna river, and the necessity of having a boat of the sort and with the same complement of crew as the present Daudkandi and Chandpore boats. He also urges the necessity of another similar boat on the present vacant beat on the Megna to the north of the district, on which of recent years several river dacoities have occurred. As commented on in paragraph 38 of the last year's report, the District Superintendent still considers it advisable to have on each patrol-boat one head-constable and two constables instead of only two constables as at present. The allotment of boats, both permanent and temporary, to the sub-divisions, stations, and outposts requires to be revised.

40. In the 24-Pergunnahs the present seven patrol-boats are solely employed to patrol the main lines of water traffic, and for this purpose the present establishment seems sufficient. During the past year, there were only two cases of river dacoity, one in the Hooghly, in the Acheepore police-station, and the other at Baggessur in the Cowrapuker Khal, in the Bistupore station. The first case was worked out by the police, and property to the value of Rs. 450-2 was recovered out of property stolen, worth Rs. 762-11; eight persons were arrested, and of these seven were committed to the sessions, but the jury took a curious view of the case, and considered it was not a robbery but a dispute regarding salvage, and they returned a verdict of not guilty. The recovered property was ordered by the Judge to be given to the complainant. In the other case, a rice trader and his servants, while returning from their houses in a canoe from Calcutta, with a sum of Rs. 4,500, were waylaid and plundered. The police arrested 11 persons and recovered property valued at Rs. 1,787-12-6, three persons were committed for trial, but although the Judge charged strongly for conviction, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. River dacoities were formerly very frequent in this district, and the constant patrol maintained by the boat has no doubt afforded a check on crime of this nature.

41. In 1879, Mr. Graves, the then District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, proposed the abolition of the Tengrakhally and Bhaitgur salt pass-stations as they had become quite useless as checks to the smuggling of salt. He also submitted a scheme for the re-organization of the patrol force. During the year under review, the above mentioned pass-stations were abolished and the three boats that used to be stationed at Chaumukh, Rasulpore, and Nayrghat were sold; three new boats were purchased at Rs. 1,050. The annual cost of the whole establishment amounted to Rs. 1,308. The crew were enrolled as before under Act V of 1861. Under orders of the Board, two boats patrol the Rupnarain and one the Huldi river. These three boats are merely to prevent boats passing laden with salt unprotected by rowannahs.

42. The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during the year 1880:—

Names of Districts.	Names of places to which boats are attached.	Boats. Number and description	Boats. Hired.	Boats. Bought.	Boats. Annual cost.	Crew enrolled or not.	Strength of Police. Inspectors.	Strength of Police. Sub-Inspectors.	Strength of Police. Head-constables.	Strength of Police. Constables.	Description and number of cases of river dacoity ascertained when occurred.	Result. Number of persons arrested.	Result. Number of persons convicted.	Result. Number of persons acquitted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
					Rs.										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore ...	One at Belaghat, one at Gowkhali, and one at Tomlook.	Three boats ...	......	Three, bought for Rs. 1,050.	837	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	...	3	....	...	..	...	......	......	The 3 boats purchased for Rs. 1,050, *vide* Government letter No. 1491/348 of 13th April.
24-Pergunnahs ...	One at Taligunge, one at Diamond Harbour, one at Canning, one at Acheepore, one at Barrackpore, one at Bhangore, and one at Kaligunge.	Seven boats ...	......	Seven, Government property.	4,752	Ditto	...	...	7	...	Two cases of river dacoity.	19	...	19	......	......	
Jessore	One at Bagerhat, one at Fukirhat, one at Mollahat, one at Moralgunge, one at Khulna, one at Balliaghatta, and one at Paikgacha.	Seven pansoees	......	Seven, bought at Rs. 500 each.	4,368	Ditto ...	...	...	7	7	....	...	...	...	......	......	
Pubna	One at Pubna and one at Serajgunge.	Two pansoees	......	Two, bought at Rs 500 each.	1,248	Ditto ...	...	...	2	4	One case of river dacoity.	6	3	3	175 14 9	51 1 0	One of these was made Queen's evidence.
Dacca	One at Manickgunge and one at Moonshigunge.	Two gerdwari boats.	......	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	1,248	Ditto ...	...	...	2	4	Two cases	7	4	(a) 3	80 9 6	9 9 9	(a) One made Queen's evidence and two discharged.
Furreedpore ...	Not attached to any place but take turns in beats.	Four gerdwari boats.	2	Two, bought ...	2,496	Three enrolled and one not enrolled.	...	...	4	4	....	...	...	...	......	......	
Backergunge ...	Two at Burisal, one at Nemati, one at Bhandari, and one at Mirzagunge.	Five kos boats	5	......	2,220	Not enrolled.	...	...	5	...	Five cases of river dacoity.	4	...	4	330 0 0	......	
Mymensingh ...	Two at Penguna and one at Bhoyrub outpost.	Three boats ...	3	......	1,340	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	1	11	One case of river dacoity.	...	...	...	......	......	
Chittagong ...	One at Halda, one at Chandkhali, one at Jeldi, one at Banshali, one at Parki, one at Cox Bazar, one at Kootubdia, one at Moiskhali, one at Nhilla, and one at Teknaff.	Ten pansoees	8	Two, bought ...	3,582	Not enrolled ...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	......	......	
Tipperah	One at Daudkandi, one at Chandpoora, and one at Noinagore.	Two pansoees One dingi boat	1	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each in 1874-79.	1,500	Ditto ...	...	...	..	6	....	..	...	...	......	......	
Pooree	One at Chekkee, and one at Gope.	Two boats ...	......	Two, bought ...	648	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	2	4	....	...	...	...	......	......	There were 3 cases of theft of salt in which 13 persons were arrested and all convicted. Also 3 cases under Act VII of 1878, section 61, in which 3 persons were sent up and all convicted.
	Total ...	Forty-eight boats.	19	Twenty-nine ...	24,239	......	...	...	30	43	Eleven river dacoities	36	7	29	586 8 3	60 10 9	

43. In Dacca, a force of 4 head-constables and 24 constables was sanctioned for six months for the suppression of crime in the district, and entertained from the 1st October 1879. The prevention of dacoities was the object aimed at, but it was not achieved, and the extra force was discharged on the 31st March of the year under report. In Backergunge there was a reduction of 2 sub-inspectors and 10 constables from the 1st March 1880 in the strength of the extra police force sanctioned by Government on the 1st September 1878, leaving still a force of 5 sub-inspectors and 40 constables, the retention of which was extended for a further period of 18 months from the 1st March 1880, which force has done good service in arresting old absconders and otherwise assisting the police-stations where the work was very heavy. Before the period for which this force has been sanctioned expires, the necessity for their retention for a further period will be considered and made the subject of a separate report. An extra force of 1 head-constable and 10 constables was sanctioned during His Honor's stay at Darjeeling, and 2 constables only during His Honor's absence from that district. Three constables were deputed to Jessore from the Inspector-General's reserve to watch over the Kayest budmashes inhabiting Punkachur.

Extra and special police.

44. During the year under report, the following extra police were deputed to the Sonthal Pergunnahs in consequence of the opposition of the Sonthals in parts of the district to the census operations:—

Bhagulpore special reserve.	One Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Murray, 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 7 head-constables, and 92 men.
Dacca special reserve.	One inspector, 4 head-constables and 50 men.
Arrah police.	Two head-constables and 25 constables.
Purneah police.	One head-constable and 24 constables.

One sub-inspector, 2 head-constables, and 20 constables started from Patna, on the 28th December 1880, for Gobindpur in the Manbhoom district, on account of the Sonthal excitement.

At the close of the year, it was thought advisable to strengthen the police force of Midnapore, in connection with some rent difficulties in Government khas mehals. A force of 8 head-constables and 86 men was despatched to Midnapore, an Assistant Superintendent was also deputed to the spot, and order was maintained.

In Mymensingh, an extra police force of 1 head-constable and 6 constables were entertained at the expense of Sremutty Hurro Soondree Debya of Mooktagacha, from 27th March to 26th July 1880, and was stationed at Dhutpoor to preserve peace between the ryots and zemindars' people.

An extra police force of 1 head-constable and 12 constables was entertained at the expense of Nawab Khajah Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., and Nawab Khajah Assanullah of Dacca, from 20th December 1880 to 19th January 1881, to preserve peace at Pakulla, in station Tangail, in the Mymensingh district, between the Nawab and another zemindar Sadut Ally.

In Noakholly, in consequence of a breach of the peace between the zemindar of Shasta Nagore and the Government lease-holder Chundra Kumar Roy, a force of 1 head-constable and 4 constables was entertained for three months at a cost of Rs. 132-9 at the expense of the Izardar, Chundra Kumar Roy.

In Tipperah, an extra police force of 1 head-constable and 8 constables was deputed to the jurisdictions of the Chandina station at the request of Nawab Khajah Assanoollah and placed there for two months, owing to a quarrel between the Nawab and his relations, but an injunction having been issued by the Magistrate of the district under section 505, Criminal Procedure Code, directing the Nawab's opponents to refrain from entering into his lands, &c., apprehension of the breach of the peace ceased, and the extra police was withdrawn after a month, at the request of the Nawab's agent.

In Pooree, 4 head-constables and 100 men were enrolled for the Ruth Jattra, at the cost of the Temple authorities. They were only engaged for a month.

In Rajshahye, owing to long-standing disputes about lands and markets, and in consequence of other disagreements between certain parties, special police (appointed under section 17 of the Police Act) are stationed at the following places:—

Matikoaly, in Nowhatta outpost, 6 men for six months from 27th September 1880.

Dhoopoil, in Walleah outpost, 8 men for three months from 6th October 1880.

Jote Kalapahar, in Rajapore outpost, 12 men for six months from 20th December 1880.

In Pubna, on the 17th June 1880, a guard of 2 constables was, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, entertained under section 13 of Act V of 1861 and deputed to Sengatihat, in the jurisdiction of Ullaparah station at the cost of the estate of the late Bunwary Lall Roy for the purpose of quelling disturbances at the said hât, as there was a likelihood of a quarrel between the managers of the estate and Grish Chunder Dutt, the owner of a rival hât at Goytah. This guard was withdrawn on the 1st September 1880.

On the 17th June 1880, 2 constables were, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, entertained for one month under section 13 of Act V of 1861, and deputed to village Bengnie, in the jurisdiction of the Raigunge station at the cost of the parties, who applied for them, for the purpose of preserving peace at the time of the measurement of lands to which the ryots objected. The guard was withdrawn at the expiration of the month.

A guard of 1 head-constable and 2 constables was, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, deputed on special duty in Doolie, on the 12th August 1880, for the purpose of watching over the proceedings of Hyderjan Chowdhury and others, and preventing any removal by them of property from the premises of Azim Chowdhury, a zemindar at Doolie. This guard was, on the 21st December 1880, withdrawn by the order of the above officer.

In Hazaribagh, 2 head-constables, located at the liquor shops at the cost of the liquor vendors, were dispensed with from the 31st December 1880 at the request of the Deputy Commissioner in consequence of the European troops having been withdrawn from the station.

In Nuddea, in consequence of a dispute between Baboo Saroda Nath Pal of Ranaghat and Baboo Kalyprosono Ghose of Calcutta, regarding their respective markets at Chandooria and Kaligunge, in the Chagda police-station, which resulted in a riot, a special police force of 2 head-constables and 12 constables were appointed for three months. Matters are now quiet.

In consequence of a dispute between Ramgopal Shaha of Amla and Abbas Ali Chowdhuri of Jhondia, regarding the Patkabari village, in the Bhadulia police-station jurisdiction, a special police force of 24 constables was appointed and are still on duty, the dispute not having yet been settled.

Punitive police.

45. There has been an increase of 1 head-constable and 8 constables, as compared with those quartered in 1879, as will be seen in the table given below:—

DISTRICTS.	1879.				1880.				REMARKS.
	Parties.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Parties.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	
Jessore	1	......	1	3	1	......	1	3	Abolished in the month of April 1880.
Backergunge	3	1	6	64	3	1	6	64	
Balasore	1	......	1	4	1	......	1	4	Dispensed with on the 1st September 1880.
Pubna	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	8	
Total ...	5	1	8	71	6	1	9	79	

In the Jessore district, since the year 1877, a special force of 1 head-constable and 3 constables had been quartered at Punkachur to watch the movements of Kayest bad characters of Punkachur, Itna, Mallickpore, Naldangah, and Patna villages. This force having been abolished in April 1880, a party of 3 constables was deputed from the Inspector-General's reserve from the month of July 1880. I have dealt with this subject in connection

with remarks on criminal tribes. In Backergunge, no alteration was made in the strength of the special police force located at Bamna, Madartolli, and Senkhally, which consisted of 1 sub-inspector, 6 head-constables, and 64 constables at the end of last year. The retention of this force was owing to the continuance of quarrels between the proprietors as to possession, &c. The force at Bamna consists of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables and 50 constables, the sanction to the retention of which was conveyed in Government notification, dated 17th August 1880.

The strength of the Madartolli force is 1 head-constable and 10 constables, sanction to entertain which was again granted by Government in a notification dated 3rd July 1880, and the retention of a force at Singhkhally of 1 head-constable and 4 constables was also authorized for a further period by Government notification, dated 10th August 1880. In consequence of the presence of these parties in the disturbed villages, no disturbance took place, which is satisfactory. In Balasore a party of 1 head-constable and 4 constables, located to prevent feuds among the members of the Rajah's family, was dispensed with, on the 1st September 1880, under orders of Government No. 188, dated the 20th January 1880.

In Pubna, on the 16th May 1880, a force consisting of 1 third grade head-constable and 8 fourth grade constables was entertained for one year, under section 15 of Act V of 1861, for maintaining the peace at village Korshakhalli in the jurisdiction of Shazadpore station, which was in a disturbed state owing to disputes about the collection of rents between two rival zemindars and their ryots, the cost being levied from the inhabitants of that village, *vide* Government notification dated 9th April 1880. The police are still doing duty there, and there has been no disturbance since their appointment.

Frontier police.

46. No change in the sanctioned strength of the Chittagong Hills frontier police has taken place during the year. A new post was sanctioned by Government at Saichal, as also the removal of the present post of Ohipoom to a lower site, but owing to no transport having been received for the former (though sanctioned), and the site for the latter not having been fixed, these measures have not as yet been carried out. The duties of the frontier police of this district are entirely of a military character. They furnish all guards for the frontier stations, patrols, escorts, &c., and consist of 539 men of all ranks divided into six companies. Of these, one company remains at Demagree and another at Ruma during the rains, the remaining four companies return to head-quarters at Rungamattee. During the cold weather, a small detachment remains at head-quarters, the remainder being on the frontier. The efficiency, drill and discipline of this force is very good, and they are well fitted for the work they have to perform. Their conduct throughout the year has been exceptionally good. It is almost impossible to obtain recruits for the frontier police on the spot. Recruiting parties have to be sent for Goorkhas, whilst men on leave in Assam are directed to bring a few of their countrymen back on return. The Assam recruits stand the climate, and are more handy than the Goorkhas in jungle work, and in hutting operations. The best material for a force of this kind is a backbone of Goorkhas with a slight sprinkling of Assam men. As noted in paragraph 43 of the last report, breech-loading rifles with bayonets have been lately issued to the frontier police and Kookrees sanctioned for them.

Bhagulpore.

47. The special reserve force at Bhagulpore, though sanctioned towards the close of the year 1879, was not organized till the year under report had commenced. During the year the force was brought up to its full sanctioned strength by transfers from other districts and by enlistment of recruits.

Dacca.

48. At the close of 1879, Government sanctioned the establishment of a special reserve at Dacca. The inspector, sub-inspector, 8 head-constables, and 24 constables were received by transfer from the district police force of other districts and the remaining constables were recruited in Behar. The force was complete by the

end of March 1880. The men are young, of good physique and of high caste, nearly all of them being Brahmans and Rajputs. There was some discontent among them at first at the smallness of their pay, but this was removed by the pay of the lowest grade being raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. In a few months, they presented a smart, soldierly appearance, and under Inspector Luker's able training, became a well drilled body of men.

The Deputy Inspector-General, during his inspection in August last, was astonished at the manner in which the men drilled, considering the short time the inspector had had them in hand. Company movements, manual and firing exercises, bayonet exercise and skirmishing were all done in a way which would do credit to thoroughly drilled soldiers. In all their movements there was a smartness which showed that the greatest care and attention had been devoted to their instruction.

Moorshedabad.

49. This force was organized by order of Government, *vide* letter No. 1915, dated the 23rd February 1880, and consisted of 1 sub-inspector, 4 head-constables, and 50 constables. The fifty recruits were enlisted in the Shahabad district. The sub-inspector was drafted from the Moorshedabad district force, and the 4 head-constables from other districts. Three of the 4 head-constables having proved unfit for military duties were attached to the district force, and three smart men from the district reserve were transferred to the special reserve. Three constables of those recruited have resigned their appointments, and with this exception the force remains in tact. The officers and men went regularly through the course of drill three times a day, and were thoroughly taught what was necessary to enable the men to handle their arms effectually, and to move in bodies with regularity. They were thoroughly taught the manual and platoon exercises, and they went through a course of target practice.

Fairs.

50. There were 212 fairs held in 1880, and the estimated number of persons assembled were 3,427,750. Of 139 offences investigated by the police, convictions followed in 105. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 3,124, of which Rs. 966, or 30 per cent., were recovered by the police. Thus among every hundred thousand persons attending fairs in Bengal four offences were reported, and the loss suffered through thefts, deducting the recoveries, was at the rate of Rs. 6·2 for every ten thousand. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings. Everything passed off quietly at the several annual fairs. No cholera or other epidemic disease made its appearance. The noteworthy occurrences were as follows:—A gang of wandering thieves, professional beggars from the North-West, was detained at the Nekmurd fair held in the Dinagepore district, and 12 of them convicted of lurking about without any ostensible means of subsistence, were imprisoned. At the Julpesh fair in the Julpigoree district one Someru Geer Gossami, who was encamped in a tent at the time, was on the night of the 9th March 1880, robbed of cash Rs. 350, a watch and chain, a *topi*, and silver and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 748. This was a very extraordinary case. Many people were sleeping in and around the tent at the time, but not one could give the slightest information about it. The enquiry was continued by Sub-Inspector Abdoolah without the slightest success, and was then abandoned, the case being reported in C. Form True. In Pooree the only occurrence worthy of notice, which took place in connection with any large gathering, was the stoppage of the dragging of the cars of Juggernath by the police in July. On the first day of the festival, an officer of the Public Works Department certifying that they were unsafe, the District Superintendent prohibited any dragging until he had received the Magistrate's order on the subject. The Magistrate passed orders that the cars must be made safe before he would allow them to be dragged. Eventually they were made safe, and the festival passed off without an accident of any kind. This affair caused some excitement in the vernacular press, but Government decided that the action of the local officers was right.

Instruction.

51. Reading and writing in the vernacular continues to be given whenever it is practicable. The criminal law and procedure are explained together with the abkaree and salt

regulations. At police-stations and outposts the men are generally to some extent acquainted with the abodes and habits of the local bad characters and released convicts, and encouraged to learn to read and write, but there is great room for improvement in this respect. The reserves are now so weak in numbers, and the calls on them for escorts so heavy, that it has been found almost impossible to get even a few men together for any number of days; little therefore has been done in the way of schooling. The rules, with regard to the promotion of uneducated men to the rank of head-constable, are still strictly adhered to.

The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are:—

Inspectors,	A	163 or 99 per cent.	A	includes	Subadars of the frontier police.
Sub-Inspectors,	B	695 or 97 ,,	B	,,	Jemadars ditto ditto.
Head-constables,	C	1,954 or 85 ,,	C	,,	Havildars and naiks of the frontier police.
Constables,	D	5,689 or 36 ,,	D	,,	Sepoys of the frontier police.

In addition to the above, the following officers and men are under tuition:—

Sub-Inspector	1
Head-constables	80
Constables	1,630

The municipal police are comparatively more ignorant, and the following can read and write:—

Inspectors	5 or 100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	16 or 94 ,,
Head-constables	253 or 71 ,,
Constables	768 or 13 ,,

Two head-constables and 592 constables are under instruction.

In the following districts many constables of the regular police can read and write:—

Nuddea	360 constables.
Midnapore	324 ,,
Jessore	300 ,,
Cuttack	244 ,,
Purneah	241 ,,
24-Pergunnahs	241 ,,
Moorshedabad	231 ,,
Burdwan	230 ,,
Chittagong Hill Tracts	209 ,,
Balasore	207 ,,

As the new grade of sub-inspector on Rs. 30 a month has now been sanctioned, an inducement for educated men to join is held out.

Drill.

52. As far as it was possible with the small and fluctuating number of men in the reserve, instruction in drill has been given, and the men have been put through a course of firing exercises with blank ammunition, and are now at target practice at the butts. The calls on the force for escorts, reliefs and for guards have been too frequent, however, to permit of much being done in this line. Under orders from the Government of India, in the Military Department, small parties of police are now undergoing instruction in drill at the military stations.

Buildings.

53. In Burdwan, the Bood-Bood police-station was removed to the old sub-divisional lock-up, which was altered at a cost of Rs. 360, and makes an excellent and spacious place for the police. In Rajshahye, the Public Works Department has expended Rs. 2,098 in converting a hajut building into an office for the District Superintendent of Police; and Rs. 1,354 in reparing the reserve police hospital, the barracks, the magazines, &c. These buildings are still under repairs. In Dacca, the Lallbagh barracks have been put to thorough repairs by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 4,984-2-6. In Mozufferpore, the removal of the dead-house at head-quarters has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 267. In Shahabad, the Nasrigunge outpost, which had been bought by the municipality some years ago, was again bought back by the Police Department at a cost of Rs. 100. In Purneah, a sum of Rs. 143 has

been sanctioned for the erection of a bungalow at Kissengunge police-station, the old cutcherry building having tumbled down. In Hazaribagh, a new station building at Giridi has been sanctioned.

54. The buildings noted below commenced in 1879, were completed in 1880:—

In Beerbhoom, station Mouressur and outpost Mahomed Bazar; in Midnapore, Gewkhally pass-station and outpost; in Julpigoree, Silliguree station-house and Mynugree cutcherry; in Durbhunga, station Khujowle, and in Lohardugga, Palkali station; in Monghyr, Soorajgurh station; in Singbhoom, Ghatsillah station.

55. The buildings constructed during the year are as follows:—

In Hooghly station Pulba; in Dinagepore a guard-house at Parsha station; in Julpigooree outpost Buxa; in Backergunge outpost Aboopoor; in Mymensingh outpost Bhyrub; in the 24-Pergunnahs outpost Suroopnagore and the constables' cook-sheds at the Assasoney station; in Nuddea new barracks at Khaksa, Gangni and Bhaluka and Kotwali; in Noakholly, Bhowaneegunge pass-station; in Tipperah station buildings at Muradnagore; in Chittagong police buildings at Cox Bazar, Ramoo, Moiskhal, Chukeria, Harbang, Juldi; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, police hospital and civil police-station at Ruma; at Demagree masonry magazine, houses for officers and married quarters, an additional hospital, houses and diet houses for the native officers of the military police, civil police barracks, houses for the ministerial officers and hospital assistant, houses for the sub-inspector, civil police, and coal-tarring 72 houses for the frontier police; in Shahabad, outposts Chand, Jehanabad, Dhunsoey, and Chowsa; in Durbhunga, outposts Nagurbusti, Singhiya, and Jhanjarpore; in Cuttack, outposts Hukitolla, and Balichunderpore.

56. The following buildings were in course of construction during the year:—

In Beerbhoom outpost Khyrasole; in Hooghly outpost Singtee; in Bogra outpost Dupchancia and additional room to the Badulgachee station; in Rungpore outpost Saidpore; in Dacca new outposts of Ghior and Monohardi; in Backergunge, Kewari outpost; in Mymensingh station Jamalpore; in Noakholly reserve barracks; in Tipperah police-station Juganathdighi; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Ruma, provision godowns, police barracks, masonry Magazine, hospital assistant's house; in Mozufferpore outpost Baloomachpakowri and new police hospital; in Shahabad outpost Ramnaghur; in Monghyr outpost Luckeesari and Secundra police-station; in Manbhoom outposts Sutowri and Joypore and cook-room at Manbazar independent outpost.

Expenditure on police buildings.

57. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year under review will be found in the following table:—

Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	19,171	9	5
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000)	......		
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000)	7,639	10	9
Total from Public Works Department budget ...	26,811	4	2

Expenditure from Police Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000)	50,512	2	1
Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000)	25,851	15	9
Total from Police budget ...	76,364	1	10
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	4	4	1
Grand total outlay ...	1,03,175	6	0
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	5	11	11

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Bengal	79,327	13	5
2.	Behar	13,636	9	9
3.	Orissa	5,381	8	3
4.	Chota Nagpore	4,829	6	7
	Total ...	1,03,175	6	0

58. Notwithstanding large outlay for buildings, the office accommodation provided for District Superintendents and their subordinates is in several districts very insufficient.

Casualties in the regular police.

		Per cent.
Casualties in 1876	...	13·0
Ditto in 1877*	...	13·0
Ditto in 1878	...	17·9
Ditto in 1879	...	15·6

59. The casualties during the year under report in the regular and Government railway police were 3·3 per cent. less than in the preceding year, and amounted to 12·3 per cent. of the entire strength of all ranks.

The following comparative table will show the fluctuations under all heads:—

	1879.		1880.	
Retirement on pension or gratuity...	154 or ·8	per cent.	158 or ·8	per cent.
Resignation...	940 or 5·2	"	873 or 4·7	"
Dismissal	708 or 3·8	"	570 or 3·0	"
Discharge	493 or 2·7	"	224 or 1·2	"
Desertion	133 or ·7	"	125 or ·7	"
Death	439 or 2·4	"	349 or 1·9	"
Total ...	2,867 or 15·6	"	2,299 or 12·3	"

It is satisfactory to note that the casualties almost under all the heads decreased during the year under review.

The following districts show the greatest number with respect to resignations:—

Hooghly	79 or 17· per cent.
Government railway police	93 or 16· "
24-Pergunnahs	73 or 8· "

Hooghly always heads the list. From the 1st of August 1880, 44 men of the third grade and 67 men of the fourth grade, total 111 men, serving in the reserve, have been given an extra allowance of Re. 1 a month each. The District Superintendent states that, though this has no doubt slightly influenced the men, who have offered themselves for enlistment, still it has not helped to decrease the number of resignations. I am not, however, satisfied with the working of Hooghly in this respect, and the matter has my attention.

In the Government railway police, resignations are chiefly sent in from Howrah, where the watch and ward duties are very arduous, and where in the neighbourhood more remunerative employment is to be had without the drawbacks of discipline and night work. That the service continues to be an unpopular one there is no doubt, and there is great difficulty in getting recruits, whether as head-constables of the lower grade, competent writer-constables or constables of a good stamp, and it is very difficult to keep many of those who may have enlisted, indifferent material though they may be. It is specially difficult to get Bengali head-constables or writer-constables either direct or volunteers from the district police. There are very few resignations comparatively among the old servants.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the number of regular police constables who resigned has decreased by 3 per cent. The causes of this may partly be attributed to the grant of batta allowance of one rupee to the third grade constables of the reserve since August 1880. Since this allowance has been sanctioned not a single up-country reserve third grade constable has resigned, except one for continual illness, and four men re-enlisted who had resigned only a few days before the batta allowance was sanctioned.

60. The dismissals were numerous in the districts of—

	Per cent.
Dinagepore	36 or 9·7
Government railway police	48 or 8·2
Rungpore	28 or 6·3

Dismissals in the Government railway police, if compared with those for 1879, decreased by 2·8 per cent.

In Dinagepore many constables were dismissed for absence without leave.

Mortality.

61. The percentage of deaths in the force, during 1880, amounts to 1·8 per cent. against 2·4 per cent. in the preceding year.

The death-rate was particularly high in the following districts:—

Nuddea	3·4
Hooghly	3·3
24-Pergunnahs	3·2
Moorshedabad	3·0

In the 24-Pergunnahs, the causes of death were fever and dysentery. In Moorshedabad, the station circles of Soojagunge, Gorabazar, Burwa, Dowlatabad, Nowada, Hurrihurpara and Kulliungunge were most unhealthy, and fever was the disease most prevalent amongst the force. In Hooghly, the number of deaths was less than during the year 1879. The spread of malarious fever, almost in an epidemic shape in some part of the district, accounts for the high percentage of deaths in Nuddea. In the following districts the mortality was least:—

Manbhoom	·3
Bogra	·8
Howrah	·8

Health.

62. The general health of the force has much improved, the admissions into hospital having fallen, as the following table will show:—

	Admissions.
1877	63·7 per cent.
1878	58·0 ,,
1879	52·1 ,,
1880	49·9 ,,

Admissions into hospital.

63. In the following districts the admissions were numerous:—

	Per cent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	281·
Burdwan	131·
Dinagepore	106·
Julpigoree	100·
Gurjhats	84·

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the maladies from which the men mostly suffered were as usual remittent and intermittent fevers, of which there were no less than 1,162 cases. In Burdwan, fever has been very prevalent, and though the police are well housed, as a rule, and the localities of most thanas are as healthy as they can be, still the constabulary have not escaped malaria. For some time there was not a sufficient store of medicines. August, September, October, November, and December were the worst months, when there was a monthly average of about 38 daily in the head-quarters hospital, including municipal police. In Dinagepore, the general health of the force was very bad throughout the last six months of the year, hardly any one amongst officers or men escaping fever. The mortality, however, was less owing to a very large number of officers and men being allowed to go on leave and recruit their health in other districts. Malarious fever and dysentery were the most prevalent diseases. In Julpigoree, the rainy season of 1880 was most unusually prolonged, and the autumn of that year was singularly unhealthy. The number of admissions into hospital accordingly increased. In the Gurjhats, the general health was not favourable, and the officers were constantly falling ill. The most unhealthy times of the year were from August to December, and jungle fever with spleen, rheumatism, and diarrhœa were the most prevalent diseases.

64. The hospital admissions were few in the following districts:—

Durbhunga	7·6
Mozufferpore	12·3
Gya	13·5
Patna	18·2
Darjeeling	18·6
Lohardugga	20·7

Torture.

65. It is satisfactory to note that there is a great decrease in this class of crime, when compared with the figures of previous years. Only three cases occurred; one in Chumpa-

run, one in Hazaribagh, and the other in Dinagepore, in which 1 head-constable, 3 constables, and 2 chowkidars were judicially punished. In Chumparun constable Chutto was committed to the Sessions and imprisoned for one year under section 330 of the Indian Penal Code. In Dinagepore, a constable was committed to the Sessions, and imprisoned for two years. In Hazaribagh, head-constable Asgur Hossain, constable Din Dyal Misser, and two chowkidars were committed to the Sessions on a charge of causing hurt to extort confession in a theft case under section 330, Indian Penal Code. They were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three years. They appealed against this senetenc to the High Court at the close of the year.

Extortion.

66. In the following districts cases of extortion occurred: Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahye, Chittagong, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga. The total number of police convicted of this offence was 4 head-constables and 10 constables. Of these, 1 head-constable and 3 constables were municipal. None of the cases were such as to require special comment.

Punishment.

67. The following table will show the punishments inflicted in the regular police during 1880:—

Rank.		Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments (fined, degraded, or suspended).
Inspectors	...	1	...	9
Sub-Inspectors	...	11	5	363
Head-constables	...	41	14	1,001
Constables	...	275	198	2,549
Total	...	328	217	3,922

Thus 53 or 1·6 per cent. of officers and 275 or 1·7 per cent. of constables were punished for offences under the Penal Code; and 19 or ·6 per cent. of officers and 198 or 1·2 per cent. of constables under Act V of 1861; and 1,373 or 43·1 per cent. of officers and 2,549 or 16·4 per cent. of constables were departmentally punished. The fluctuations will be observable from the following table—

Years.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1878 ...	380	2·	1·9	200	·5	1·1	3,933	39·1	17·0
1879 ...	359	1·9	1·9	215	·7	1·2	4,196	41·3	18·4
1880 ...	328	1·6	1·7	217	·6	1·2	3,922	43·1	16·4

It is satisfactory to note that punishments have decreased. In the following districts, punishments under the Penal Code were most numerous:—

Government railway police	27	Pooree	15
24-Pergunnahs	23	Moorshedabad	14
Balasore	17		

Departmental punishments were most numerous in—

Government railway police	251	Dinagepore	144
Backergunge	228	Rungpore	129
Jessore	193	Dacca	128
Nuddea	176	Cuttack	124
Gya	163	Moorshedabad	120

The punishments under Act V, though not numerous, are comparatively high in the following districts:—

Moorshedabad	24
Noakholly	15
Jessore	12
24-Pergunnahs	12

The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, states that the judicial prosecutions followed by dismissals after convictions have reduced the number of cases of desertion and overstaying leave beyond prescribed limits. In Jessore a large number of the men were punished for neglect and delay in joining their posts.

In the Government railway police the most common offences were sleeping on duty, absence from duty or beat and absence without leave. Some instances of insubordination, neglect of duty in allowing theft to occur, and a few of disagreements with the railway staff, taking pice from passengers, giving false evidence on behalf of comrades are also noticed.

Good conduct allowance.

68. The good conduct allowance was distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Bengal	... ...	3,825
Behar	... ...	2,403
Orissa	... ...	403
Chota Nagpore	... ...	226
	Total ...	6,857

At the close of the year under report 6,332 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	... ...	164
Three rings	... ...	785
Two rings	... ...	1,616
One ring	... ...	3,767
	Total ...	6,332

or 86 more than at the end of the previous year.

Special rewards by promotion or money.

69. In 44 districts, 38 inspectors, 141 sub-inspectors, 352 head-constables, 921 constables, 3 ghatwals and 50 chowkidars were specially rewarded in money or by promotion, for courage, address, or distinguished ability. These figures, when compared with the statistics for 1879, show an increase of two districts, two inspectors, 19 sub-inspectors, 131 head-constables, 35 constables, and 3 ghatwals, and a decrease of 4 chowkidars and 2 European constables.

In Mymensingh Inspector Prosunno Coomar Bose received a silver watch and chain to the value of Rs. 102 for cleverness and successful conduct in the investigation of a dacoity case.

In Moorshedabad Inspector Bereshar Chatterjee received a silver watch and chain as a reward for successfully working out a serious case of theft at Kandi.

In Furreedpore Sub-Inspector Rajmadhub Ghose received a silver watch and chain for activity in bringing to a successful termination a case of dacoity attended with murder at Titoolia

In the 24-Pergunnahs Inspector Erskine received a reward of Rs. 100 for the creditable manner in which he sent up the persons accused in a case of theft which occurred at Isapore.

In Dinagepore Inspector Shanto Nath Bhuttacharjee received a silver watch and chain for good services in detecting and bringing to justice a large gang of dacoits.

In Moorshedabad late Inspector Tez Chunder Chatterjee and Sub-Inspectors Ram Coomar Ghose and Jadub Chunder Roy did good service in a case of dacoity in the house of Brojo Nath Shah at Ramnapara. The Inspector and the Sub-Inspectors all received promotion.

In Midnapore Inspector Hurro Prosad Dass received a reward of Rs. 100 for satisfactorily working out a case of dacoity. Head-constable Barodakant Chowdhry was granted a reward of Rs. 20 for arresting the absconded offenders in a dacoity case. Constables Luchman Dabey and Halkhari Singh received a reward of Rs. 3 for arresting a thief with stolen property. Head-constable Gunganarain Biswas was promoted to second grade for successfully working out a dacoity case.

In Howrah constable Deonarain Singh was specially rewarded both in money and by promotion for detecting two or three cases of theft very cleverly, whilst he was on beat. Head-constable Ram Narain Ghose received a money reward for arresting a notorious bad character.

In Jessore Inspector Kally Prosunno Mookerjea received a reward of Rs. 100 for successfully tracing out a case of river dacoity attended with murder at Roynabag. This was an undetected case of 1877.

In Durbhunga late Inspector Kundji Lall received a reward of Rs. 100 for detecting a very intricate case of murder.

Besides the above, there were several other officers and men who received money rewards or promotions for conspicuous ability in working out cases and bringing offenders to justice. The services of these officers have been duly noted.

Religion and castes.

70. The percentage of different religions and castes, calculated on the total actual strength of constables, as they stood on the 31st December 1880, will be found in the following table:—

	Regular police.	Municipal police.
Christians	·6	·2
Mahomedans	28·9	29·7
Brahmins	15 3	15·8
Rajpoots and Khettries	17·5	20 0
Goorkhas	3·1	·5
Seikhs	·3	·0
High caste Soodras	12·7	5·8
Low " "	5·6	13·8
Hillmen	·8	·0
Hindus of all other castes	11·6	14·0
Other religions	3·6	·2

Escapes and recaptures.

71. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 236, of which 3 were from lock-ups, 64 from police buildings, 73 from other places, and 96 from police escorts. The escapes from the custody of warders were 36 from jails, and 59 from lock-ups. Out of 331 escapes both from the custody of police and warders, the recaptures were 234 or 70·6 per cent., being 6·7 per cent. more than in 1879.

The punishments inflicted for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars.	Warders and Convict overseers.
Judicially punished	0	2	85	11	7
Departmentally punished ...	2	6	31	2	2

and nine constables, nine chowkidars, and two warders were under enquiry and trial at the close of the year.

Loss of treasure.

72. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

73. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Mounted constables.	European constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	2	54	1,429	9,417	......	......	10,902
Prisoners and lunatics	3	9	646	9,982	......	......	10,640
Miscellaneous	6	14	132	1,885	......	......	2,037
Total ...	11	77	2,207	21,284	......	......	23,579

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1880 was Rs. 14,19,67,338—

	Rs.
Bengal	10,20,82,450
Behar	3,46.22,682
Orissa	38,33,965
Chota Nagpore	14,28,241
Total ...	14,19,67,338

or an increase of Rs. 5,49,52,254, when compared with the figures of 1879. The number of prisoners escorted was 16,209, or a decrease of 2,037 prisoners when compared with 1879.

74. The number of suicides was 2,517,* or an increase of 114 over the year 1879. The districts of Nuddea, Jessore, Cuttack, 24-Pergunnahs, Gya, Rajshahye, and Sarun have the greatest number. Nuddea always heads the list,—the number being 263. The districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Monghyr, Chittagong, Darjeeling, Maldah, Manbhoom, Julpigoree, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Lohardugga show the smallest number. In Midnapore and Gya the greatest number of suicides of children appear.

Suicides.

* Men	818
Women	1,620
Children	79
Total ...	2,517

75. From accidental causes there were 25,988 deaths in all, or 1,272 less than in 1879. It will be observed from the following comparative statement, that there is a decrease under all the heads with the exception of deaths resulting from wild beasts:—

Accidental deaths.

	1879.	1880.
By drowning	12,173	11,889
„ snake-bites	9,585	9,005
„ wild beasts	1,138	1,219
„ fall of buildings	572	479
„ other causes	3,792	3,396
Total ...	27,260	25,988

The destruction of life in Bengal by snake-bites and wild beasts amounts to 10,224, or ·16 per thousand of population, or ·01 less than in 1879. Seventeen cases, reported as accidental deaths and suicides, proved on enquiry to be murders or culpable homicides.

76. The arrangements for the census took up a great deal of the time and attention of the police to the detriment in some districts of their own legitimate duties. This onerous duty involving much extra labour and inconvenience has been cheerfully and successfully undertaken by the senior officers of the force, and I trust that the services rendered by the police may be at the proper time suitably recognized.

Police employed on other duties.

77. The following districts were visited by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General during the financial year from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881:—

Inspection.

Backergunge.
Bankoora.
Beerbhoom.
Bhagulpore.
Burdwan.
Chittagong.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Chumparun.
Cuttack.
Dacca.
Darjeeling.
Dinagepore.
Durbhunga.
Furreedpore.
Gurjhats.
Gya.
Hazaribagh.
Hooghly.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Lohardugga.
Maldah.
Manbhoom.
Monghyr.
Moorshedabad.
Mozufferpore.
Mymensingh.
Noakholly.
Nuddea.
Patna.
Pooree.
Pubna.
Purneah.
Rajshahye.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
Singbhoom.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Tipperah.
24-Pergunnahs.

Only five districts, viz. Bogra, Balasore, Julpigoree, Midnapore, and Rungpore remained unvisited during the financial year of 1880-81, as they had been visited on the following dates:—

Bogra	21st January 1880.
Balasore	4th February „
Julpigoree	6th January „
Midnapore	„ „
Rungpore	29th December 1879.

Besides the above districts, the following sub-divisions were visited or inspected:—

Chooadangah, Kooshtea, Ranaghat, Meherpore	in Nuddea.
Nurail, Khoolna	„ Jessore.
Dinapore	„ Patna.
Buxar, Sasseram	„ Shahabad.
Tajpore	„ Durbhunga.
Hajeepore, Sitamarhee	„ Mozufferpore.
Bettiah	„ Chumparun.
Raneegunge	„ Burdwan.
Sonamookhee	„ Bankoora.
Kishengunge	„ Purneah.
Pachamba	„ Hazaribagh.

78. Had it not been found necessary to depute one of the Deputy Inspectors-General to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, owing to excitement in that district, the inspection of all districts would, I believe, have been carried out.

79. Inspections by the senior officers of police were much interfered with, owing to their being appointed as census supervisors. Great attention continues to be paid to the periodical and continued inspections of outlying stations by District Superintendents, and improvement in this respect is manifest. The orders of Government on this subject have been so frequently impressed upon police officers, that they can have no excuse for disregarding them, and where I find that time has been uselessly expended on hurried inspections, I shall have no hesitation in refusing to pass travelling allowances. Although improvement is manifest, District Superintendents still require being reminded in a practical form that inspection does not mean covering so much ground within a certain period of time, and such reminders they do and will continue to receive.

80. On the whole, inspection duty has been fairly performed. In Julpigoree, Midnapore, Gurjhats, and Lohardugga inspections were not so frequent as required, but even in these districts there were special reasons for the apparent disregard of orders on the subject. Supervision is constantly exercised from my office over the action of District Superintendents in the matter of inspection, and any neglect of duty in this respect cannot escape notice.

Record of opinion on District and Assistant Superintendents.

81. Mr. Lyall has as high an opinion of the services rendered by Major Wilkinson as Personal Assistant as I have, and as has been expressed by all my predecessors in office.

To the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Mr. Lyall's acknowledgments are also due for the assistance given in inspecting districts during the year.

The following District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have been mentioned by Mr. Lyall as having during the year performed their duties with special zeal and ability. Amongst District Superintendents and Acting District Superintendents Messrs. Masters, Harris, Wilkins, A. V. Knyvett, Meares, Dawson, Munro.

Amongst Assistant Superintendents: Messrs. Bignell, Graham and Clark.

CRIME, GENERAL.

82. The number of cognizable cases reported is 108,275, or very nearly the same as in 1879, when the total of reported cases was 108,771. Crime would thus appear to have been almost stationary; but when the figures are

analysed, the result is much more favorable to police administration, than might be inferred from the figures above given :—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	Decrease as compared with 1879.	Decrease as compared with 1878.	Increase as compared with 1879.	Increase as compared with 1878.
Cases against property	79,575	71,327	64,696	6,631	14,879	... ...	... ..
Ditto person	15,817	15,453	16,534	......	......	1,081	717
Ditto public tranquillity...	3,117	3,219	2,879	340	238	......	......
Other cases	15,112	18,772	24,166	......	......	5,394	9,054
Total ...	113,621	108,771	108,275	6,971	15,117	6,475	9,771

83. The analysis thus made shows that there has been a very marked decrease in crime against property; that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases of crime against person; and that the number of "other cases," chiefly local nuisances and offences against special or local laws, has risen from 18,772 in 1879 to 24,166 in 1880. The decrease in crime against property and the increase of "other cases" are much more marked when the results of 1880 are compared with those of 1878; but as the latter year was one of scarcity, comparison between it and 1880 is not fair. If comparison of the results be made with those of 1877, which was, on the whole, an average year, the increase of crime against property in 1880 is still very marked.

84. The number of cases ascertained to be false is 8,803, as compared with 10,609 in 1879. The number of cases, therefore, accepted as true in 1880 is larger than in 1879, being 99,472, as compared with 98,162,—a natural result when the large increase in 1880 in "other cases," which are generally true, is considered.

85. The causes of the decrease in crime against property in 1880 are various. Chiefly, and, without doubt, the general prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year has operated largely in decreasing crime. *Secondly*, the wholesome severity with which habitual offenders have lately been treated, has removed from amongst the free population of the country large numbers of active criminals, and has had a salutary and deterrent effect upon other offenders. *Thirdly*, criminal tribes like the *Bediyas* have been repressed with such effect that not a single burglary has been ascertained to have been committed by Bediyas beyond the limits of the district in which they live. *Fourthly*, and to a lesser extent, the employment of police in the preliminary operation connected with the census of 1881, has had, I believe, a wholesome effect on the criminal population. The presence and movements of police officers throughout the various villages in districts stirred up the chowkidars to perform their duty, and were not without effect upon the bad characters.

86. The effect of all these causes has been that, in 1880, there has been less crime in the province than for several years past, as will be evident from the following figures. Excluding class VI, the number of true cases of crime for the last six years has been, as given below :—

	True cases.		True cases.
1874	81,964	1878	86,332
1875	78,851	1879	79,468
1876	75,993	1880	75,386
1877	77,533		

87. The result is, I think, satisfactory, and, while chiefly due to the prosperous condition of the people generally, is also attributable in some measure to improved criminal and police administration.

88. Increase and decrease of the various descriptions of offences will be treated when I come to the classification of crime; meanwhile, it may be said generally that there has been a decrease in every kind of serious crime which affects the people at large, and that the only increase which may be

called considerable is in minor offences against the person. It will be borne in mind, that a year of plenty generally increases the number of personal disputes. People have time to quarrel, and, in spite of low prices of produce, money to spend in their favourite amusement of litigation, and many cases of alleged assault and hurt, which in a year of scarcity would be suppressed, are in a year of plenty instituted in the criminal courts.

89. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been as follows:—to area 1 to 1·6 square mile, to population 1 to 615 souls.

Fluctuation of crime.

90. The following statement shows by division the number of cases reported, of those accepted as true, and the percentage of cases declared false:—

Divisions.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	13,470	13,510	14,908	15,740	15,500	15,152	16,577	17,078	2,030	1,642	1,669	1,338	13	10·8	10	7·8
Presidency	13,152	13,457	15,518	14,647	15,175	14,965	16,513	15,685	2,023	1,508	998	1,038	13·3	10	6	6·6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	10,539	11,124	11,285	9,763	12,426	12,897	12,726	10,689	1,887	1,773	1,441	926	15·1	13·7	11·3	·6
Dacca	12,664	13,088	12,079	10,839	15,431	15,055	13,939	12,366	2,767	1,967	1,860	1,527	17·9	13·0	13·3	12·3
Chittagong	5,628	5,482	5,034	5,162	6,050	6,033	5,520	5,802	422	551	486	640	6·9	9·1	8·8	11
Total ..	55,453	56,661	58,851	56,151	64,582	64,102	65,308	61,620	9,129	7,441	6,454	5,469	14·1	11·6	9·8	8·8
Patna	19,016	20,668	17,596	21,287	20,856	22,806	19,485	22,966	1,840	2,138	1,889	1,679	8·8	9·3	9·6	7·3
Bhagulpore	9,685	11,553	11,359	12,527	10,718	12,404	12,076	13,094	1,033	851	717	567	9·6	6·9	5·9	4·3
Total ..	28,701	32,221	28,955	33,814	31,574	35,210	31,561	36,060	2,873	2,989	2,606	2,246	9	8·4	8·2	6·1
Orissa	6,106	6,804	6,440	5,339	8,371	8,208	7,682	6,053	2,265	1,404	1,242	714	2·7	17·1	16·1	11·7
Chota Nagpore ...	4,102	5,633	3,913	4,168	4,462	6,101	4,220	4,542	360	468	307	374	8	7·6	7·2	8·2
Grand Total ...	94,362	101,319	98,162	99,472	108,989	113,621	108,771	108,275	14,627	12,302	10,609	8,803	13·4	10·8	9·7	8·1

The above table shows an increase of cases reported and of true cases in the divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore; while a decrease is apparent in the Presidency, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Orissa Divisions. The only division in which the increase is very marked is that of Patna; and it is accounted for by a large number of prosecutions for local nuisances. In the Burdwan Division the increase is apparent under class VI and class IV, minor offences against the person; and a change in the local limits of the districts of the division by a redistribution of boundaries has also affected the figures. The only division in which there has been a sensible increase in offences against property is Bhagulpore, and it is much to be doubted whether the increase is real. A pernicious system of merely entering hopeless cases in the thana diaries, and excluding them from returns, appears to have prevailed for some time in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The prevalence of this practice was detected during the year, and all cases, hopeless or otherwise, have since been entered. This irregularity will be dealt with further on. I notice it, meanwhile, to justify the remark that the reality of the increase of crime against property in the Bhagulpore Division is doubtful.

91. It may be said generally that in all the other divisions there has been a decrease in real crime which affects the people at large;—any increase which is apparent is due to unimportant personal disputes, or to increased activity in putting a stop to local nuisances.

92. *False cases.*—The table below shows the number and percentage to reported cases of cases declared false:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Cases excluded as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	3,583	2,489	2,570	2,385	786	358	311	272	155	184	21·9	14·3	12·1	11·4
	Bankoora ...	822	732	1,073	1,575	23	29	45	105	49	139	2·7	3·9	4·1	6·6
	Beerbhoom ...	1,000	1,666	1,704	1,548	24	88	162	105	243	87	2·4	5·2	9·5	6·7
	Midnapore ...	4,187	4,253	4,488	4,130	606	797	710	391	219	179	14·4	18·7	15·8	9·4
	Hooghly ...	2,464	2,467	3,376	3,995	230	187	310	312	113	176	9·3	7·5	9·1	7·8
	Howrah ...	3,444	3,545	3,366	3,445	361	183	131	153	141	137	10·4	5·1	3·8	4·4
	Total ...	15,500	15,152	16,577	17,078	2,030	1,642	1,669	1,338	920	902	13	10·8	10	7·8
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	4,398	4,622	5,108	5,275	584	554	322	361	382	233	13·2	11·9	6·3	6·8
	Nuddea ...	3,558	3,486	4,033	3,507	364	317	169	198	232	163	10·2	9	4·1	5·5
	Jessore ...	3,568	3,485	3,693	3,457	637	297	207	264	154	312	17·8	8·5	5·6	7·6
	Moorshedabad	3,651	3,372	3,712	3,356	438	340	300	215	345	425	11·9	10	8·	6·4
	Total ...	15,175	14,965	16,546	15,685	2,023	1,508	998	1,038	1,113	1,133	13·3	10	6 ·	6·6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	1,794	1,913	1,831	1,507	153	74	140	104	107	94	8·5	3·6	7·6	6·9
	Rajshahye ...	2,707	2,827	2,436	1,880	343	235	210	175	104	91	12·6	8·3	8·6	9·3
	Rungpore ...	2,797	3,138	2,658	2,041	813	887	680	306	526	316	29	28·2	25·5	14·9
	Bogra ...	1,649	1,512	1,242	917	235	210	126	55	46	66	14·2	13·8	10·1	5·9
	Pubna ...	1,272	1,322	1,574	1,457	198	211	148	188	162	157	15·5	15·9	9·4	12·9
	Darjeeling ...	1,014	1,049	1,927	1,838	12	29	38	33	32	47	1·1	2·7	1·9	1·7
	Julpigoree ...	1,193	1,136	1,058	1,019	133	127	99	65	150	76	11·1	11·1	9·3	6·1
	Total ...	12,426	12,897	12,726	10,689	1,887	1,773	1,441	926	1,127	847	15	13·7	11·3	8·6
Dacca.	Dacca ...	4,085	4,313	3,934	3,384	350	311	275	226	320	265	8·5	7·2	6·9	6·6
	Furreedpore...	2,610	2,924	3,024	2,288	320	384	435	333	162	180	12·2	13·1	14·3	14·5
	Backergunge	4,834	3,914	3,512	3,022	1,690	1,115	987	623	700	1,117	34·9	28·4	28·1	20·6
	Mymensingh	3,902	3,904	3,469	3,672	407	157	163	345	488	348	10·4	4	4·6	9·3
	Total ...	15,431	15,055	13,939	12,366	2,767	1,967	1,860	1,527	1,670	1,910	17·9	13	13·3	12·3
Chittagong.	Tipperah ...	2,119	2,254	2,460	2,927	150	229	221	254	338	304	7	10·1	8·9	8·6
	Chittagong ..	1,732	2,087	1,837	1,718	156	207	133	281	139	172	9	9·9	7·2	16·3
	Noakholly ...	2,068	1,555	1,148	1,092	116	115	131	105	103	164	5·6	7·3	11·4	9·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	131	137	75	65	......	......	1	......	6	......	...	...	1·3	...
	Total ...	6,050	6,033	5,520	5,802	422	551	486	610	586	640	6·9	9·1	8·8	11
Patna.	Patna ...	4,470	4,570	4,898	7,370	425	352	434	353	195	224	9·5	7·7	8·8	4·7
	Gya ...	3,845	4,386	3,964	3,988	274	227	359	195	180	334	7·1	5·1	9	4·8
	Shahabad ...	2,915	3,783	2,439	2,180	257	527	267	237	133	124	8·8	13·9	10	10·8
	Mozufferpore	2,395	2,371	2,040	2,229	245	337	238	215	151	190	10·2	14·2	11·6	9·6
	Durbhunga	2,996	2,576	1,987	2,122	257	305	234	234	118	155	8·5	11·8	12	11
	Sarun ...	2,840	2,843	2,474	2,888	241	293	198	202	111	158	8·4	10·2	8	6·9
	Chumparun ...	1,395	2,277	1,733	2,189	141	97	159	243	90	113	10·1	4·2	9·1	11·1
	Total ...	20,856	22,806	19,485	22,966	1,840	2,138	1,889	1,679	978	1,298	8·8	9·3	9·6	7·3
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	2,792	2,681	2,716	2,724	193	169	207	179	188	333	6·2	7·4	7·6	6·5
	Bhagulpore ...	1,459	2,023	2,511	3,058	126	95	117	118	105	53	8·6	4·6	4·6	3·8
	Purneah ...	2,198	2,931	2,759	2,962	420	470	285	168	68	124	19·1	16	10·3	5·6
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,944	3,601	2,777	3,213	126	49	58	41	65	89	4·9	1·3	2	1·3
	Maldah ...	1,325	1,168	1,313	1,107	168	38	50	58	120	105	12·6	3·2	3·8	5·2
	Total ...	10,718	12,404	12,076	13,094	1,033	851	717	567	546	704	9·6	6·9	5·9	4·3
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	2,383	2,628	2,159	2,439	777	564	518	302	229	316	32·6	21·4	16·3	16
	Pooree ...	3,452	2,916	2,590	1,990	818	393	368	111	171	232	23·6	13·4	14·2	5·5
	Balasore ...	1,805	[illegible]	1,369	1,306	593	388	324	204	73	89	32·6	21·8	23·6	15·6
	Gurjhats ...	731	890	564	318	77	59	32	7	21	22	10·5	6·6	5·6	2·2
	Total ...	8,371	8,208	7,682	6,053	2,265	1,404	1,242	714	494	659	27	17·1	16·1	11·7
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	1,735	2,067	1,367	1,417	169	228	101	112	172	79	9·7	11	7·3	7·9
	Lohardugga ...	1,174	1,503	1,176	1,440	76	64	59	55	66	31	6·4	4·2	5	3·8
	Singbhoom ...	283	416	325	153	3	18	6	4	7	6	1·8	4·3	1·8	2·6
	Manbhoom ...	1,270	2,115	1,352	1,532	112	158	141	203	340	294	8	7·4	10·4	13·2
	Total ...	4,462	6,101	4,220	4,542	360	468	307	374	585	410	8	7·6	7·2	8·2
	GRAND TOTAL	108,989	113,621	108,771	108,275	14,627	12,302	10,609	8,803	8,019	8,503	13·4	10·8	9·7	8·1

The figures, above given, show that the number of false cases is steadily diminishing. In almost every division of the province the percentage of cases pronounced false is less during 1880 than in 1879. The only divisions in which an increased percentage is observable are Chota Nagpore and Chittagong; and the districts in which the same result appears are Chittagong, Manbhoom, Pubna, Mymensing, and Chumparun. In all others the percentage is steadily decreasing. There can be no doubt that this is due solely to greater attention being paid by judicial officers to the orders of Government on the subject. The orders are perfectly plain and distinct, and district officers have an opportunity, twice a year, afforded them by means of the half-yearly police working statement, of ascertaining how the directions of Government are being

carried out in every sub-division of their districts. Although, during the year, instances have occurred in which the orders of Government had either been misunderstood, or been insufficiently attended to, it is satisfactory to record that, on the whole, the subject of false cases has been carefully attended to, and the results are embodied in the table given above. It is not, I think, necessary to go into detail as regards each division on the present occasion. The figures speak for themselves, and render further comment unnecessary.

93. The increased percentage of false cases observable in the Chota Nagpore Division is caused almost entirely by the results in the district of Manbhoom, where the percentage has risen from 10·4 to 13·2. No explanation of this increase is given, but the Commissioner comments on the following remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom:—"There have been several instances during the year of the police reporting as false complaints which, on enquiry by a Magistrate, were held to be true. The Deputy Commissioner considers that deliberately false complaints to the police are rare in his district; and that if honest complainants find that they are made to suffer for want of detective ability on the part of the police, they will soon learn to conceal occurrences, and put up with the injury they have suffered rather than risk being prosecuted for giving false information. I quite agree with these remarks. It is natural for the subordinate police to throw discredit on all complaints which they fail to detect. But it is the business of the Magistrates to use proper discrimination in pronouncing cases deliberately false which, like backward districts like those in the Chota Nagpore Division, should ordinarily be few and far between." One of the principal objects aimed at by the issue of the Government order on the subject is to check the proceedings of lazy and incompetent police officers in reporting cases to be false, because they have not been able to detect them. If Magistrates thoroughly scrutinize cases sent up as false, and take proper notice of the conduct of police officers who misrepresent true undetected cases as false, then one of the objects of the Government Circular is gained, and when police officers find that their efforts to conceal their want of detective ability by imputing fraud to honest complainants, are rendered unavailing by the wholesome scrutiny exercised by the Magistrate, they will soon learn to desist from a course of action which only results in unpleasant consequences to themselves. It will be observed, however, that the increased percentage of false cases in Manbhoom means an increase in the number of cases which have by the Magistrate been judicially declared to be actually false.

94. With reference to the increase in the Chittagong Division, which is caused by a large percentage of cases declared false in one district, *viz.* Chittagong itself, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"In Chittagong there is a very great increase in the percentage of cases declared false, at the same time there is a very great decrease in the percentage of cases detected." Mr. Manson remarks that "delay in receiving information and want of promptness in enquiring are the sole cause why cases are so frequently declared false. I have heard the police reports myself during the greater part of the year, and understand the circular order concerning false cases; but have found that complainants are usually disinclined to go on with a case, and one must rely on the police report. Whether the cases be really true, or really false, it shows the same thing that the law is ineffectually put in force." I confess that I do not quite follow the reasoning here. The remarks of the Magistrate give ground for believing that the police neglect their duty, and report cases as false, in which detection has been impeded by the dilatory conduct of complainants and investigating officers. But I see no reason why judicial officers should practically condone the shortcomings of the police, and pronounce cases to be false which, on the Magistrate's own showing, may not be deliberately and maliciously false, and which are only pronounced to be so by lazy police officers. If the Magistrate, on his enquiry, is not satisfied that the case is deliberately and maliciously false, then such case should not be treated as false, and the police officer who, on insufficient grounds, and to conceal his own shortcomings in investigation, has reported it as false, should be brought to account. Under the procedure apparently adopted by the Magistrate, the shortcomings of the police are not checked; but, on the contrary, their dilatory proceedings are practically approved by judicial decisions.

95. In the Rajshahye Division false cases have increased in the district of Pubna. This result apparently proceeds from inattention on the part of the sub-divisional officer of Serajgunge to the orders of Government. The Magistrate observes—"the sub-divisional officer of Serajgunge had in the first half of the year recorded 38 out of 64 B and C forms as false. I have examined the records in the course of my tour, and called the attention of the sub-divisional officer to the Circular No. I of 1877. There appear to be cases which can neither be recorded as true,—which means that if the offender is known and not absconding, he should be prosecuted,—nor yet be called maliciously false, and which yet should find a place in the total of cases which are reported to have been committed." No instances of such cases are, however, given; and the remarks of the Magistrate are not to me altogether clear. Every case is presumed to be true until it is shown to be false; and, if it is not pronounced maliciously false, it should not be shown as false. It appears to me to be difficult to imagine a case, not maliciously false, which could not be shown either as true under a certain section, as false from a mistake of fact or law, or as non-cognizable.

96. The increased percentage in the district of Mymensingh is not explained in the divisional report. The Commissioner is afraid that Circular I of 1877 is still either not thoroughly understood, or not uniformly acted on. The increase of false cases in Chumparun has not been explained. The Commissioner notes that, from personal enquiries made both by himself and the Magistrate, he is able to report that the instructions contained in Circular P of 1877 are generally understood, though there is still room for improvement in that direction. "The police," the Commissioner adds, "are too prone to return cases as false on the slightest pretext;—a habit which can only be effectually checked by close supervision on the part of the Magistrates."

97. Prosecutions in false cases.

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number of false cases—*vide* column IX (*a*) of return A (Part I) for 1880.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	Remarks.
	Bengal.					
	Western Districts.					
Burdwan	Burdwan	272	30	13	13	
	Bankoora	105	39	9	9	
	Beerbhoom	105	21	8	8	
	Midnapore	391	61	19	21	
	Hooghly	312	77	21	22	
	Howrah	153	74	34	37	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	361	36	21	21	
	Nuddea	198	56	22	23	
	Jessore	264	29	15	15	
	Moorshedabad	215	34	17	17	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	104	5	1	1	
	Rajshahye	175	40	12	12	
	Rungpore	306	34	18	18	
	Bogra	55	20	4	4	
	Pubna	188	13	3	3	
	Darjeeling	33	5	1	1	
	Julpigoree	65	14	3	5	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca	Dacca	226	23	5	5	
	Furreedpore	333	67	18	18	
	Backergunge	623	27	19	19	
	Mymensing	345	59	16	17	
Chittagong ..	Tipperah	254	19	3	3	
	Chittagong	281	20	5	5	
	Noakholly	105	36	15	15	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	....	......	......	......	
	Total ...	5,469	849	302	312	
	Behar.					
Patna	Patna	353	28	8	8	
	Gya	195	40	12	12	
	Shahabad	237	54	20	21	
	Mozufferpore	215	29	16	18	
	Durbhunga	234	33	15	16	
	Sarun	202	21	11	14	
	Chumparun	243	50	23	24	
Bhagulpore ..	Monghyr	179	59	25	25	
	Bhagulpore	118	36	11	14	
	Purneah	168	49	22	22	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	44	23	21	21	
	Maldah	58	5	......	......	
	Total ...	2,246	427	184	195	

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number of false cases—vide column IX (a) of return A (Part I) for 1880.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	Remarks.
	ORISSA.					
Orissa	Cuttack	392	9	5	5	
	Pooree	111	39	24	24	
	Balasore	204	35	23	23	
	Gurjhats	7	6	4	4	
	Total ...	714	89	56	56	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.					
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	11[illegible]	17	26	27	
	Lohardugga	55	14	5	5	
	Singbhoom	4	4	1	1	
	Manbhoom	203	36	12	12	
	Total ...	374	101	44	45	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,8[illegible]3	1,466	586	608	

98. The table above shows the action taken with reference to institution of criminal proceedings against persons bringing deliberately false complaints. On the whole, the action taken has been slightly more vigorous than in previous years, proceedings having been taken in 16·6 of cases judicially pronounced false, as against 14 per cent. in 1879, and 11·8 per cent. of 1878. It is satisfactory to note that some progress is being made in the right direction; still the progress made is not great, when in only 16 per cent. of cases judicially pronounced false, Magistrates see their way to support the decision judicially arrived at by taking criminal proceedings against malicious complainants. It seems to me that many Magistrates fail to realize the effect of their order declaring a charge to have been falsely preferred. This decision, if it means any thing, means that there are on record *prima facie* grounds for believing that the complainant has committed a criminal offence, viz. preferred a false charge against some one. Under such circumstances, the institution of criminal proceedings against the malicious complainant ought to be the rule and not the exception, just as in any other case proceedings are taken, and enquiry made when a person is reasonably believed to be guilty of a criminal offence. I do not think the principle of abstaining from enquiry owing to difficulties in the way of procuring conviction a sound one. The person originally falsely accused has been injured; a contempt has been committed against public justice; and enquiry should follow as a rule, and not be restricted to about one-sixth of the numerous false charges which are instituted.

99. The institution of proceedings has been very sparingly resorted to in the following districts. The figures given show that in some of the districts specified false charges are allowed to be instituted with comparative impunity, *e.g.*, in Cuttack, Dinagepore, and Backergunge. From the figures given below, one of two inferences may be drawn, either that Magistrates on insufficient grounds pronounced cases to be deliberately false, or on equally insufficient grounds withheld enquiry into cases which upon sufficient evidence had been judicially declared false, *i.e.*, to quote the words of the circular, "charges of crime which never occurred, which have been laid through malice, and which, though from their falseness they constitute no offence on the part of the accused, have an aspect of criminality as regards the accuser."

District.	Number of false cases.	Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted.
Burdwan	272	30
24-Pergunnahs	361	36
Jessore	264	29
Dinagepore	104	5
Rungpore	306	34
Pubna	188	13
Dacca	226	23
Backergunge	623	27
Tipperah	254	19
Chittagong	281	20
Patna	353	28
Sarun	202	21
Maldah	58	5
Cuttack	392	9

100. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases in which criminal proceedings were taken against malicious complainants has improved, as compared with last year, the percentage being 39·9 as against 38·5. I give below the result of action by divisions. The figures clearly show that even the difficulties in the way of conviction in such cases can be met, although I am aware that the results must be considered as those of selected cases :—

Divisions.	Percentage of conviction in cases. 1879.	1880.
Burdwan	32·3	34·4
Presidency	40·2	45·4
Rajshahye	27·9	32
Dacca	21·4	32·9
Chittagong	33·7	30 6
Patna	50·8	41·1
Bhagulpore	50·5	45·9
Orissa	63	62·9
Chota Nagpore	37·1	43·5

The figures for some of these divisions show that crime of this description can be successfully dealt with, and I am quite sure that false charges will disappear to a very great extent, if it is recognized that making a false charge is a criminal offence, to which the ordinary criminal procedure, as regards enquiry, is applicable. There is no valid reason, in my opinion, why cases of false complaint should be habitually dealt with under section 117, Code of Criminal Procedure, enquiry being refused in five-sixths of the cases which occur.

Cases not enquired into.

101. The percentage of cases not enquired into has somewhat increased, as was to be expected. The issue of orders allowing the police greater freedom in refusing enquiry in cases of simple hurt has already had some effect, although instructions on this point were given at a late period of the year. The percentage of hurt cases not investigated has risen from 4·8 to 11·2 in 1880, and I have little doubt that, during the present year, it will rise still higher. This is a step in the right directi·n.

102. The percentage of non-enquiries in burglaries, although still small, has almost doubled, the figure being 4·6 to 2 8 of 1879. Great care must be taken lest the discretion of police officers with reference to non-enquiry in these cases is abused. In the Presidency Division, *e.g.*, where the percentage of non-enquiry has always been high, there is a tendency to refuse enquiry too much. In the 24-Pergunnahs the number of non-enquiries in burglary cases has nearly doubled, the percentage being 16·5 against 8·5, and the high figure of non-enquiries in Nuddea in burglary cases noticed last year, is raised still higher in the year of report. I am well aware that non-enquiries are restricted to attempts, but care must be taken lest real and successful cases of burglary are not concealed under the term "attempts," non-enquiry being admissible in the latter, but not in the former class of cases.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of cases reported. 1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Not enquired into. 1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported. 1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	3,583	2,489	2,570	2,385	293	30	5	32	8·1	1·2	1·9	1·3
	Bankoora ...	822	752	1,073	1,575	132	6	......	25	16	·8	......	1·5
	Beerbhoom ...	1,000	1,666	1,704	1.548	32	46	55	37	3·2	2·7	3·2	2·3
	Midnapore ...	4.187	4,253	4,488	4.130	161	46	38	110	3·8	1	·8	2·6
	Hooghly ...	2,464	2,167	3,376	3,995	103	64	15	40	4·1	2·5	·4	1
	Howrah ...	3,444	3,515	3,366	3,445	97	107	78	62	2·8	3	2·3	1·7
	Total ...	15.500	15,152	16,577	17,078	818	299	191	306	5·2	1·9	1·1	1·7
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	4.398	4,622	5,108	5,275	358	163	43	150	8·8	3·5	·8	2·8
	Nuddea ...	3,553	3.486	4,033	3,597	113	156	192	201	3·1	4·4	4·7	5·5
	Jessore ...	3,568	3,485	3,693	3,457	78	63	37	84	2·1	1·8	1	2·4
	Moorshedabad ...	3,651	3,372	3,712	3,356	212	202	215	68	5·8	5·9	5·7	2
	Total ...	15,175	14,965	16,546	15,685	761	584	487	503	5	3·9	2·9	3·2
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1,724	1,913	1.831	1,507	100	73	80	28	5·5	3·8	4·3	1·8
	Rajshahye ...	2,707	2,827	2,136	1,880	625	150	74	195	2·3	5·3	·3	10·3
	Rungpore ...	2,797	3,138	2,658	2,041	85	7	15	54	3	·2	·5	2·5
	Bogra ...	1,649	1,512	1,242	917	351	53	73	10	21·2	3·5	5·8	1
	Pubna ...	1,272	1,822	1,574	1,457	93	75	30	73	7·3	5·6	1·9	5
	Darjeeling ...	1,014	1,049	1,927	1,838	23	4	6	5	2·2	·3	·3	·2
	Julpigoree ...	1,193	1,136	1,058	1,049	76	27	1	5	6·3	2·3	......	·4
	Total ...	12,426	12,897	12,726	10,689	1,353	389	279	370	10·8	3	2·1	3·4

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Dacca ...	Dacca ..	4,085	4,313	3,934	3,384	479	242	81	86	11·7	5·6	2	2·5
	Furreedpore ...	2,610	2,924	3,024	2,288	206	56	64	117	7·8	1·9	2·1	5·1
	Backergunge ...	4,834	3,914	3,512	3,022	89	38	33	149	1·8	·9	·9	4·9
	Mymensing ...	3,902	3,904	3,469	3,672	205	174	104	119	5·2	4·4	2·9	3·2
	Total ...	15,431	15,055	13,939	12,366	979	510	282	471	6·3	3·3	2·0	3·8
Chittagong ...	Tipperah ...	2,119	2,254	2,460	2,927	99	86	39	28	4·6	3·8	1·5	·9
	Chittagong ...	1,732	2,087	1,837	1,718	63	42	51	72	3·6	2	2·7	4·1
	Noakholly ...	2,068	1,555	1,148	1,092	44	10	1	26	2·1	·6	......	2·3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	131	137	75	65	......	1	2	......	...	...	2·6	...
	Total ...	6,050	6,033	5,520	5.802	206	139	93	126	3·4	2·3	1·6	2·1
Patna ...	Patna ...	4,470	4,570	4,898	7,370	15	17	25	19	·3	·3	·5	·2
	Gya ...	3,845	4,386	3,964	3,988	1,280	610	......	68	33·2	33·9	......	1·7
	Shahabad ...	2,915	3,783	2,439	2,280	134	91	16	75	4·5	2·4	·6	3·4
	Mozufferpore ...	2,395	2,371	2,040	2,229	87	35	50	28	3·6	1·4	2·4	1·2
	Durbhunga ...	2,996	2,576	1,937	2,122	68	10	3	47	2·6	·3	·1	2·2
	Sarun ...	2,840	2,843	2,474	2,888	307	47	25	23	10·8	1·6	1	·7
	Chumparun ...	1,395	2,277	1,733	2,189	7	4	13	28	·5	·1	·7	1·2
	Total ...	20,856	22,806	19,485	22,966	1,898	814	132	288	9·1	3·5	·6	1·2
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	2,792	2,681	2,716	2,724	588	175	12	9	21·0	6·5	·4	·3
	Bhagulpore ...	1,459	2,023	2,511	3.058	268	68	2	5	18·3	3·3	......	·1
	Purneah ...	2,198	2.931	2,759	2,962	203	188	1	19	9·2	6·4	......	·6
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	2,944	3,601	2,777	3,243	36	32	17	116	1·2	·8	·6	3·5
	Maldah ...	1,325	1,168	1,313	1,107	120	11	......	1	9	·9	......	...
	Total ...	10,718	12,404	12,076	13,094	1,215	474	32	150	11·3	3·8	·2	1·1
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,383	2,628	3,159	2,439	164	92	59	47	6·8	3·5	1·8	1·9
	Pooree ...	3,452	2,916	2,590	1,990	104	70	22	29	3	2·4	·8	1·4
	Balasore ...	1,805	1,774	1,369	1,306	112	11	8	14	6·2	·6	·5	1
	Gurjhats ...	731	890	564	318	209	11	5	14	28·5	1·2	·8	4·4
	Total ...	8,371	8,208	7,682	6,035	589	184	94	104	7	2·2	1·2	1·2
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	1,735	2,067	1,367	1,417	225	83	14	10	12·1	4	·1	·7
	Lohardugga ...	1,174	1,503	1,176	1,140	165	51	22	26	14	3·3	·8	1·8
	Singbhoom ...	283	416	325	153	33	42	20	22	11·6	10	6·1	14·3
	Manbhoom ...	1,270	2,115	1,352	1,532	353	158	13	13	27·8	7·4	·9	·8
	Total ...	4,462	6,101	4.220	4,542	776	334	69	71	17·3	5·4	1·6	1·5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	108,989	113,621	108,771	108,275	8,595	3,727	1,659	2,389	7·8	3·2	1·5	2·2

103. The total number of cases reported during the year was 108,275, and the number of cases of previous years brought under enquiry was 1,571, making the total 109,846. Deducting from this the number of cases not enquired into, 2,389, and the number of false cases, 8,803, the total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 98,654. Convictions were obtained in 40,445 cases, or 43·2 per cent, as compared with 39·1 per cent. of 1879. Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of conviction was 28·4 against 27·8 of 1879, 26·5 in 1878, and 24·2 in 1877. The improvement in results is not marked, but still there is improvement in the detection of real crime.

General analysis of crime.

104. Taking, as last year, the figures of cases investigated by the police, the results are as shown below :—

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1878	92,549	35,812	38·7	78,492	23,314	29·7
1879	91 043	38,510	42·3	73,604	22,710	30·8
1880	87,764	40,445	46	65,396	20,227	30·9

These figures show improvement in detective results as compared with preceding years.

105. In connection with this subject, I may here note that, during the present year, an attempt will be made to introduce in some selected districts a better class of investigating officers at outposts, and the results of this experiment

will be reported in due course. It will be interesting to watch whether the introduction of a better class of men is attended with improvement in detective results, as well as in the character of investigations made.

106. The number of persons arrested was 102,825, of whom 63,859, or 62·1 per cent., were convicted as compared with 60·6 of 1879. Excluding the result of arrests in class VI cases, in which convictions are more easily obtained, the result of arrests in 1880 is almost the same as that of last year, the percentage of convictions being 51·3 against 51·4 of 1879. The number of persons who actually appeared before a court is 99,721, of whom 64 per cent. were convicted against 62·6 in 1879. Taking the figures with reference to trials actually concluded during the year, the percentage is 66·3 against 65·4.

107. In connection with the percentages in his division, especially those in Bankoora, the Commissioner of Burdwan remarks:—"The general analysis of the results given shows that almost one man out of every three arrested was arrested on insufficient grounds. The Magistrate of Bankoora thinks that this fact goes to show the efficiency of the police, inasmuch as they sent up all persons whom they considered guilty of an offence without waiting to look into the evidence or selecting cases. * * * * It is hardly desirable that the police should be encouraged in arresting and sending up for trial persons whose innocence they might have satisfied themselves of by a more careful enquiry. The persons who were arrested were not sent up without some enquiry; and the large proportion of acquittals shows not that the police refrained from enquiring into their guilt, but that they made enquiry and came to a wrong conclusion. * * * * It may not be necessary that the police should take upon themselves the functions of the Courts of Justice, but it is certainly necessary that they should weigh evidence, and not lightly deprive a man of his liberty for fear that they should have been held to have exceeded their province in scrutinizing the evidence for and against him. The diaries of police officers engaged in investigating a case are laid before the District Superintendent, and in any case of doubt the Magistrate's orders are always, or should always be, obtained, so that it is not correct to describe the subordinate police officers as acting on their own unaided judgment in the enquiry into a case. It is to be feared that in many districts the hearing of police reports is too much a matter of form, and that the Sub-Inspector, who is working out a case, does not get as much advice and direction as he ought to have from the District Superintendent and the Magistrate."

There is a great deal of theoretical truth in these remarks. I agree with the Commissioner in thinking that more help might be given to the subordinate police officers by District Superintendents in the way of advice and direction. The great majority of Magistrates, so far as my experience goes, commence looking into a case when the special reports are received, and do not trouble themselves much with perusal of the special diaries. At the same time it must be remembered that there are many practical difficulties in the way of subordinate investigating officers obtaining advice from either District Superintendents or Magistrates before making arrests, and that, as a matter of fact, the vast majority of arrests must be made by the subordinate police without reference to their superiors. Very many of such arrests must, as a matter of fact, be made by subordinate officers, not upon proof, but upon presumption of the guilt of the accused, and an arrest once made, a police officer is bound to send up the accused within 24 hours of his being taken into custody—not a long time to allow of thorough and complete enquiry being made. I am further bound to say that the acquittal of only one person in three out of the number of those arrested by the police is by no means an unsatisfactory result. So recently as 1870 this result was not attained by the Metropolitan Police of London, with a force, roughly speaking, of 9,000 police to a population of about three and a half millions, and in 1879 the same police, numbering 10,711 men of all ranks, with a population of upwards of four and a half millions, succeeded in procuring conviction of 70 per cent. of the persons arrested by them. With a police force of, say, 24,000 men amongst a population of upwards of 65 millions in Bengal, the proportion of 66 per cent. of convictions to arrests cannot, in my opinion, be considered unfavourable.

108. The results of trials of persons is, as usual, shown below by divisions and districts.

Divisions.	True cases.			Arrested						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By Police.			By Magistrate.								
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	13,510	14,908	15,740	11,583	12,940	12,830	2,808	2,852	3,456	9,392	10,361	11,017	4,686	4,907	5,092
Presidency	13,457	15,548	14,647	10,790	12,227	12,137	3,615	3,596	3,453	8,703	9,701	9,754	5,155	5,648	5,671
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	11,124	11,285	9,763	8,156	8,221	7,875	1,854	2,459	2,061	6,143	6,657	6,338	3,499	3,777	3,343
Dacca	13,088	12,079	10,839	9,099	10,335	9,140	3,709	3,224	3,750	7,116	8,035	7,420	4,989	4,989	4,925
Chittagong	5,482	5,034	5,162	4,527	4,122	3,680	1,934	1,953	1,828	4,038	3,889	3,362	2,322	2,056	2,109
Total ...	56,661	58,854	56,151	44,164	47,845	45,662	13,920	14,084	14,548	35,392	38,623	37,891	20,653	21,377	21,140
Patna	20,668	17,596	21,287	13,434	11,619	15,215	4,058	3,023	3,221	11,055	9,033	12,399	5,321	4,447	4,795
Bhagulpore	11,553	11,359	12,527	7,041	6,899	7,302	2,278	2,950	3,017	6,058	6,585	7,135	2,927	2,940	3,118
Total ...	32,221	28,955	33,814	20,475	18,518	22,517	6,336	5,973	6,238	17,113	15,618	19,534	8,248	7,387	7,913
Orissa	6,804	6,440	5,339	5,740	4,843	4,214	1,719	1,350	1,157	4,385	4,018	3,597	2,636	2,129	1,718
Chota Nagpore	5,633	3,913	4,168	4,243	3,797	3,251	827	910	1,333	3,257	3,025	2,837	1,545	1,533	1,583
Grand Total ...	101,319	98,162	99,472	74,622	75,003	75,644	22,802	22,317	23,276	60,147	61,284	63,859	33,082	32,426	32,354

Districts.	Number Arrested — By Police. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Number Arrested — By Magistrate. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Pending at end of 1879.	Received by transfer.	Total arrested in 1880, including those pending at end of 1879 and received by transfer.	Actually brought to trial during 1880.
Burdwan	1,605	1,543	1,853	793	869	582	34	...	2,469	2,414
Bankoora	607	765	1,206	99	158	291	57	1	1,555	1,529
Beerbhoom	1,224	1,574	955	481	209	109	38	3	1,405	1,390
Midnapore	2,582	2,945	2,369	690	661	901	205	...	3,475	3,443
Hooghly	1,597	2,493	2,735	389	564	889	140	3	3,767	3,717
Howrah	3,968	3,620	3,712	356	391	384	79	...	4,175	4,068
24-Pergunnahs	3,830	4,174	4,523	551	1,206	975	107	2	5,607	5,548
Nuddea	2,583	2,989	2,438	743	773	1,029	110	...	3,577	3,493
Jessore	2,016	2,220	2,358	1,529	983	820	176	...	3,354	3,315
Moorshedabad	2,370	2,845	2,818	792	634	629	160	...	3,607	3,572
Dinagepore	1,319	1,344	1,089	206	242	265	37	1	1,392	1,357
Rajshahye	1,467	1,404	1,350	427	366	217	67	...	1,634	1,574
Rungpore	1,315	1,084	958	609	763	645	59	...	1,662	1,611
Bogra	1,468	824	731	217	282	208	40	...	979	967
Pubna	946	1,053	1,185	258	518	324	92	4	1,605	1,562
Darjeeling	904	1,788	1,826	28	66	33	2	...	1,861	1,832
Julpigoree	737	724	736	109	222	369	31	...	1,136	1,113
Dacca	3,138	3,255	2,819	757	678	958	162	...	3,939	3,824
Furreedpore	1,551	2,083	1,667	754	584	646	291	3	2,607	2,566
Backergunge	2,630	2,815	2,385	1,163	1,082	945	180	...	3,510	3,236
Mymensingh	1,780	2,182	2,269	1,035	880	1,201	149	1	3,620	3,392
Tipperah	1,449	1,547	1,346	638	1,008	988	165	...	2,499	2,483
Chittagong	1,331	1,370	1,130	624	395	366	83	...	1,579	1,521
Noakholly	1,611	1,152	1,149	589	466	360	44	...	1,523	1,548
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	136	53	55	83	84	114	61	...	230	207
Patna	3,523	4,126	6,621	176	267	326	144	...	7,091	6,864
Gya	2,188	1,483	2,115	390	427	470	134	4	2,723	2,264
Shahabad	2,142	1,554	1,518	644	482	491	80	1	2,090	1,988
Mozufferpore	1,534	1,017	1,162	565	493	652	68	1	1,883	1,694
Durbhunga	1,119	1,150	1,227	984	393	415	60	...	1,702	1,636
Sarun	1,613	1,413	1,290	798	756	559	69	...	1,918	1,729
Chumparun	1,315	876	1,282	302	205	308	47	...	1,637	1,628
Monghyr	2,210	1,933	2,254	287	390	426	78	1	2,759	2,707
Bhagulpore	1,159	1,259	1,666	341	1,154	1,087	59	3	2,815	2,787
Purneah	1,487	1,598	1,466	522	508	539	106	4	2,115	2,101
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,382	1,074	879	891	640	811	36	...	1,726	1,721
Maldah	803	1,035	1,037	237	249	154	65	3	1,259	1,207
Cuttack	1,764	2,147	1,880	495	288	264	81	2	2,227	2,179
Pooree	2,194	1,569	1,403	538	729	518	55	...	1,976	1,957
Balasore	863	724	657	631	265	361	24	...	1,042	1,022
Gurjhats	919	403	274	55	68	14	5	4	297	297
Hazaribagh	1,497	1,386	1,168	167	110	245	26	...	1,439	1,415
Lohardugga	1,409	1,108	1,223	220	390	442	91	...	1,756	1,728
Singbhoom	352	322	147	40	30	24	9	...	180	175
Manbhoom	985	981	713	400	380	622	58	...	1,303	1,337
Grand Total ...	74,621	75,003	75,644	22,808	22,317	23,276	3,864	41	102,825	99,721

Districts.	Convicted — By Magistrate. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Convicted — By Sessions. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Percentage of convictions to total arrest. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial. 1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	1,487	1,500	1,507	39	32	16	62·4	62·2	61·6	64·2	63·5	63
Bankoora	365	517	944	21	40	10	53·5	56·8	61·4	57·2	59·9	62·4
Beerbhoom	1,023	1,063	880	8	7	13	59	58·1	63·5	59·4	58·6	64·2
Midnapore	1,858	2,034	1,772	63	5	62	53·4	55·6	52·7	54·1	56·7	53·2
Hooghly	1,083	1,965	2,412	16	34	62	54·7	64·4	65·6	58·8	66	66·5
Howrah	3,418	3,092	3,296	11	18	43	77·1	76·2	70·9	79·4	78·8	82
24-Pergunnahs	3,141	3,774	3,778	26	80	63	71·7	66·2	68·5	72·9	70·6	69·2
Nuddea	1,808	2,187	1,966	63	68	60	54·2	57·3	56·6	55·6	59·5	58
Jessore	1,807	1,698	1,818	62	65	72	50·5	50·2	56·3	51·4	53·3	57
Moorshedabad	1,774	1,858	1,971	22	51	26	54·3	52·5	55·3	57	55·6	55·9
Dinagepore	985	1,047	803	12	35	48	64·1	66·9	61·1	65·5	69·1	62·6
Rajshahye	1,108	963	955	27	65	41	57·2	55·8	60·9	58·8	57·4	63·2
Rungpore	904	868	840	56	44	40	48·6	47·4	52·9	50·4	48·6	54·8
Bogra	1,040	601	545	25	24	20	62·3	55·2	57·7	62·9	56·6	58·4
Pubna	622	765	708	19	39	28	51·3	48·4	45·8	51·5	50	47·1
Darjeeling	719	1,460	1,584	5	6	3	77	78·9	85·2	78·6	80	19·7
Julpigoree	616	632	722	5	8	1	70·8	64·9	63·6	7[illegible]·7	65·7	64·9
Dacca	2,394	2,407	2,365	59	82	81	61	60·7	62	62·1	62·3	63·9
Furreedpore	1,254	1,377	1,178	53	94	73	54·7	52·7	47·9	55·8	53·8	48·7
Backergunge	1,761	2,021	1,500	197	183	54	48	51·9	44·2	49·5	54	48
Mymensingh	1,344	1,743	2,074	54	128	95	46·9	56·5	59·9	50·2	60·9	63·9
Tipperah	1,156	1,479	1,406	71	20	27	56·2	56·4	57·3	56·3	56·6	57·7
Chittagong	1,129	1,184	801	36	23	33	58	64·6	52·8	59	66·8	54·8
Noakholly	1,474	1,117	1,018	58	18	26	64·6	65·7	67·2	64·7	66	67·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts	110	47	49	4	1	2	51·1	26·3	22·1	51·5	26·9	24·6
Patna	2,664	3,123	5,651	53	72	58	72	71·4	80·5	75·7	75·6	83·1
Gya	1,474	877	1,288	54	51	51	56·8	46	48·9	63·5	54·7	58·8
Shahabad	1,776	1,281	1,289	25	24	26	57·9	61·1	62·9	59·4	63·2	66·1
Mozufferpore	1,228	769	941	43	44	36	58·6	52·6	51·8	63·7	54·4	57·6
Durbhunga	1,295	1,039	990	19	11	21	59·8	63·4	59	62·6	65·7	61·7
Sarun	1,238	1,006	914	44	35	55	51·7	46·7	50·5	57·7	54·1	56
Chumparun	1,088	682	981	54	19	103	68·8	61·1	66·2	70	62·3	66·5
Monghyr	1,703	1,518	1,759	21	34	38	66	65	65·1	71·7	67·9	66·3
Bhagulpore	915	1,730	2,041	17	23	14	60·9	71	73	62·8	71·8	73·7
Purneah	1,140	1,294	1,306	30	14	26	55·9	60·4	62·9	58·5	61	63·3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,636	1,168	1,192	15	9	18	69·5	66·5	70·1	70	66·7	70·1
Maldah	565	777	722	16	18	19	53·9	60	58·8	56·2	61·1	61·3
Cuttack	1,369	1,633	1,460	33	16	23	60·5	65·4	66·5	61·2	66·9	68
Pooree	1,678	1,339	1,306	9	13	17	58·5	55·5	66·9	59·2	57	67·6
Balasore	757	623	511	7	17	37	49·3	63·1	52·5	56·5	63·8	53·6
Gurjhats	532	377	234	...	...	9	50·2	79	81·8	64·1	79	81·8
Hazaribagh	1,089	1,028	895	45	44	25	66·8	74·1	63·9	67·7	74·5	65
Lohardugga	1,146	948	1,053	39	50	34	70·1	63·2	61·9	71	65·3	62·9
Singbhoom	229	174	124	4	4	...	58·6	49·8	68·8	66·9	52·3	70·8
Manbhoom	687	746	693	18	31	13	50	53·9	50·6	51·1	56·9	52·8
Grand Total	58,589	59,531	62,237	1,558	1,753	1,622	59·5	60·6	62·1	61·7	62·6	64

Districts.	Acquitted — By Magistrate. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Acquitted — By Sessions. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Percentage of acquittals to total arrests. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial. 1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	743	809	805	49	35	18	32·4	34·2	33·3	33·3	35	34
Bankoora	227	238	511	5	82	34	32·1	32·6	35	34·4	34·4	35·6
Beerbhoom	606	701	439	32	12	18	36·5	38·7	32·5	36·7	39	32·8
Midnapore	1,379	1,322	1,369	93	73	51	40·9	37·1	40·6	41·4	37·8	40·9
Hooghly	698	852	1,154	21	24	19	35·8	28·8	31·1	38·4	28·9	31·5
Howrah	814	738	651	21	21	32	18·7	18·6	16·3	19·3	19·2	16·7
24-Pergunnahs	1,022	1,428	1,467	37	77	83	23·9	27·8	27·6	24·3	27·5	27·9
Nuddea	1,208	1,279	1,265	97	136	97	37·8	35·9	38	38·8	37·3	38·9
Jessore	1,526	1,242	1,171	51	126	136	42·6	40·5	38·9	43·4	41·3	39·4
Moorshedabad	1,182	1,304	1,367	32	56	85	36·7	37·4	40·2	38·5	39·6	40·6
Dinagepore	477	407	435	17	27	33	31·7	26·8	33·6	32·4	27·7	34·4
Rajshahye	703	637	503	18	44	45	36·3	37	33·5	37·4	38	34·8
Rungpore	850	860	632	14	35	18	43·7	46·5	39·1	45·3	47·7	40·3
Bogra	526	395	336	22	7	8	32·1	35·5	35·1	32·4	36·4	35·5
Pubna	447	665	694	33	34	42	38·4	42·1	45·8	39·2	43·5	47·1
Darjeeling	189	362	238	2	1	1	20·3	19·5	12·8	20·7	19·3	13
Julpigoree	191	301	354	10	2	4	22·9	30·7	31·5	23·3	31·3	32·1
Dacca	1,280	1,214	1,117	80	116	109	33·8	32·7	31·1	34·6	33·3	33
Furreedpore	842	885	1,006	77	70	180	38·5	32·2	45·4	39·2	34·9	46·2
Backergunge	1,462	1,561	1,358	170	115	129	40	39·5	42·3	41·3	41	45·9
Mymensingh	974	964	956	104	64	70	36·1	31	28·3	38·7	33·4	30·2
Tipperah	758	935	917	76	47	38	38·2	36·9	38·2	39·2	37	38·4
Chittagong	681	432	534	20	36	18	34·9	25	34·9	35·5	25·4	36·2
Noakholly	663	496	442	62	41	19	30·5	31·1	29·6	30·6	31·2	29·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	62	69	141	...	...	...	27·8	37·9	61·3	28	38·7	68·1
Patna	714	835	996	74	46	60	20·9	19·7	14·8	21·9	20·8	15·3
Gya	679	627	761	83	21	55	28·5	32·1	29·9	31·6	38·2	36·4
Shahabad	1,044	621	570	78	42	27	36	31	28·5	37	32·1	30
Mozufferpore	631	586	638	37	15	36	30·8	38·9	35·7	33·5	40·2	39·7
Durbhunga	668	462	494	11	16	23	30·9	28·8	30·3	32·3	29·2	31·6
Sarun	831	738	624	48	68	28	35·4	36·1	33·9	39·6	41·9	37·7
Chumparun	417	366	457	6	4	26	25·7	32·2	29·5	25·9	32·8	29·6
Monghyr	627	632	764	19	23	56	24·7	27·4	29·7	26·5	28·6	30·2
Bhagulpore	449	559	629	3	25	24	29·5	23·6	23·1	30·4	23·9	28·4
Purneah	719	687	705	52	31	27	36·8	33·2	34·6	38·5	33·5	34·8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	637	540	474	12	6	6	27·3	30·8	27·8	27·5	30·9	27·8
Maldah	403	428	379	6	9	54	37·9	32·9	34·3	39·6	33·6	35·8
Cuttack	751	731	628	41	11	11	34·2	29·4	28·6	34·6	30·1	29·3
Pooree	992	952	581	21	6	10	35·1	39·2	29·9	35·6	40·4	30·1
Balasore	528	31	418	35	6	22	36·3	33·2	42·2	41·6	33·5	43
Gurjhats	264	92	45	4	...	3	25·3	19·1	16·1	32·3	19·2	16·1
Hazaribagh	483	375	449	26	33	26	30	26·8	33	30·3	27	33·5
Lohardugga	387	430	491	13	21	12	23·6	28·5	28·6	23·9	29·5	29·1
Singbhoom	93	151	46	4	2	1	24·4	41·6	26·1	27·8	45	26·8
Manbhoom	530	506	548	9	15	10	38·2	36·1	40·5	39·6	38·1	41·7
Grand Total	31,357	30,745	30,550	1,724	1,681	1,804	32·7	32	31·4	33·9	33·1	33·4

109. The result of arrests of persons, according to classes, is shown below:—

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	1878	57·6	42·8	49·5	55·7	53·7	86·8
	1879	58·6	44	48·8	54·2	52·8	87·8
	1880	55·1	44·9	47·5	56·2	50·5	89·4
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	1878	58·7	44·6	54	57·3	56·2	87·3
	1879	59·8	45·6	53·8	55·6	55·1	88·2
	1880	56·2	47	52·2	57·6	52·8	89·8
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried	1878	64·5	49·2	57	59·3	58·6	88·3
	1879	64·9	51	57	58	57·5	88·9
	1880	60·4	52	55·2	59·4	54·8	90·3

The result is improvement in classes II, IV, and VI, and falling off in classes I, III, and V.

110. The percentage of convictions both to persons arrested and tried is good in the following districts:—

	Percentage of conviction To arrest.	To persons tried.		Percentage of conviction To arrest.	To persons tried.
Howrah	79·9	82	Bhagulpore	73	73·7
24-Pergunnahs	68·5	69·2	Sonthal Pergunnahs	70·1	70·1
Darjeeling	85·2	86·6	Gurjhats	81·8	81·8
Patna	80·5	83·1	Singbhoom	68·8	70·8

The following show bad results in both:—

	Percentage of conviction To arrest.	To persons tried.		Percentage of conviction To arrest.	To persons tried.
Midnapore	52·7	53·2	Rungpore	52·9	54·6
Pubna	45·8	47·1	Furreedpore	47·9	48·7
Backergunge	44·2	48	Chittagong Hill Tracts	22·1	24·6
Gya	48·9	58·8	Mozufferpore	51·8	57·6
Sarun	50·5	56	Balasore	52·5	53·6
Manbhoom	50·6	52·8			

Rungpore, Pubna, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Sarun have shown bad results for several years.

111. The result of convictions in cases, as compared with persons, is shown below:—

	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.							*Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.*						
District.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	55·1	36·2	11·2	41·7	33·1	93·8	49·2	55·7	41	5[illegible]·1	47·5	52·7	92·7	63
Bankoora	60·4	47·2	5	56	34·4	94·1	36·1	62·5	61·4	40·5	67	51·6	88	62·3
Beerbhoom	76·9	64·2	12·9	63·8	37·5	95	52·7	47	45·4	46·8	62·7	50·8	94	64·2
Midnapore	55·2	38·2	9·3	60	37·4	88·8	45·2	55·1	35·4	36	51·8	43	85	53·2
Hooghly	69·3	36·5	11·6	65·9	32·4	93·3	57·9	68·9	36·2	51·2	56·5	44·9	92·3	66·5
Howrah	69·5	46·8	29·9	59	50·5	93·8	76·3	76·9	61	64·5	58·5	67·3	92·6	82
24-Pergunnahs	58	42·8	18·7	63·2	40·8	91·9	65·9	48·6	38·7	49·3	60·3	47·1	91·1	69·2
Nuddea	50·8	45·6	8·2	48·9	34·8	81	34·3	40·7	50·2	52·3	57·4	52	87	58
Jessore	57·9	44·7	9·3	62·1	27·4	78	34·3	57·5	46·1	48·5	71·4	46·7	85·2	57
Moorshedabad	53·2	32·1	12·3	47·6	40·3	88·8	44·2	51·4	34·1	41·3	46·7	48·2	86	55·9
Dinagepore	50	40·3	9	31·9	45·3	77·8	42·7	38·8	41·8	53·3	57·1	61·2	81·4	62·7
Rajshahye	66·6	40·5	10·5	39·7	30·4	91·2	36·7	73·9	50·3	43·1	51·3	56·9	89	63·2
Rungpore	46·6	35·7	8·2	23·8	34·6	83·6	24·3	57·3	48·7	55·1	45·7	53·8	73·3	54·6
Bogra	94·1	45	11·3	63·2	52·8	98	46·1	73·9	66·4	53·4	46·2	55·8	69·7	58·4
Pubna	64·4	43·1	9·7	39·3	35	100	39·2	46·7	47·3	50	38·1	41	83·5	47·1
Darjeeling	100	38·6	11·9	64·5	54·5	93·3	78	93·7	48·8	64·7	63·6	76·7	92·8	86·6
Julpigoree	98·2	48·8	21·5	50	42·5	89·8	52·6	92·9	71·4	57·9	66·2	50	88·3	64·9
Dacca	60	33·3	18·4	48·3	44·3	85·2	49·1	59	43·3	59·3	61·7	58·4	86·7	63·9
Furreedpore	51·6	51·5	9	50·8	44·3	92	42·2	36·5	48	43·3	63	44·4	75·1	48·7
Backergunge	40·6	39·6	13·4	27·2	25·9	88·6	34·4	51·8	40·6	44·4	42·7	36·2	84·1	48
Mymensingh	53·3	37·3	11·6	12·4	34·9	62	26·4	62·3	49·3	54·7	69·1	52·1	88·6	63·9
Tipperah	60·2	51·7	17·1	50·2	35·5	90·6	42	74·1	59·6	54·7	58·1	43·6	90·8	57·7
Chittagong	44·2	28·7	14·1	37·6	27·4	87·2	39·1	66·8	48·1	57·5	35·3	38·6	93·6	54·8
Noakholly	61·4	43·6	22	59·2	47·9	74·6	48·3	76·6	63·5	64·3	72·6	60·4	74·1	67·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts	100	55·5	20	50	22·7	...	33·3	66·6	72·7	20	25	17·6	...	24·6
Patna	39·7	37·9	6·6	41·1	34·9	88·7	62·9	40·9	44·4	67·3	44·9	61·9	94·9	83·1
Gya	43·7	37	4·4	61·3	34·2	84	23·9	37·7	40·3	50·8	51·9	52·4	82·1	58·8
Shahabad	5[illegible]·8	48·8	10·9	50·4	30·7	89·7	43	53·1	48·9	52·1	71·3	61·1	87·1	66·1
Mozufferpore	40·6	37·1	5·3	28·6	29·7	85·9	31·9	50·7	47·2	67·2	42·4	51·1	82·2	57·6
Durbhunga	78·7	46·2	4·6	63	41·5	16·1	29	55·5	45·3	67·3	57·2	54·7	92·4	61·7
Sarun	53·1	43·6	5·6	28·1	23·6	83·1	20·3	59·3	61·2	57·8	51·6	49·3	82·1	56
Chumparun	78·2	36·2	5·3	42·1	42·9	94·6	36·8	73·5	47·5	64	32	66·6	83·1	66·5
Monghyr	61·5	50·6	13·3	70·9	45·9	93·1	50·5	44·8	47·2	60·3	56·5	52·7	89·8	66·3
Bhagulpore	53·1	37	5·8	69·7	38·6	92·1	61	55·1	42·5	57·6	65·1	53·[illegible]	88·4	73·7
Purneah	75·8	50·9	11·4	55·9	32·4	89·5	39·4	66·2	55·5	48·7	69·7	58·6	89·7	63·3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	82·3	48·1	6·9	94·4	23·4	93	26·5	80	41	63·5	79	64·5	95·3	70·1
Maldah	54·1	36·8	11·6	67·5	45	93·7	47·1	54·2	15·3	46·7	75·6	57·5	90·4	81·3
Cuttack	73	34·7	10·6	85·9	35·8	93·8	49·7	71·3	43·3	40·2	65·5	58·3	87·4	68
Pooree	75	54·2	24·4	68	46·5	95	61·2	61·5	60	68·2	52·1	58	91·6	67·6
Balasore	100	50	13·8	100	25	98·3	54·3	75	45·9	87·8	47·5	43·6	84·4	53·6
Gurjhats	100	81·2	22·2	16·6	47·2	85·7	4[illegible]·8	99·9	75	78·4	25	85·1	85·7	81·8
Hazaribagh	63·6	57·8	8·6	68·2	54·7	100	45	72·7	60	42·2	68·5	62·5	86·9	65
Lohardugga	66·6	52	15·5	88·6	88·7	93	76·3	88·8	46·1	65·7	67·5	52·5	89·3	62·9
Singbhoom	66·6	14·2	8·3	50	40	82·6	51	79·1	18·1	25	72·7	68·1	83	70·8
Manbhoom	38·4	36·2	5·8	14	27	84·7	28·7	48	53	40·7	48·3	40·7	84	52·8

112. The above table shows that, as to general average of convictions, Darjeeling with 78 stands best; Howrah and Lohardugga with 76·3 follow closely, and the results in Patna, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs are also good. Excluding, however, class VI cases, which swell the list of convictions, the districts which show the best results as regards detection of serious crime against property are the following, although even in their case results are poor:—

Howrah	...	...	...	29·9	per cent. of	convictions.
Pooree	...	...	...	24·4	ditto	ditto.
Gurjhats	...	...	...	22·2	ditto	ditto.
Noakholly	...	...	...	22	ditto	ditto.

Those districts in which minor offences against property have been most successfully dealt with are—

Lohardugga	...	...	...	88·7	per cent. of	convictions.
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	54·7	ditto	ditto.
Darjeeling	...	...	...	54·5	ditto	ditto.
Bogra	...	...	...	52·8	ditto	ditto.
Howrah	...	...	...	50·5	ditto	ditto.

Serious offences against the person have been satisfactorily detected in—

Gurjhats	...	...	...	81·2	per cent. of	convictions.
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	64·2	ditto	ditto.
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	57·8	ditto	ditto.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	55·5	ditto	ditto.
Pooree	...	...	...	54·2	ditto	ditto.

113. Direct cases.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1880. By Police.	Arrested during 1880. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour). By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted. By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Finally convicted. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Remarks.
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,853	582	389	416	14	4	1,348	159	16	......	21·7	72·1	73·6	27·3	
	Bankoora	1,206	291	357	154	34	......	811	133	10	......	32·4	52·9	68	45·7	
	Beerbhoom	955	409	215	224	13	5	711	169	13	......	23·8	55·9	75·8	41·3	
	Midnapore	2,369	901	752	608	49	2	1,505	267	61	1	33·8	67·7	66·1	29·7	
	Hooghly	2,735	889	601	553	18	1	2,090	322	61	1	22·6	62·3	78·6	36·3	
	Howrah	3,712	384	447	204	24	8	3,133	163	37	6	12·6	55·2	85·3	44	
	Central Districts.															
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	4,523	975	862	605	77	6	3,442	336	63	......	20·7	62·6	77·2	34·4	
	Nuddea	2,438	1,029	833	432	96	1	1,359	607	69	......	38·1	42	58·2	58·9	
	Jessore	2,358	820	729	442	131	5	1,470	348	72	......	36·4	54	65·3	42	
	Moorshedabad	2,818	629	1,026	341	64	21	1,730	241	26	......	38·6	57·5	62·3	38·3	
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	1,089	265	257	178	33	......	716	87	48	......	26·6	67·1	70·1	32·8	
	Rajshahye	1,350	217	395	108	45	......	841	114	41	......	32·5	49·7	65·3	52·5	
	Rungpore	958	645	250	361	9	3	580	232	34	3	27	56·4	64	36·4	
	Bogra	731	208	268	130	8	......	467	78	19	1	37·7	62·5	66·4	37·9	
	Pubna	1,185	324	476	218	38	4	620	88	28	......	43·3	68·5	54·6	27·1	
	Darjeeling	1,826	33	263	4	1	......	1,559	29	3	......	14·4	12·1	85·5	87·8	
	Julpigoree	736	369	123	216	1	1	576	132	1	......	16·8	58·8	78·3	35·7	
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,819	958	711	406	104	5	1,836	529	81	......	28·9	42·9	68	55·2	
	Furreedpore	1,667	646	586	420	179	1	979	199	73	......	45·8	65·1	63·1	30·8	
	Backergunge	2,385	915	885	473	104	25	1,078	422	41	13	41·4	52·6	46·9	46	
	Mymensingh	2,269	1,201	479	477	63	7	1,423	651	84	11	23·8	40·2	66·4	55·1	
Chittagong ...	Tipperah	1,346	988	438	479	26	12	892	514	24	3	34·4	49·6	68	52·3	
	Chittagong	1,130	366	349	215	9	9	716	85	32	1	29	61·2	66·1	23·4	
	Noakholly	1,149	360	284	158	18	1	810	208	26	......	26·2	44·1	72·7	57·7	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	55	114	15	126	......	......	16	33	2	......	27·2	110·5	32·7	28·9	
	Total ...	45,662	14,548	11,960	7,948	1,158	121	30,708	6,146	956	40	28·7	55·4	69·3	42·5	

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1880. By Police.	Arrested during 1880. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour). By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted. By Magistrate. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Finally convicted. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted. By Sessions or High Court. Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Remarks.
	Behar.															
Patna	Patna	6,621	326	780	216	59	1	5,552	99	58	.. ...	12·6	66·5	84·7	30·3	
	Gya	2,115	470	462	314	53	2	1,135	148	51	......	24·3	67·2	56	31·4	
	Shahabad	1,518	491	337	233	23	4	1,059	230	23	3	23·7	48·2	71·2	47·4	
	Mozufferpore	1,162	652	288	350	20	16	669	272	33	3	26·5	56·1	60·4	42·1	
	Durbhunga	1,227	415	220	274	23	......	862	128	21	......	19·8	66	71·9	30·8	
	Sarun	1,290	559	304	318	17	11	694	220	55	......	24·8	58·8	58	39·3	
	Chumparun	1,282	308	281	176	25	1	867	114	101	2	23·8	57·4	75·5	37·6	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	2,254	426	460	304	37	19	1,656	103	38	......	22	75·8	75·1	24·1	
	Bhagulpore	1,666	1,087	295	352	24	.....	1,306	735	14	......	19·1	32·4	79·2	67·6	
	Purneah	1,466	539	355	276	25	......	1,030	248	20	......	25·9	51·2	71·6	46	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	879	811	139	335	5	1	725	467	18	......	16·3	41·4	84·5	57·5	
	Maldah	1,037	154	304	75	48	6	644	78	19	......	33·9	52·5	63·9	50·6	
	Total ...	22,517	6,238	4,225	3,223	359	61	16,199	2,842	451	8	20·3	52·6	73·9	45·6	
	Orissa.															
Orissa	Cuttack	1,880	284	504	124	11	......	1,332	128	22	1	27	46	72	48	
	Pooree	1,403	518	286	295	10	......	1,086	220	17	......	21	56·9	78·6	42·4	
	Balasore	657	361	214	204	21	1	358	153	37	......	35·7	56·7	60·1	42·3	
	Gurjhats	274	14	39	6	......	1	225	7	8	......	14·2	50	85	50	
	Total ...	4,214	1,157	1,043	629	42	2	3,001	508	84	1	25·7	54·5	73·2	43·9	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1,168	245	344	105	22	4	765	131	19	5	31·3	44·4	67·1	55·5	
	Lohardugga	1,223	442	253	211	11	......	851	175	26	......	21·5	47·7	71·7	39·5	
	Singbhoom	147	24	43	20	1	......	138	24	......	......	29·9	83·3	93·8	10·0	
	Manbhoom	713	622	261	297	10	......	421	272	13	......	38	47·7	60·8	43·7	
	Total ...	3,251	1,353	901	633	44	4	2,175	602	58	5	29	47·7	68·6	45·5	
	Grand Total ...	75,644	23,276	18,129	12,433	1,603	188	52,083	10,098	1,549	54	26	54·2	70·9	45·6	

The table given above shows again an improvement in the results of cases investigated by the police *suo motu* as compared with direct cases.

114. Result of committals.

Districts.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after regular trial following on commitment by the Magistrates.							Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	Remarks.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total number of acquittals.		
Singbhoom	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	100	A.
Maldah	19	......	9	25	......	1	......	35	64·8	
Moorshedabad	26	......	12	25	......	8	......	45	63·3	
Bhagulpore	14	......	11	4	......	9	......	24	63·1	
Bankoora	10	......	1	13	1	......	......	15	60	
Furreedpore	73	61	20	23	......	1	......	105	58·9	
Jessore	72	......	53	8	......	15	5	81	52·9	
Beerbhoom	13	......	6	8	......	......	......	14	51·8	
Backergunge	54	11	35	10	......	......	......	56	50·9	
Hazaribagh	25	......	10	13	......	3	......	26	50·9	
Rajshahye	41	......	11	30	......	......	......	41	50	B.
Bogra	20	1	10	2	2	4	1	20	50	
24-Pergunnahs	63	13	33	11	2	3	......	62	49·6	
Lohardugga	34	......	8	4	......	......	......	12	46	
Monghyr	38	1	8	13	......	23	......	45	45·7	
Maunbhoom	13	......	10	......	......	......	......	10	43·4	
Purneah	28	......	7	9	3	1	......	20	41·6	
Dinagepore	48	2	3	6	......	22	......	33	40·7	
Gya	51	2	14	11	3	1	......	31	37·8	C.
Balasore	37	......	16	5	......	1	......	22	37·2	
Dacca	81	2	34	10	......	......	1	47	36·7	
Shahabad	26	......	14	1	......	......	......	15	36·5	
Pubna	28	4	3	7	1	1	......	16	36·3	
Burdwan	16	1	6	2	......	......	......	9	36	
Midnapore	62	......	13	21	......	1	......	35	36	
Durbhunga	21	......	11	......	......	......	......	11	34·3	
Patna	58	3	14	8	......	4	1	30	34	
Howrah	43	......	11	6	1	3	......	21	32·8	
Rungpore	40	......	11	6	1	......	......	18	31	
Nuddea	60	8	9	4	......	5	......	26	30·2	
Pooree	17	......	7	......	......	......	......	7	29·1	D.
Noakholly	26	1	4	3	1	1	.....	10	27·7	
Darjeeling	3	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	25	
Gurjhats	9	......	2	......	1	......	......	3	25	
Mozufferpore	36	......	5	2	3	1	......	11	23·4	
Chittagong	33	......	3	6	......	......	......	9	21·4	
Mymensingh	93	5	17	3	......	......	......	25	21·1	
Chumparun	103	......	4	6	......	8	8	26	20·1	
Tipperah	27	......	6	......	......	......	......	6	18·1	
Cuttack	23	......	4	1	......	......	......	5	17·8	
Hooghly	62	......	4	9	......	......	......	13	17·3	
Sarun	55	......	2	6	......	3	......	11	16·6	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	5·2	
Julpigoree	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	

The above table gives the result of cases committed to the Sessions. The results are worse than ever, there having been, excluding vagrancy cases, 1,608 convictions to 1,799 acquittals. I have already fully given my views as to the reasons for the unfortunate results of Sessions trials, and I need not repeat my remarks. The important circular of Government on the subject has not

had time to have effect; but I question very much whether the very serious difficulties in the way of securing the punishment of guilty persons at the Sessions will be removed so long as such facilities exist for the escape of the accused as are afforded by our procedure, by the standard of proof which is considered necessary for conviction, and by the skilful tampering with witnesses for the prosecution.

115. Conduct of cases before Judicial Authorities.

Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendents conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.	Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendents conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan ...	26	1	......	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	10	......	......
Bankoora ...	9	5	7				
Beerbhoom ...	18	2	3	Patna ...	61	......	......
Midnapore ...	32	......	1	Gya ...	57	9	5
Hooghly ...	29	1	5	Shahabad ...	17	1	2
Howrah ...	38	4	10	Mozufferpore ...	29	......	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	56	5	1	Durbhunga ...	24	......	......
Nuddea ...	28	......	......	Sarun ...	38	......	......
Jessore ...	58	7	3	Chumparun ...	29	5	1
Moorshedabad ...	42	12	......	Monghyr ...	43	1	1
Dinagepore ...	23	3	1	Bhagulpore ...	18	3	2
Rajshahye ...	......	......	......	Purneah ...	29	......	......
Rungpore ...	44	......	......	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17	3	......
Bogra ...	......	......	......				
Pubna ...	19	......	......	Maldah ...	18	5	......
Darjeeling ...	4	1	1	Cuttack ...	2	1	1
Julpigoree ...	1	......	......	Pooree ...	12	2	......
Dacca ...	64	6	2	Balasore ...	27	......	4
Furreedpore ...	29	......	......	Gurjhats ...	......	......	......
Backergunge ...	38	6	......	Hazaribagh ...	24	......	......
Mymensingh ...	65	1	......	Lohardugga ...	30	1	......
Tipperah ...	28	......	......	Singbhoom ...	1	1	......
Chittagoug ...	27	......	......	Manbhoom ...	23	......	......
Noakholly ...	17	10	3				
				Total ...	1,204	96	53

116. The share taken by District Superintendents in prosecuting important cases at the Sessions is set forth in the table above. I am bound to say that further experience leads me to doubt whether the attendance of superior officers of police at Sessions trials is attended with any practical benefit. Some officers are fit to conduct such cases; the majority, however, although fully able to assist the Government Pleader, are as a rule unable to cope with the trained legal talent which is often arrayed against them, and I begin to think that they can be more usefully employed otherwise than in prosecuting cases at the Sessions. The subject has my close attention, and every effort will, as before, be made to secure efficient supervision on the part of District Superintendents of cases committed to the Sessions.

Personal investigation of cases by District Superintendents.

117. In connection with the supervision of important cases by District Superintendents, and with special reference to Government circular of August 1880, I append a statement showing the number of serious cases personally investigated by District Superintendents. The orders of Government have not had time to take full effect, and I shall be able to report more fully on the subject next year. The orders of Government were circulated in September, and the special attention of all officers of police has been directed to them. Explanation has been called for from officers who, during the year, have investigated no cases, and the subject will receive special attention during the year.

Districts.		Number of cases investigated by District Superintendent.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	19	
	Bankoora	7	
	Beerbhoom	None.	District Superintendent supervised locally the investigation of 11 cases.
	Midnapore	5	Two cases were investigated by Assistant Superintendent.
	Hooghly	5	
	Howrah	12	Enquiry into 24 cases was specially superintended by the District Superintendent.
	Total	48	
Presidency "	24-Pergunnahs	16	
	Nuddea	7	
	Jessore	1	One case by Assistant Superintendent.
	Moorshedabad	None.	District Superintendent superintended the investigation locally of eight cases.
	Total	24	
Rajshahye "	Dinagepore	6	
	Rajshahye	3	
	Rungpore	2	
	Bogra	6	
	Pubna	8	
	Darjeeling	6	
	Julpigoree	None.	Lieutenant-Colonel Hume was on leave for six months, and was incapacitated by lameness for a month.
	Total	31	
Dacca "	Dacca	8	
	Furreedpore	2	
	Backergunge	1	
	Mymensingh	3	
	Total	14	
Chittagong "	Chittagong	None.	
	Noakholly	2	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	None.	
	Tipperah	5	
	Total	7	
Patna "	Patna	None.	Could not personally investigate any case on account of heavy work of his office; paid earnest and close attention to important cases.
	Gya	16	Six by Assistant Superintendent.
	Shahabad	1	Three by ditto ditto.
	Mozufferpore	4	
	Durbhunga	6	
	Sarun	3	
	Chumparun	52	
	Total	82	
Bhagulpore "	Monghyr	2	
	Bhagulpore	5	
	Purneah	3	By District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	7	
	Maldah	8	
	Total	25	
Orissa "	Cuttack	2	
	Pooree	1	
	Balasore	3	
	Gurjhats	None.	
	Total	6	
Chota Nagpore "	Hazaribagh	1	
	Lohardugga	None.	Six cases were enquired into by Assistant Superintendent.
	Singhboom	1	
	Manbhoom	2	
	Total	4	
	Government Railway Police	24	
	Grand Total	265	

118. Property stolen and recovered.

Districts.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of recovery to loss.		
								1878.	1879	1880.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	700	219	209	428	272	14,882	4,313	49·6	37·1	28·9
Bankoora	514	133	40	173	341	15,999	1,327	41·2	18·5	8·2
Beerbhoom	482	185	85	270	212	16,850	6,713	41·1	25·8	39·8
Midnapore	964	345	208	553	411	24,381	5,954	34·5	28·9	24·4
Hooghly	906	262	84	346	560	31,532	11,061	21·1	30·1	35·
Howrah	757	329	117	446	311	19,244	7,075	32·7	30·4	36·7
24-Pergunnahs	1,014	491	143	634	380	56,829	33,955	52·7	66·	59 7
Nuddea	1,350	483	94	577	773	30,744	7,932	29·5	27·5	25·8
Jessore	1,039	253	129	382	657	18,507	4,301	34·1	33·5	23·2
Moorshedabad	1,364	368	147	515	849	55,334	15,159	28·6	18·4	27 3
Dinagepore	540	214	23	237	303	44,584	18,345	30 8	18·	41·1
Rajshahye	769	237	53	290	479	25,210	6,883	44·3	26 9	27·3
Rungpore	918	174	56	230	688	30,499	5,304	17·7	13·7	17·3
Bogra	410	180	26	206	204	11,449	6,288	58·2	32·7	54·9
Pubna	418	157	36	193	225	13,274	3,057	36·3	20 9	23·
Darjeeling	528	238	57	295	233	13,010	5,315	45·5	33·4	40·8
Julpigoree	348	141	56	197	151	16,630	8,249	46·3	33·6	49·6
Dacca	1,108	312	144	456	652	55,427	8,956	10·8	15·1	16·1
Furreedpore	681	162	60	222	459	25,174	5,096	26 5	20·0	20·2
Backergunge	519	167	76	243	276	21,958	5,145	28·2	33·6	23·4
Mymensing	1,016	227	75	302	714	75,704	13,430	14·4	11·6	17·7
Tipperah	496	178	53	231	265	11,612	4,329	24·9	27·3	37·2
Chittagong	321	146	71	217	104	10,182	5,486	26·4	37·8	53·8
Noakholly	267	107	56	163	104	12,861	6,597	28·2	54·7	51·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	25	7	9	16	9	1,499	917	43·2	48·8	61·1
Patna	1,270	491	85	576	694	33,549	12,065	35·7	43·7	35·9
Gya	1,228	321	113	434	794	19,493	6,077	30 3	19·6	31·1
Shahabad	750	309	55	364	386	34,904	4,071	37·4	25·6	11·6
Mozufferpore	667	290	50	340	327	14,836	5,410	42·6	39·9	36·4
Durbhunga	522	302	54	356	166	9,982	4,195	28·6	02·1	45·
Sarun	928	225	103	328	600	35,325	7,808	33·5	24·2	22·1
Chumparun	1,125	390	63	453	672	23,253	8,957	44 4	53·6	38·5
Monghyr	977	508	82	590	387	29,743	13,837	50·5	38·2	46·5
Bhagulpore	712	248	56	304	408	18,154	3,410	47·7	21·2	18·7
Purneah	1,063	395	104	499	564	21,921	5,471	27·2	20·1	24 9
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,866	408	49	457	1,409	14,048	3,682	25·5	27·4	26·2
Maldah	540	197	113	310	230	15,875	4,160	27·7	28·3	26 2
Cuttack	999	362	148	510	489	19,403	4,602	35·	17·1	23·7
Pooree	658	310	111	421	237	7,520	2,241	24·8	77·2	29·8
Balasore	389	176	52	228	161	7,968	2,940	56·8	30·3	36·8
Gurjhats	258	83	50	133	125	2,787	1,858	26·7	47·3	66·6
Hazaribagh	692	299	82	381	311	11,319	3,957	24·6	33·7	34·9
Lohardugga	392	231	39	270	122	7,847	3,223	43·5	47·3	41·
Singbhoom	53	35	8	43	10	4,427	1,202	31·4	46·4	27·1
Manbhoom	409	124	66	190	219	6,774	1,411	32·2	29·2	20·8
Total ...	32,952	11,419	3,590	15,009	17,943	9,92,593	3,02,066	31·1	28·9	30·4

The above table shows the operations of the police with reference to stolen property. The percentage of recovery is rather better than last year, while the percentage of cases in which stolen property was recovered is almost the same, being 45·5 to 45·7.

Classification of true cases.

119. The following table shows the classification of true crime for the last five years in the same form as last year:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class I	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639
„ II	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061
„ III	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953
„ IV	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874
„ V	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859
„ VI	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
Other special laws ...	726	495	480	589	1,288	1,977

The various fluctuations of crime in the several classes have already been dealt with in my previous remarks.

Class I.

120. There is a satisfactory decrease of 201 cases in the number of offences under this class. This decrease is observable under all headings. The results of trials, as regards cases, were almost the same as last year, the percentage of convictions obtained being 51·3 against 51. With reference to persons, the results were inferior to those of last year, the percentage of punishments being 56·2 against 59·8. The result of convictions of persons who either appealed to, or were convicted by, Sessions Courts is very unfavourable. Out of 589 persons who either appealed or were committed, 482 were acquitted and only 107 punished. The large number of persons whose cases were disposed of

by Magistrates shows that the great majority of the cases instituted were of a petty nature.

The number of coining cases decreased by 20 throughout the province. They were mostly all of a petty nature. The results of trials were very nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions as to cases and persons being, respectively, 47·6 and 47·9 against 48· and 47·4 of 1879.

121. The most important heading in this class is rioting, and it is satisfactory to record that there has been a substantial decrease of 127 cases throughout the year. The figures by divisions are given below:—

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	224	39	244	23	254	23
Presidency	265	34	283	14	340	30
Rajshahye	218	86	207	44	164	24
Dacca	762	74	763	141	472	51
Chittagong	123	16	90	6	221	24
Patna	277	41	208	36	246	47
Bhagulpore	76	9	119		104	5
Orissa	41	20	50	74	35	14
Chota Nagpore	26	5	25	1	26	2
Total ...	2,012	321	1,989	348	1,862	220

122. With reference to the Dacca Division the comparison is not accurate, inasmuch as the figures for last year include those for the district of Tipperah, which has been transferred to the Chittagong Division. Transferring the Tipperah figures for purposes of comparison to Dacca, the figures will be as follows:—

	1879.		1880.	
	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Dacca	763	141	593	66
Chittagong	90	6	100	9

123. These figures show that there has been an increase in the divisions of—

Burdwan	10	cases.
Presidency	57	,,
Chittagong (excluding Tipperah)	10	,,
Patna	38	,,
Chota Nagpore	1	,,

124. While in the other divisions there has been a decrease as follows:—

Rajshahye	43	cases.
Dacca (including Tipperah)	170	,,
Bhagulpore	15	,,
Orissa	15	,,

125. The only division in which the fluctuation of crime under this heading is marked is Dacca, where the decrease is very considerable. This will form the subject of remark when the divisional report is analysed. It is also satisfactory to notice the decrease in the number of false cases which have been instituted.

126. The results of cases are no better than those of last year; as regards convictions of persons they are worse. The percentages are, respectively, 46·8 and 54·7 against 46·3 and 59. In the districts of Howrah, Noakholly, Tipperah, Durbhunga, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the results of convictions of persons have been fairly satisfactory; in the districts of Nuddea and Furreedpore they have been specially unfavourable.

127. The results, as regards acquittals and convictions of persons whose cases came before the Judge, either on appeal or commitment, are shown below by divisions:—

	Acquitted.	Convicted.
Burdwan	14	20
Presidency	120	14
Rajshahye	14	5
Dacca	208	41
Chittagong	27	......
Patna	53	......
Bhagulpore	17	5
Orissa	......	......
Chota Nagpore	......	......
Total ...	453	85

I am aware that this method of showing the figures is the most unfavourable that could be adopted for the purpose of exhibiting results. It was followed in previous reports, and I have continued it. The results, as shown in this way. are even more unfavourable than those of previous years. The number of accused in one or two cases being numerous, an adverse decision very materially affects results. Still there can be no doubt that the result of the more important cases which go before Sessions Judges, either on appeal or commitment, is very unsatisfactory, so far as the punishment of persons alleged to be implicated in riots is concerned.

128. Serious cases of rioting have diminished in every division, and in the divisions where a larger number of riots has taken place, the cases are generally of a petty nature. On the whole, progress has been made, during the year, in putting a stop to these cases, which have long been the blot upon the criminal administration of Eastern Bengal. Much, however, still remains to be done. The difficulty of dealing with agrarian crime, when the population is actively or passively hostile to the authorities, and when the landholding classes are powerless to give effective assistance to the police, has very recently been dwelt on by the Prime Minister of England in connection with the state of Ireland. In Bengal we have to deal with agrarian crime amongst a population always more or less passively resistant to the authorities charged with the detection of offences, and with a landholding class so often implicated as instigators of agrarian crime as to be unwilling to give assistance to the police, except when they wish to crush an enemy, or, as not unfrequently happens, to falsely accuse their opponents.

129. Class I. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	43	49	3	251	27	140	85
Bankoora	43	87	7	262	48	164	95
Beerbhoom	17	21	......	117	10	55	40
Midnapore	131	109	7	392	43	216	139
Hooghly	46	65	5	193	32	133	56
Howrah	64	51	2	143	32	110	29
Total ...	344	382	24	1,358	191	818	444

Crime may be said to have been almost stationary, the increase as compared with 1879 being so small as to require no notice. The results, as regards cases and persons brought to trial, are very nearly the same as those of last year. The Commissioner notes that "the results of trial at the Sessions indicate considerable improvement on those of the preceding year." There were altogether 22 convictions to 15 acquittals, against 12 convictions to 72 acquitted in 1879, and 1 conviction to 19 acquittals in 1878.

There has been no fluctuation of crime as regards coining cases in the division, although there have been increases and decreases in individual districts. The successful prosecutions in the Tumlook cases, referred to in last year's report, appear to have had the effect of reducing crime of this description in Midnapore, where there have been only 6 cases as compared with 18 last

year. The increase in none of the other districts is so marked as to call for special notice.

There is again an increase of 10 cases of rioting in this division, the increase being apparent in all the districts of the division except Midnapore and Howrah. The only district in which the increase is considerable is Bankoora, where there have been 58 cases against 35 last year. The Commissioner seems to be of opinion that the increase of area of the district might have something to do with this increase, but the Magistrate is of opinion that the increase is "quite independent of the territorial limits of the district." Mr. Anderson ascribes the increase mainly to better organization of the rural police, increase of vigilance, and the faithful reporting of even the most trivial cases in consequence of strict orders passed by him on the subject.

As a rule, the cases in the division were of a petty nature. In Midnapore there was a serious riot with culpable homicide, and another rather serious riot in Burdwan. In the latter case some railway employés created a disturbance in the Assensole bazar, doing considerable damage to persons and property. Four of the accused were convicted; but, on appeal to the High Court, were acquitted on a technical point of law.

The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, have been better than last year, convictions having followed in 134 cases out of 254, while 61·2 per cent. of persons were punished, the figures for 1879 being 113 convictions out of 244 true cases, and 60·2 per cent. convictions of persons.

130. Class I. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	109	91	9	335	47	163	155
Nuddea	114	129	4	543	62	222	310
Jessore	103	166	15	532	80	306	187
Moorshedabad	78	100	2	428	49	220	179
Total ...	404	486	30	1,840	238	911	831

There has been an increase of crime of 52 cases. The increase is noticeable chiefly in Jessore. The general results are much the same as last year, being as regards cases rather better, and with reference to persons rather worse than 1879. The percentage of conviction in cases is 52·1 against 48·5, and of persons 49·5 against 54· in 1879. The cases were generally of a petty description, as is evident from the number of persons dealt with by Magistrates, 897 of the total number of 1,840 having been convicted by these officers.

The results of coining cases were decidedly unsatisfactory. Of 19 cases, convictions followed in only 6, and of 25 persons sent up for trial only 8 were punished, 17 being acquitted.

The following table shows the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly in the different districts of the division:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs	54	30	302	143	143	17
Nuddea	99	48	512	207	292	13
Jessore	125	65	500	286	175	39
Moorshedabad	62	33	387	201	161	25
Total ...	340	176	1,701	837	771	94

These figures show that, except in the 24-Pergunnahs, there was a considerable increase of rioting cases in the division. The increase is distributed amongst the three remaining districts of the division as follows:—

	1879.	1880.	Increase.
Nuddea	75	99	24
Jessore	77	125	48
Moorshedabad	46	62	16

The results of cases generally were slightly better than in 1879; the percentage of convictions being 51·7 against 49·8, while the number of convictions of persons was not so good, being 49·2 compared with 55·8 in 1879.

There were five cases in the 24-Pergunnahs which ended in loss of life (shown as cases of culpable homicide). None of the cases arose out of disputes between zemindars, and they were all of a petty description, arising out of quarrels about small plots of land, trespassing of cattle, &c.

The Nuddea cases were also of a petty description, two only having occurred owing to disputes of landholders regarding rival hâts. The unsatisfactory results of trials are due to a few cases in which large numbers of accused persons were sent up, and in which the rioters on one side were acquitted as having exercised the right of private defence.

In Jessore there were only three cases in which loss of life was caused. The results of trials are better than in Nuddea, but still unsatisfactory.

The cases in Moorshedabad were all of a petty description, and none were attended with loss of life.

131. Class I. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	25	20	......	36	7	14	15
Rajshahye	70	61	6	211	38	156	54
Rungpore	61	67	16	197	28	113	65
Bogra	24	24	......	92	16	68	24
Pubna	115	82	5	364	49	170	149
Darjeeling	19	13	......	16	12	15	1
Julpigoree	25	60	......	128	55	119	9
Total ...	339	327	27	1,044	205	655	317

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this heading throughout the division, there being 39 cases less than in 1879. The divisional decrease would have been much more marked had there not been a very decided increase in the district of Julpigoree. No explanation has been given in the divisional report of this increase which, according to the returns, appears under serial No. 7, sections 140, 170, 171. Under these sections no less than 46 cases appear to have been reported, which is more than half the number of all offences occurring in Bengal. I have asked for information on the subject, and have since learned that all these cases arose in connection with the misdeeds of two ameens deputed to collect census statistics, who gave out that they were deputed to make collections on account of house-cess.

The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, show a decided improvement on those of last year; the figures being 68·3 convictions in cases and 62·7 convictions of persons, as compared with 56·3 in cases and 55·4 as regards persons in 1879.

The results in coining cases, although not so good as last year, still continue fair. Out of 17 cases decided, 10 ended in conviction, and of 19 persons who were sent up for trial, 12 were punished. None of the cases were of much importance, and most of them were disposed of by Magistrates without committing the accused to the Sessions.

As usual cases of rioting or unlawful assembly constituted the real crime of the district in this class. It is satisfactory to notice that in almost every district of the division this description of crime has decreased, and that all the cases which occurred, except three, were of a petty nature.

These three serious cases took place in the district of Pubna, and in two of them these inveterate peace-breakers, the Sandiyals of Salop, were more or less concerned. Measures have been taken to preserve the peace at the expense of these persons, and I have a scheme in view for strengthening the police at the *dhan* cutting season in the tracts where disputes may be apprehended. The third case was also connected with disputes about rent, a number of recalcitrant ryots having assembled and beaten one Bideshi Khan, who had not withheld payments of rent to his zemindar, for the purpose of intimidating him. There was also a riot of a somewhat serious nature at Sengati Hât. This hât had been recently established in rivalry to an old established hât at Goyta, the owners of which, after various minor disturbances, attacked the new hât in great force. Some of the rioters were convicted, but

disturbances in connection with the dispute are not yet at an end, an order passed by the sub-divisional officer directing the Sengati hât to be held on a different day from that allotted to the Goyta hât, having been set aside by the High Court on the ground that such an order constituted a perpetual injunction. "The Magistrate remarks," says the Commissioner, "that under the present ruling of the High Court, as regards the power of Magistrates to interfere with the days of holding rival hâts, there is no course but to let the rivals fight it out. When this ruling becomes more generally known, he thinks the whole district will be filled with rival hâts, and that disturbances will follow without end." I presume, however, that there would be no perpetual injunction involved in the Magistrate forbidding the hât to be held on a certain specified day, the prohibition only extending to that day alone, and being repeated, if found necessary, as each week came round. It seems inexpedient to acquiesce in the establishment of a system of general lawlessness as regards hâts, without making very strenuous efforts within the law to prevent it.

The following table gives the result of riot cases district by district :—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dinagepore	12	8	4	2	33	21	15	4	15	10
Rajshahye	50	38	19	25	190	196	82	142	95	53
Rungpore	33	30	18	17	170	171	88	93	80	59
Bogra	10	17	9	10	98	85	67	62	23	23
Pubna	91	64	40	39	248	342	128	150	88	147
Darjeeling	1	2	......	2	6	6	......	5	6	1
Julpigoree	10	5	4	3	29	25	17	16	5	9

None of the cases under the other headings of this class are worthy of notice.

132. Class I.

Dacca Division.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	188	165	7	552	75	326	187
Furreedpore	180	120	9	709	47	259	402
Backergunge	254	215	41	841	74	436	342
Mymensingh	195	181	2	422	64	263	114
Total ...	817	681	59	2,524	260	1,284	1,045

There is a large and satisfactory decrease of offences in this class observable under almost all heads. The results of trials, however, have fallen off very considerably, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 41·8 and 50·8, as compared with 48 and 63·4. There is a discrepancy between the figures furnished to my office and those of the Divisional Commissioner with regard to the number of convictions in cases, the Commissioner's report showing 339 convictions, while, according to the figures given above, there were only 260. I have not had time to reconcile this discrepancy before submitting my report.

It will be observed that the result of convictions of persons is specially bad in Furreedpore, and the Commissioner considers that the police of that district must have been reckless in arresting accused persons and sending them up for trial.

133. The only heading under which the state of crime calls for remark is rioting. The number of cases and the results of trials are given below according to the figures supplied to my office :—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.			
Dacca	126	108	53	59	49	478	275	171
Furreedpore	144	81	28	59	34	650	226	376
Backergunge	215	148	63	57	42	797	416	321
Mymensingh	159	135	39	33	28	379	224	111
Total ...	644	472	183	52·1	38·7	2,304	1,141	979

It will thus be seen that there is a most satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of rioting for which the Dacca Division has long been notorious. The Commissioner remarks—"The year 1880 compares favourably with previous years. There have been 172 true cases less than in 1879, 158 less than in 1878, 209 less than 1877, 146 less than 1876, 87 less than 1875, and 39 less than 1874; from 1874 to 1877 rioting appears to have steadily increased in the division; since then it has received a check. . . . . In Furreedpore and Backergunge, where the crime was very prevalent in an aggravated form, the decrease is striking and satisfactory, the number of cases having been reduced to a point considerably lower than that attained in any year within the last seven years. . . . . . This diminution of the crime has been attained by stringent precautionary measures under section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, parties being bound down to keep the peace on the first symptoms of an approaching breach of it."

The results of trials are, according to the figures given above, very unsatisfactory. As I observed, there is a serious discrepancy between the figures supplied to my office and those given by the Commissioner. The results, as shown by my figures, are much more unsatisfactory than those exhibited in the Commissioner's statement. Even if these figures be accepted, the results are unsatisfactory and inferior to those of last year.

It is satisfactory to note that only eight cases of riot, attended with loss of life, occurred during the year. The steady decrease of serious riots in this turbulent division is matter for congratulation. The following table shows the distribution of these cases:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	5	2	...	...
Furreedpore	3	5	5	2
Backergunge	12	9	5	4
Mymensingh	2	...	1	2
Tipperah	3	2	...	...
Total ...	25	18	11	8

The good effects of a vigorous policy in dealing with these cases are strikingly manifest in the notoriously turbulent district of Backergunge.

The whole of the eight cases originated in disputes about land. Of the two cases in Furreedpore, one originated in a quarrel between a talookdar and his gomasta about the right to possession, and the second was the result of a dispute between some of the inhabitants of a village regarding the right of possession of some lands sown with "teel." In the first case eleven men implicated were sent up—eight were acquitted and three convicted. The second case is still pending.

In the first of the Mymensingh cases two zemindars were implicated. Precautions had been taken to keep the peace by the insufficient means of deputing a constable to the place; but in spite of these a fight ensued, and a man was killed. Both parties were sent up for trial; five men on one side were sentenced to transportation for life, and four on the other side to terms of imprisonment. The sentences were modified on appeal. The zemindars were prosecuted under section 155 and fined two hundred rupees each—a sentence quite inadequate apparently to the offence of which they were guilty.

In the second case a dispute arose between a zemindar and some villagers about land. A large body of armed men attempted to take forcible possession for the zemindar were remonstrated with, and killed one of the party who expostulated with them. Six men on the side of the zemindar were sent up; one was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred rupees under section 157 P. C., and five were committed to the Sessions, where three of them were sentenced to capital punishment, and two others to three years' rigorous imprisonment. A case against the zemindar has also been instituted and is pending trial at the Sessions.

Sections 155 *et seq.* of the Penal Code provide the only practical punishment of abetment of agrarian offences on the part of zemindars, and the punishment of fine awardable under these sections is of very little use in deterring zemindars or their agents from instigating the commission of

riots. The fine costs the zemindar or his agent nothing; the ryots have to pay it, and until some more severe punishment is provided by law for those who are at the bottom of almost all the riots which take place, viz. the zemindars and their agents, agrarian crime of this description will be abetted with impunity.

With reference to the four cases in Backergunge, I quote the remarks of the Commissioner at length:—"One was a dispute between two neighbours, Jamir and Kadam Ali, regarding the right to plough a piece of land. Jamir went to plough the land with his brother, when Kadam Ali collected a number of armed men and proceeded to his house. Jamir's wife seeing them approach, took up her infant and started to warn her husband; but was pursued and murdered with her child. Six persons were sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions Court, but acquitted. The Government was moved to appeal to the High Court against this decision, but the Legal Remembrancer decided against the proposed appeal.

The second case arose out of a dispute for possession of a piece of land. A breach of the peace was apprehended, and the parties were bound down. But notwithstanding this precaution, Mani Khan of the first party proceeded with armed followers to plough, and Raj Kumar and Kali Kumar, with the second party, also armed, opposed him. The dispute began with abuse, but when Mani Khan advanced, Kali Kumar speared him. Both parties were sent up for trial, of whom six persons on the side of Kali Kumar, and two on the side of Mani Khan were committed to the Sessions. That Court sentenced one man on Mani Khan's side to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo nine months' further imprisonment, and acquitted the remaining accused on the ground that there was a right of private defence, inasmuch as the land was the property of Raj Kumar and Kali Kumar. An appeal was recommended, but not allowed by the Government.

In the third case there was a dispute between one Reazuddi and Gooroo Churn Chung regarding the right to plough a certain plot of land. Both the parties attempted to plough, and in the dispute which ensued a man on the part of Reazuddi was wounded in the thigh by a spear; at the same time a blow was inflicted on his head; he afterwards died. Thirteen persons were sent up for trial, of whom ten were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 147, Indian Penal Code, by the Magistrate. Three more, absconding at the time of the first trial, were subsequently arrested and committed to the Sessions, but acquitted, as it appeared that they had not been named in the first information report. The Judge took no evidence in this case, and a reference was made to the High Court, but without result. The above three cases ended very unfortunately, and the Judge's decision in them is open to question.

The fourth case originated in a dispute about land. A fight ensued, and several persons were wounded, of whom one died. Ten persons were sent up for trial, one of whom died, and the remaining nine were committed to the Sessions under sections 148 and 304, Penal Code, of whom only one was ultimately convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment under section 326, Indian Penal Code. The remaining eight persons were discharged by the Court of Sessions, although the assessors found five of them guilty, and the Judge considered that criminal trespass was proved against another."

The number of persons bound down to keep the peace is shown below—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	51	55	46
Furreedpore	121	49	133
Backergunge	1,280	838	828
Mymensingh	54	48	37

The number of cases in Backergunge is still large, but repressive action in this direction is very necessary in that district, and the effect in diminishing the number of riots has been pronounced satisfactory.

The Commissioner of the Division, while remarking upon the reduced number of these cases in Dacca and Mymensingh, is of opinion that in both districts the number might have been profitably increased. He remarks that if "the Magistrate of Mymensingh, instead of deputing a useless constable" (as

referred to in one of the cases above mentioned), "had taken stringent measures under these sections against Sadut Ali Khan and Dwarka Nath Chowdry and their latyals, a fatal riot might have been prevented." I entirely agree with the Commissioner. The judicious use of these sections is one of the most powerful means of repression of disturbance at the disposal of a Magistrate, and I cannot understand why Magistrates are frequently so averse to employ the power given them by law in the interests of the public peace and of the inhabitants of the district.

134. Class I. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	44	63	9	226	27	151	64
Noakholly	67	71	1	372	35	285	57
Chittagong Hill Tracts	7	3	......	3	1	2	......
Tipperah	130	152	16	460	59	341	108
Total ...	248	289	26	1,061	122	779	229

There is a slight increase of crime under this class during the year, but in no district was such increase of any marked character. In Chittagong the Magistrate attributes the increase, which amounts to ten cases, to the lenient manner in which cases of rioting have been treated for some time past. The Commissioner, however, apparently does not quite assent to this view. But the fluctuation is really so slight that any argument as to its cause is unprofitable.

"It is satisfactory to note," says the Commissioner, "that rioting with loss of life has disappeared from the division during the year. There was only one case with serious hurt in the district of Chittagong, in which five persons, since the close of the year, have been sentenced to ten years' transportation."

The general results of trials are inferior to those of last year, the percentages of conviction in cases and of persons being 46·4 and 73·4 as against 51·7 and 82 respectively.

135. Class I. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	92	93	8	298	37	122	139
Gya	52	100	27	212	35	80	112
Shahabad	60	63	2	256	28	136	101
Mozufferpore	42	36	6	126	13	64	56
Durbhunga	56	45	......	162	26	90	42
Sarun	28	46	5	224	25	133	56
Chumparun	20	25	2	87	18	64	20
Total ...	350	408	50	1,365	182	689	526

Crime in this class has been almost stationary in the division generally. The only district in which there has been any considerable increase is Gya, where there have been 73 cases against 52 last year. The general results have been as regards cases slightly worse, and with reference to persons rather better, than in 1879, the percentage of convictions being, respectively, 50·8 and 50·4, as against 55·4 and 45·9 in 1879. Patna and Gya both show badly, while the results in Sarun and Chumparun are more satisfactory.

There has been a decrease in the number of coining cases as compared with last year, there having been 18 cases as compared with 24. The results of trials have also improved, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 50 and 62·5 per cent., as compared with 37·5 and 55·1 of 1879. None of the cases demand special notice.

Cases of rioting have increased by 38 in the division, the increase being specially noticeable in the districts of Gya and Sarun, where it amounts to 21 and 15 cases respectively. The results of trials are rather better than last year, the

percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 43 and 48·9 against 40·3 and 40·8 in 1879.

The great majority of these cases were of a petty nature, but there were five cases of riot attended with loss of life, as compared with two in 1879. Two of these cases took place in Shahabad, one in Patna, one in Mozufferpore, and one in Sarun. In the first Shahabad case some persons were cutting grass in the indigo fields of Mr. Fox, and were forbidden to do so by some of the piyadas of that gentleman who chanced to pass by at the time. The remonstrances of the piyadas were not attended to, abuse was interchanged on both sides, and an affray ensued in which one of the piyadas was killed. The case was pending at the close of the year. In the second case, the servants of a zemindar attempted to carry off forcibly the crop of a ryot. He opposed them, and was so severely beaten that he died. The accused, who were sent up for trial, were acquitted. In the Patna case, which originated in a sudden dispute about a water-course, a man was killed with a sword, and two persons who were charged with the crime were convicted and sentenced to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. In the Mozufferpore and Sarun cases disputes about land led to riots, in which two men were killed. The result of these cases is not given in the Divisional Report. There was only one case of rioting in connection with indigo, which is noticed under the head of "Dacoity."

The results of cases generally are not satisfactory, and they are specially bad in Patna and Gya.

136. Class I. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons — Brought to trial.	Number of Persons — Convicted. — Cases.	Number of Persons — Convicted. — Persons.	Number of Persons — Acquitted.
Monghyr ...	66	43	.....	154	24	69	62
Bhagulpore ...	33	40	5	136	17	75	42
Purneah ...	40	45	......	172	22	114	58
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	16	19	......	50	14	40	10
Maldah ...	23	27	2	107	13	58	47
Total ...	178	174	7	619	90	356	219

There is a slight decrease, so slight that crime in the division may be said to have been stationary. Taking the districts of the division separately, there has been a slight increase in each of them, except Monghyr. The results of cases are rather better than those of last year, the percentage of conviction of persons is not so good. The result of trials at the Sessions in Monghyr, Purneah, and Maldah is still very bad; in Bhagulpore the results are better.

The number of coining cases is the same as that of last year, ten cases in each year having been reported and accepted as true. Convictions followed in the present year in six cases, and six persons out of ten sent up for trial were punished. The results are inferior to those of last year, when convictions were obtained in eight cases, and ten persons out of twelve concerned were punished.

Rioting cases have slightly decreased throughout the division, and it is satisfactory to find that in Monghyr, where the gradually increasing number of riots had attracted attention, there have during 1880 been only 33 true cases as compared with 52 in 1879. Even this diminished number, however, is still large compared with the occurrences in years prior to 1879. The results of trials both as regards cases and persons are only moderately satisfactory. The cases were almost all of a petty nature. In one case which occurred in the district of Maldah murder was committed. The most remarkable case which the Commissioner notices occurred in the town of Bhagulpore. "It was a dispute between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, which originated in one of the latter having brought a cow into his house for sacrifice during the festival of Bukraeed, in a locality chiefly inhabited by Hindoos. The Hindoo party were considered the aggressors and punished. No one was hurt. There was a great deal of angry language and violent threats, and a little stone-throwing and tile-breaking, and then the animosity of the parties expended itself

in hotly contested cases in court. In the course of enquiries which I made connected with the affair, I was led to believe that the case occurred in consequence of some sort of stimulus to Hindoo religious feeling which seems to have been felt in more places than Bhagulpore. I am told that at Benares and Mirzapore opposition between the followers of the two religions was experienced this year. Subsequently to the row at Bhagulpore, the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr were flooded with chits, carried from village to village, exhorting the Hindoos not to associate with the Mahomedans in the Mohurum festivities."

137. Class I. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	23	46	13	103	21	74	29
Pooree	31	22	1	39	9	24	15
Balasore	16	5	......	8	3	6	2
Gurjhats	9	1	......	2	1	2	......
Total ...	79	74	14	152	34	106	46

There has been a decrease in the number of cases in this class, but crime under class I in Orissa is generally of a very petty description. The conclusion of settlement operations has put a stop to boundary disputes, and rioting cases have consequently diminished. The results of trials are better than last year's both as regards cases and persons, the percentage of convictions being, respectively, 56·6 and 69·7 against 52 and 65·1 in 1879.

The Commissioner notices a case of passing counterfeit coin which occurred in Cuttack. A gang of gipsies on their journey towards Jugernath endeavoured to pass off a number of counterfeit rupees and were detected. A large number of counterfeit coins was found upon them, and three of the gang were convicted and punished.

138. Class I. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	23	23	3	44	14	32	12
Lohardugga	23	9	......	18	6	7	11
Singbhoom	8	3	......	24	2	19	5
Maubhoom	27	23	......	102	10	49	45
Total ...	81	58	3	188	32	107	73

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in this class, there having been only 55 against 81 of last year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable under serial No. 5, Other offences against public justice, under which heading there have been only 12 cases as against 41 in 1879. The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, have fallen off; the percentage of conviction having been, respectively, 58·1 and 59·4 as against 80·2 and 65·9 of 1879.

Crime under each of the headings of this class is of a very petty nature in Chota Nagpore generally, and no case or class of cases calls for special notice.

139. Class II. There is a slight increase in the number of cases in this class, but so small that crime may be said to have been stationary. The number of true cases is 4,061 as compared with 3,996, so that the increase is only 65. The fluctuation in most of the more serious forms of crime is towards decrease rather than otherwise. But under none of the headings is the increase or decrease so marked as to call for special explanation.

The results of trials are given below. The percentage of conviction in cases is better than last year, while the percentage of persons convicted after being put on trial has decreased as compared with 1879:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons Arrested.	Persons Tried.	Persons Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878 ...	4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879 ...	3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1
1880 ...	4,061	1,735	42·7	6,621	6,320	2,973	44 8	47

The results of cases which came up on appeal or commitment before Sessions Judges are worse than last year, there having been 649 convictions to 501 acquittals.

Murder.

140. There has been a decrease of 23 cases of murder apparent under all forms of the crime, except murder by dacoits, of which there were two cases as against one last year. Cases of murder throughout the province have steadily decreased since 1874, as shown by the table given below:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
By dacoits ...	9	2	3	4	5	1	2
„ robbers ...	19	18	17	9	13	10	8
„ poison ...	15	12	23	19	23	18	12
Other murders ...	259	270	299	283	281	259	243
Total ...	302	302	342	315	322	288	265

Results of trials are shown below. The percentage of convictions in cases has remained almost the same as in 1879, while the percentage of convictions to arrests and to persons tried is unfavourable. Judging from these figures, the Police must have arrested, and the Magistrates must have sent for trial, a very considerable number of persons on insufficient grounds. The cases of a large number of persons remained pending at the close of the year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons Arrested.	Persons Tried.	Persons Convicted.	Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
1878	322	110	34·1	835	637	173	20·7	27·1
1879	288	108	37·5	738	491	188	25·5	38·3
1880	265	100	37·7	662	638	156	23·5	24·4

Murder by dacoits.

141. One of these cases occurred in Darjeeling and the other in Maldah. Both remain undetected.

Murder by robbers.

142. The eight cases which took place occurred in the following districts. The results of police action are also given:—

District.	Cases.	Conviction.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	1	...	...	...	... Accused absconded.
Hooghly	3	1	3	1	... 2 pending.
24-Pergunnahs	2	1	4	1	3
Dacca	1	...	2	...	2
Cuttack	1	1	7	4	3

So far as the cases have been hitherto decided, the results are more favourable than those of last year.

Murder by poison.

143. There were 12 cases distributed amongst 12 districts. The results were lamentable. In only one case was conviction obtained, and all the accused who were sent up, 31 in number, escaped punishment with the exception of two in a case at Hazaribagh.

Other murders.

144. The number of other murders has decreased by 16. Dacca and Backergunge head the list with 17 and 16 cases respectively; Lohardugga has 15 cases; Jessore 13. The general result of cases was as follows:—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
243	96	579	147	249	183

These results are very much the same as last year. In the following districts the results were very unsatisfactory.

District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Burdwan	...	6	Jessore	4	13
Midnapore	4	14	Shâhabad	4	13
24-Pergunnahs	6	20	Monghyr	1	13
Furreedpore	...	14			

In the following districts better results followed :—

District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Pubna	5	2	Purneah	2	...
Tipperah	1	4	Pooree	5	1
Sarun	5	2	Balasore	9	...

Attempts at murder.

145. There has been a decrease of 13 cases, and the results of trials have improved, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	60	25	79	32	39
1879	60	26	82	31	38
1880	47	27	75	30	40

Culpable homicide.

146. Cases of culpable homicide have increased by 18. The results exhibit the same defects on the part of the police in making arrests on insufficient evidence as in murder cases. The percentage of convictions in cases remains the same as in 1879 :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878 ...	224	91	40·6	486	187	238	44
1879 ...	185	93	48·6	435	158	178	47
1880 ...	203	99	48·7	483	177	231	36·6

The following districts show very unsatisfactory results :—

	Acquittals.	Convictions.		Acquittals.	Convictions.
Jessore	39	6	Balasore	11	...
Backergunge	16	6	Hooghly	7	...
Bhagulpore	10	...	Darjeeling	4	...

In the following districts results were good :—

	Acquittals.	Convictions.		Acquittals.	Convictions.
Mozufferpore		9	Lohardugga	...	10
Chumparun		6	Furreedpore	9	18
Sonthal Pergunnahs		5			

147. Rape.

Division.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	24	15	5	4	32	20	5	4	27	15
Presidency	19	35	2	6	27	60	6	19	21	40
Rajshahye	31	35	5	2	43	33	6	2	36	28
Dacca	33	33	4	1	41	43	13	7	28	30
Chittagong	8	13	2	3	13	16	4	4	9	18
Patna	23	29	6	7	26	28	6	7	19	18
Bhagulpore	37	17	4	......	27	18	6	2	19	13
Orissa	5	6	1	1	7	11	2	1	5	10
Chota Nagpore	10	21	3	8	7	26	3	8	4	14
Total ...	190	204	33	32	223	257	51	54	163	181

Cases of rape have increased, and the usual bad results of trials have again to be recorded. Not a single conviction in any case which occurred during the year was obtained in the Bhagulpore Division ; and in every division, except perhaps Chota Nagpore, the results were very unsatisfactory.

Unnatural offences.

148. The number of cases has increased, and the results of trials have improved, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	62	21	60	23	35
1879	38	14	45	15	24
1880	55	21	58	25	28

149. Exposure of infants.

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	15	11	6	6	15	11	8	7	4	8
Presidency	7	5	3	1	8	9	5	1	3	6
Rajshahye	5	2	1	1	8	5	2	3	4	4
Dacca	3	6	1	2	5	4	1	2	4	2
Chittagong	4	1	......	......	5	1	......	......	5	1
Patna	47	61	21	36	41	54	24	36	18	15
Bhagulpore	9	8	4	2	15	10	8	3	5	5
Orissa	7	13	3	10	7	17	4	12	2	5
Chota Nagpore	5	4	3	......	7	2	4	......	3	2
Total ...	102	111	42	58	111	113	56	64	43	39

The number of cases has slightly increased, and, as the above table shows, the results of trials have improved. This crime has again begun to increase in the Patna Division, where last year the decrease in cases was marked.

Attempt at suicide.

150. The number of cases has slightly increased. The results of cases are very much the same as those of last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	374	233	334	237	88
1880	391	242	345	245	84

Grievous hurt to extort confession, &c.

151. There were three cases during the year, one in Gya and two in Pubna, in none of which successful results followed.

152. Grievous hurt.

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	58	55	30	33	78	95	43	58	29	28
Presidency	80	92	51	63	145	148	92	105	42	25
Rajshahye	63	55	35	37	95	93	61	76	28	16
Dacca	79	108	48	60	188	180	114	114	52	39
Chittagong	39	49	16	30	57	87	31	62	23	19
Patna	109	134	58	69	148	243	83	115	47	96
Bhagulpore	48	51	24	29	88	83	49	52	35	31
Orissa	30	16	20	5	43	19	32	8	10	11
Chota Nagpore	32	30	17	21	61	47	35	39	25	7
Total ...	538	590	299	347	903	990	540	629	291	272

There has been an increase of cases to an inconsiderable extent. The results of trials have considerably improved:—

	Convictions in cases.	Persons convicted.
1878	44·7	56·8
1879	55·6	59·8
1880	60·3	63·5

Administering stupefying drugs.

153. There is a satisfactory decrease in cases, there having been only 22 as compared with 38. The disappearance of the noted poisoner Kedru, no doubt, has a good deal to do with the cessation of this form of crime. It is also not improbable that the movements of the two special sub-inspectors who have been employed in looking up well-known poisoners, and keeping a watch on them, may have been productive of good. Convictions were obtained in only six cases, and of 26 persons sent up, 14 were punished.

154. Hurt by dangerous weapons.

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	103	97	43	33	118	112	62	55	46	48
Presidency	123	150	52	69	133	154	61	88	59	53
Rajshahye	65	69	23	33	80	93	30	55	42	36
Dacca	212	205	113	81	278	242	169	144	71	81
Chittagong	48	53	22	23	51	53	31	34	14	18
Patna	60	103	20	44	73	142	35	77	33	58
Bhagulpore	39	20	20	13	42	24	26	14	15	10
Orissa	43	21	18	10	48	23	19	11	26	10
Chota Nagpore	52	40	20	15	67	62	30	31	33	25
Total ...	745	758	331	321	890	905	463	509	339	334

The preceding table gives the results of these cases. The results, both with reference to cases and persons, are slightly worse than those of last year. There is an unimportant increase in the number of cases.

155. Below are given details of cases of hurt ending in death:—

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Grievous hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbing with hurt by other means.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total.
	Western Districts.										
Burdwan ...	Bankoora	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1
	Beerbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	1	......	3
	Hooghly	2	......	......	......	......	4	......	1	......	7
	Howrah	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Total ...	3	......	......	......	......	6	......	3	......	12
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	2	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	6
	Nuddea	3	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	7
	Jessore	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	3	......	
	Moorshedabad ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	
	Total ...	5	......	1	......	......	4	......	7	1	18
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	3	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	6
	Rajshahye	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	5	......	8
	Rungpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3
	Pubna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	5
	Total ...	3	......	......	......	......	4	......	15	......	22
Dacca	Furreedpore	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	4
	Backergunge	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	3
	Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	4
	Total ...	2	1	......	......	......	3	......	5	......	11
Chittagong ...	Noakholly	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	2
	Total Bengal ...	14	1	1	......	......	17	......	31	1	65
Patna	Gya	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	2	......	4
	Shahabad	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......	4
	Mozufferpore	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	3	......	4
	Chumparun	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Total ...	2	......	......	2	1	1	......	7	......	13
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
	Purneah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	5	......	6
	Total Behar ...	2	......	......	2	1	2	......	12	......	19
Orissa	Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Lohardugga	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
	Total ...	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
	Grand Total ...	17	2	1	2	1	19	......	45	1	88

156. Kidnapping.

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan	27	41	6	6	38	67	12	21	25	36
Presidency	21	15	3	4	29	36	5	4	21	28
Rajshahye	30	16	10	5	61	37	19	9	36	27
Dacca	41	37	12	6	73	72	25	10	42	61
Chittagong	16	10	......	2	16	15	1	8	15	7
Patna	28	39	11	11	43	42	18	16	21	26
Bhagulpore	11	13	2	2	10	15	3	2	7	13
Orissa	9	11	2	1	10	7	1	2	9	5
Chota Nagpore	7	8	5	2	10	13	5	5	5	4
Total ...	190	190	51	39	290	304	89	77	181	207

The number of these cases is precisely the same as last year, but the results as given above have fallen off considerably. The result in every division is very unsatisfactory.

Selling a minor, &c.

157. The number of cases has slightly decreased. The result of cases is not so good, but the number of persons punished has increased:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	25	5	41	9	29
1879	21	11	44	19	20
1880	17	6	38	18	20

Criminal force to a public servant, &c.

158. The figures below give results of cases and persons:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	923	317	1,390	742	593
1879	988	355	1,667	814	758
1880	1,014	367	1,755	856	813

Rash or negligent act, &c.

159. A decrease of cases with better results:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	65	28	86	39	43
1879	73	40	102	51	50
1880	65	43	93	58	28

160. Class II.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	99	102	14	129	37	53	58
Bankoora	37	56	10	96	26	59	33
Beerbhoom	46	49	3	66	18	30	35
Midnapore	123	130	20	158	39	56	70
Hooghly	133	175	26	193	49	70	105
Howrah	87	99	13	136	44	83	47
Total ...	525	611	86	778	213	351	348

Taking all the headings in this class together crime has been stationary. There have, however, been some fluctuations, tending to increase in the more serious forms of crime, but increase in no class is so marked as to call for special notice. Results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, are rather better than last year; but they are still far from satisfactory. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons respectively was 40·5 and 45·1, as compared with 37·3 and 43·2 in 1879. Hooghly and Midnapore still show very unfavourably.

There has been an increase in murder cases, there having been 34 true cases as against 26 last year. There was no case of murder by dacoits. There were, however, four murders by robbers, one murder by poisoning, and 29 other murders. To the latter must also be added two cases of other years, which came under investigation.

Three of the four cases of murder by robbers occurred in Hooghly, and one in Burdwan. Conviction was obtained in only one of the Hooghly cases, and the Burdwan accused absconded and has not yet been captured. The poisoning case occurred in Midnapore: two persons were sent up for trial: one was discharged by the Magistrate, the other acquitted by the Sessions Court.

161. Of the other murders, one was a case of parricide committed by a lunatic. In three of the cases wives were killed by their husbands or paramours, eight were the result of intrigue, four were murders of children for the sake of their ornaments, and the rest resulted from other causes. Convictions followed in only 11 cases, and of 64 persons sent up for trial, 10 were convicted, 27 acquitted at the Sessions, six discharged by Magistrates, one otherwise disposed of, 20 await trial.

The disposal of cases is shown below, district by district:—

	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.
Burdwan	13	6	5	4	7	...
Bankoora	2	1	3	1	3	2
Beerbhoom	2	...	5	...	3	1
Midnapore	10	6	6	1	9	5
Hooghly	5	3	2	...	4	1
Howrah	2	...	2	1	5	2
Total ...	34	16	23	7	31	11

The results are very unsatisfactory. The Commissioner remarks:—"As both Hooghly and Burdwan are jury districts, these results may not unnaturally give rise to suspicion, which has several times been hinted at, that native juries are reluctant to convict in murder cases. In one or two cases during the year which came under my personal cognizance when Magistrate of Hooghly, the action of the jury was certainly such as to give strength to this suspicion." The figures of previous years, however, show that convictions in the jury districts were not worse than in districts without a jury.

162. Attempts at murder are nearly the same in number as last year, there having been nine cases as compared with eight in 1879; convictions were obtained in three cases.

163. Cases of culpable homicide have increased from 13 in 1879 to 22 in the present year. The results of trials which, as regards cases, are not so good, and as regards persons nearly the same as those of last year, are shown below.

Districts.	1879.					1880.				
	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	3	4	10	7	1	5	2	3	1	......
Bankoora	2	1	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	......
Beerbhoom	1	......	1	......	......	3	2	6	5	1
Midnapore	2	......	3	......	1	5	4	5	4	......
Hooghly	3	1	2	2	......	6	......	10	......	7
Howrah	2	......	8	......	8	3	......	2	......	2
Total ...	13	6	26	10	11	22	8	26	10	10

The results of Sessions trials are much better than those of last year. Of the ten persons shown above as released, only one was acquitted at the Sessions, the remaining nine being discharged by Magistrates. The ten convictions took place before the Sessions.

The results both in Hooghly and Howrah are very unsatisfactory. In Midnapore and Beerbhoom convictions were good.

164. The number of cases of rape was 15 as compared with 24 last year. As usual, the results of trials in this class of cases were unsatisfactory, only four persons being convicted out of 30 brought to trial. The same remark applies to cases of unnatural offence, which were three in number, but in none of which were the parties implicated punished.

165. The number of cases of grievous hurt was almost the same as last year, there having been 55 true cases as compared with 58 in 1879. Convictions were obtained in 33 cases against 30 last year. None of the cases were of importance.

166. It is satisfactory to note that there were only two cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year. There can be no doubt that the occurrence of so few cases is due to the disappearance of the notorious poisoner Kedru Singh. Up to date this man has not been captured, although untiring efforts have been made to secure his arrest. He has, however, remained quiet; but since the close of the year a case has occurred in another division which is suspected to be his handiwork, and the police are more than ever on the alert to secure his arrest.

In neither of the two cases, one of which took place in Burdwan and the other in Howrah, were the guilty parties discovered.

167. Cases of kidnapping or abduction have increased from 27 to 41, and the results of trials are still very unsatisfactory, convictions having been obtained in only six cases. In one of the cases which occurred in Bankoora, a girl under age was abducted in connection with cooli recruiting, and in Howrah three girls were similarly abducted for the purpose of being taken to a cooli depôt. In Howrah the guilty parties were punished, in the Bankoora case the accused was acquitted.

168. There is a slight increase in the number of cases of criminal force, but none of the cases appear to be of any importance.

169. Class II. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	225	280	26	390	102	151	192
Nuddea	151	165	15	237	74	119	93
Jessore	146	192	28	271	73	125	122
Moorshedabad	99	150	17	205	44	70	117
Total ...	621	787	86	1,103	293	465	524

There has been an increase of crime in this class, visible in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad. The increase has taken place chiefly as regards cases of rape, hurt by dangerous weapons, and criminal force to public servants. It is difficult to assign any valid reason for the fluctuations of crime under these headings; the results are inferior to those of last year, the percentages as regards cases and persons being 40·1 and 42·1, as compared with 42·5 and 45·5 in 1879.

There is a large decrease in the number of murders, there having been 36 true cases as compared with 52 last year. The results are very unsatisfactory. In eleven cases only were convictions obtained, and of 118 persons arrested, 19 only were convicted. A large number of persons remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

There was no case of murder by dacoits, and there were only two cases of murder by robbers, both of which took place in the 24-Pergunnahs. In one of these cases the accused was convicted, and in the second the three persons charged with the commission of the crime were acquitted. This case created a very considerable sensation at the time, the victim being a Brahman woman, who was said to have been murdered by a Brahman and two accomplices. The murderers stole the trinkets of the murdered woman. The jewels were recovered by the police, and the three accused were committed to the Sessions, where the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against them. The Judge, however, disagreed with the jury, and referred the case to the High Court, who acquitted the accused. The conduct of the police was animadverted upon by the Judge, and, as Officiating Commissioner of the Division, I carefully enquired into their proceedings. The result of my enquiries convinced me that a grave miscarriage of justice had taken place on the

acquittal of the accused. I have no doubt that the woman was barbarously murdered, and that the jury were right in their verdict.

There were no cases of murder by poison during the year.

170. The figures of other murders are given below. The results, so far as the trials have hitherto been completed, are very unsatisfactory.

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1879.	1880.				
24-Pergunnahs ...	19	10	3	55	6	20
Nuddea ...	6	8	1	18	6	3
Jessore ...	14	13	4	28	4	13
Moorshedabad ...	6	3	2	9	2	5

The only case which is mentioned as deserving of notice is the case of murder of Shujo Bibi, in the district of Jessore. "The deceased had an intrigue with a neighbour. It was discovered by her husband, and he told her not to allow the man to come to the house again. The woman obeyed, and would not receive her paramour's visits. On the night of the occurrence the paramour forced his way into the woman's room. The husband came to the door and demanded that it should be opened. As the deceased was going to comply with his order, the paramour struck her a blow with a bill-hook and killed her; and as the husband and his brother tried to arrest him, he wounded them both. The accused was sent up for trial and committed to the Sessions, but he was only convicted under section 307, I. P. C., for wounding the two men, and transported for life. The Judge did not believe that he murdered the woman, as no motive for such a deed could be elicited." The fact remains that the woman was murdered, and that her murderer, if the accused was not the man, was not discovered.

171. There were four true cases of attempt to murder in the 24-Pergunnahs against three in 1879. Five persons were arrested, three convicted, one acquitted. The case of one remained pending. In two cases which occurred in Moorshedabad, the accused, six in number, were all acquitted.

172. The details of cases of culpable homicide are given below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ...	13	8	34	11	15	8
Nuddea ...	8	2	15	3	9	3
Jessore ...	8	4	48	6	39	3
Moorshedabad ...	4	1	3	1	1	1
Total ...	33	15	100	21	64	15

The number of cases is almost the same as in 1879, and the results in no district are satisfactory. The number of acquittals in Jessore is very large. The Magistrate observes "that out of 39 persons shown as acquitted in 1880, 22 belonged to a riot case which occurred about the end of 1879. All the persons arrested during that year were awaiting trial at the Sessions at the close of the year, and were tried and acquitted in the year of report. It is also stated that eleven persons acquitted by the Sessions Court in a case of riot with murder, which occurred about the middle of March, were also included under this head."

173. Cases of rape have increased from 19 to 35, there having been six in the 24-Pergunnahs, fourteen in Nuddea, seven in Jessore, and eight in Moorshedabad. The results of trials were as usual unsatisfactory, except in Jessore, where out of sixteen persons implicated ten were convicted.

174. There were five cases of administering stupefying drugs, in only one of which was conviction obtained. Three of these occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. Altogether eight persons were arrested, four of whom were convicted and four acquitted.

175. In cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, there has been an increase of 32 cases. None of the cases were of any special importance, arising chiefly out of disputes amongst ryots at the time of harvest.

176. There has also been an increase of true cases under the heading Criminal force to public servants or to women. Most of these arise from persons

obstructing process-serving or civil court peons, as well as chowkidari punchayats, in the execution of their duty.

177. Class II. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	57	73	8	86	23	36	45
Rajshahye	109	114	15	153	45	77	74
Rungpore	120	141	35	207	54	101	85
Bogra	74	55	2	125	23	83	37
Pubna	80	67	3	93	25	44	44
Darjeeling	27	52	6	45	17	22	17
Julpigoree	33	46	10	49	21	35	13
Total ...	500	548	79	758	208	398	315

The decrease in cases under this class, noticed last year, still continues, the number of true cases in 1880 having been 469 as against 500 in 1879. The only district in which there has been any considerable increase is Darjeeling, and here the fluctuations are spread over almost all headings of the class. The general results, both as regards cases and persons, show improvement as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions in cases of persons being, respectively, 44·3 and 52·7 as against 38·4 and 43·5 in 1879. The results are best in Bogra and Julpigoree.

178. Murder cases have decreased, there having been 31 true cases as compared with 38 last year. There was one case of murder by dacoits, and one case of murder by poison. No murder by robbers occurred during the year.

In the case of alleged murder by dacoits which took place in Darjeeling the police failed to obtain any clue, though the enquiry threw strong suspicion on the persons who laid the charge of dacoity. It is supposed that the man was murdered by them on account of an intrigue with the wife of the complainant's son.

The case of murder by poison took place in Rungpore. The deceased had been seduced, and finding herself with child, married another man. After giving birth to her child she was poisoned with arsenic, traces of which were found in her stomach, but there was no proof as to the person by whom the crime had been committed.

179. There were 29 true cases of other murders, distributed as below:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending or otherwise disposed of.
Dinagepore	6	2	11	2	8	1
Rajshahye	4	2	10	4	6	...
Rungpore	8	4	26	5	6	15
Bogra	3	2	2	2	...	...
Pubna	4	2	9	5	2	2
Darjeeling	3	1	3	1	...	2
Julpigoree	1	1	1	1	...	...
Total ...	29	14	62	20	22	20

The results are rather better than last year, but still far from satisfactory.

One case was peculiar. "The corpse of a man was discovered in a railway side cutting, and the police obtained a clue to the murder through a letter found on the body while the inquest was being held. On subsequent enquiry it was proved that the man had been carrying money for his master, and on the night of the occurrence stopped at the house of the accused, who murdered him while asleep for the sake of the money. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life."

180. There were 26 true cases of culpable homicide during the year against 18 in 1879. Convictions were obtained in 13, and of 42 persons put on trial 19 were convicted, 17 acquitted, and 6 remained pending trial. Results are not so good as in 1879.

181. Cases of rape increased slightly, there having been 35 true cases as against 31 in 1879. Results of trials are worse then ever, convictions having been obtained in only two cases. Rungpore, as usual, is conspicuous for the number of false charges of rape preferred, 11 out of 18 cases having been ascertained to have been false.

182. Cases of grievous hurt have again slightly decreased, there having been 55 true charges as compared with 63 last year. The results of trials were better, convictions having been obtained in 37 out of the 55 cases, and 76 persons out of 93 sent up having been punished.

183. There was only one case of administering stupefying drugs of a petty nature. "A man and five members of his family were drugged, probably with *dhatoora*, by a man who got a footing in the house by pretending to cure some diseased silkworms. The accused induced his host and family to partake of some sweetmeats, after partaking of which they all became more or less intoxicated and insensible. The accused evidently intended to rob, but before he could accomplish his purpose an alarm was raised and he decamped. He was subsequently arrested and punished.

184. In Dinagepore a case of hurt to extort confession occurred. The property of a sub-inspector was stolen, and a man upon whom suspicion fell was brought to the outpost and ill-treated with the view of making him confess. This man subsequently complained to the Magistrate, the sub-inspector and others implicated were put upon their trial, but the sub-inspector was discharged by the Magistrate as there was no evidence against him. Since the close of the year a writer-constable, implicated, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

185. Class II. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	214	239	42	348	70	151	150
Furreedpore	119	118	8	210	49	101	84
Backergunge	276	291	51	438	94	178	220
Mymensingh	212	230	34	306	68	151	113
Total ...	821	878	135	1,302	281	581	567

There has been a decrease of 78 true cases in this class, chiefly observable under culpable homicide, wrongful confinement, and criminal force, &c. The results are inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions, as regards cases and persons respectively, being 37·8 and 44·6, as compared with 41·6 and 46·1. The results are specially unsatisfactory in Backergunge.

186. Murders have decreased from 60 to 51. There was only one case of murder by robbers, one case of murder by poison. The rest were all other murders.

The single case of murder by robbers took place in Dacca, and ended in conviction after the close of the year. A girl of eight was enticed by another girl to the house of a third woman, where she was murdered for the sake of her ornaments. The accused were convicted, one being transported for life.

The only case of murder by poison occurred in Backergunge, where a man was poisoned by his wife and her paramour. The Chemical Examiner failed to discover any poison in the stomach of the deceased; and the woman who had been sent up for trial was discharged.

Other murders.

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	5	17	1	2	16	28	3	3	7	10
Furreedpore	11	8	3	......	57	21	11	......	24	14
Backergunge	23	16	13	6	83	71	30	22	36	41
Mymensingh	15	8	7	3	47	31	17	11	16	9
	54	49	24	11	203	151	61	36	83	74

The table above shows the result and distribution of cases of "Other murders." In all the districts there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases, except in Dacca, where there has been a large increase of 12 cases. The results, as shown by the figures given above, are very unsatisfactory, especially in Furreedpore ; but it must be borne in mind that of the 49 cases shown, 21, with 41 accused, were pending trial at the close of the year.

None of the cases are specially mentioned in the Divisional Report.

187. The following table shows the distribution and results of cases of culpable homicide—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dacca	15	7	4	4	25	16	5	5	13	10
Furreedpore	3	7	1	5	8	32	4	18	2	9
Backergunge	16	5	12	4	47	23	23	6	20	16
Mymensingh	19	13	10	6	54	53	23	20	24	20
Total ...	53	32	27	19	134	124	55	49	59	55

The results show, as compared with last year, a decrease in the number of cases, specially noticeable in Backergunge, an improvement on the results of cases, and a falling off as regards convictions of persons. The results in Backergunge and Dacca are specially unsatisfactory ; in Furreedpore they are not unfavourable.

188. The number of cases of rape is nearly the same as last year, being 33 as compared with 37. In 19 of these cases, which were decided during the year, convictions were obtained in only two instances. Of 43 persons brought to trial, only seven were convicted. The results are everywhere unsatisfactory, specially so in Dacca and Mymensingh.

189. Cases of grievous hurt have increased, but not to any very marked extent, throughout the division. The results of cases are almost the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 55·5 and 63·3 against 55·3 and 63·8.

190. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapon have again remained almost stationary, but results have much fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 39·5 and 59·5 as against 51·5 and 69·3. As usual, Backergunge supplies half the number of these cases, and the Commissioner remarks that "more vigour on the part of the Magistrates, and greater carefulness on the part of police officers, are essentially required in Backergunge if this crime is at all to be reduced. The results in this district are so bad this year that there is reason to apprehend a large increase under this head next year."

191. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	75	117	30	106	31	51	45
Noakholly	66	82	11	118	31	75	42
Chittagong Hill Tracts	11	12	......	22	5	16	6
Tipperah	116	130	18	196	45	117	58
Total ...	268	341	59	442	112	259	151

There is an increase of 14 cases throughout the division ; but, on the whole, it may be said that the fluctuation of crime in no district has been so great as to merit special notice. The result of cases has been very nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions being 39·7 against 40, while the percentage of persons convicted has risen from 38 to 58·5.

192. The figures for murder and culpable homicide are given below. None of the cases are deserving of special notice. The results are better than those of last year :—

Districts.	Murder.			Culpable homicide.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong	5	7	3	6	6	4
Noakholly	6	8	1	2	8	5
Tipperah	5	9	4	7	14	8

None of the crime under other headings of this class calls for special notice. The Magistrates of Noakholly and Chittagong think that the police force is too weak and easily intimidated, as is shown by the increasing number of assaults on police. It is difficult to get policemen for these districts who are not residents, and it is quite possible that the people are not in such awe of them as in other districts where there is a larger up-country element in the force.

193. Class II. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	110	185	24	227	74	101	101
Gya	109	147	21	159	50	64	86
Shahabad	130	141	13	194	66	95	82
Mosufferpore	51	78	8	108	26	51	52
Durbhunga	32	59	10	75	25	34	32
Sarun	73	102	12	124	45	76	26
Chumparun	44	91	17	103	33	49	48
Total ...	549	803	105	990	319	470	427

There has been an increase of about 150 cases throughout the division, chiefly noticeable in Patna and Chumparun. The increase is spread over several headings of crime, but is marked in cases of culpable homicide and hurt by dangerous weapons.

The results are very nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 45·6 and 47·4, as compared with 45·3 and 49·2 of 1879.

194. Cases of murder increased by two throughout the division. Increase is marked in Durbhunga, where there were six cases against one in 1879, and in Sarun, where there were eight cases as compared with four last year.

There were no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers during the year. Murders by poison show four cases as compared with two in 1879, and it is to be regretted that in none of those cases convictions were obtained. The four cases occurred in Gya, Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Chumparun. Six persons were sent up for trial, but all were acquitted, the proof of their guilt not being sufficient for conviction.

The Gya case was peculiar. "The police received information that a child aged 4 years had died after eating some sweetmeats which were suspected to have contained poison. The Assistant Surgeon who held the *post mortem* examination reported that the child had died of cholera, but the Chemical Examiner discovered arsenic in the stomach of the child. The only evidence against the accused was the statement of some persons before whom the child, while in a dying condition, stated that the sweetmeats given to him by the accused caused purging and vomiting. The Judge did not consider this evidence sufficient and acquitted the man, holding that it was not unlikely that arsenic was administered to the child after he was seized with cholera."

195. Of the 35 other murders, only 13 ended in conviction, and of 62 persons brought to trial, only 17 persons were convicted, 29 having been acquitted or discharged ; 16 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The results were very unsatisfactory in all districts of the division.

196. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of culpable homicide, there having been 36 cases as compared with 17. It is impossible to assign any special cause for this fluctuation of crime. The results are no better than last year, convictions having been obtained in 14 cases only. There is a slight improvement as regards convictions of persons, but the results are still very unsatisfactory. One of the cases was that in which Mr. Blechynden, owner of a sugar factory, was charged with having beaten a servant to death. The case has been already specially reported to Government. A case which occurred in Shahabad was of a very atrocious character. "A lad was ordered by his employer to go and fetch a horse, and, as the former refused to carry out the order, the accused had the horse brought by some other person, fastened the lad to it by a rope, and then started the animal off. The result was that the boy was dragged to death." The result of the trial is not given in the Divisional Report.

197. Cases of rape slightly increased during the year, there having been 29 true cases against 23 of 1879. The result of trials was as usual most unsatisfactory—in only seven cases convictions having been obtained, and only seven persons out of 28 sent up for trial punished.

198. Unnatural offences, the marked decrease in which was noticed last year, have risen from 2 to 13 in number. Convictions were obtained in seven cases, and seven persons out of 13 brought to trial were punished.

199. Cases of exposure of infants have increased, as has been the case in other divisions. The number of true cases was 61, in 36 of which conviction followed, 36 persons being punished.

200. Under the heading of grievous hurt there is a slight increase in the number of cases, there having been 69 true cases against 47 last year. Results of trials have also fallen off, the percentage of conviction in cases and of persons being 51·4 and 47·3, as compared with 53·2 and 56 in 1879. The results are specially unsatisfactory in Mozufferpore, where convictions were obtained in two out of eleven cases.

201. There has been an increase in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs—eleven cases of this sort having occurred—six of which took place in Patna, three in Durbhunga, and two in Chumparun. The disappearance of this crime during the year in the other districts of the division is satisfactory. In two of the Patna cases convictions were obtained; one of the Durbhunga cases was successful, in the other the police failed to bring the offence home to the guilty parties.

202. Under none of the other headings is special remark required.

203. Class II. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	75	85	13	110	39	52	54
Bhagulpore	45	73	2	87	23	37	35
Purneah	45	73	9	81	28	45	30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	76	56	8	78	19	32	37
Maldah	46	22	1	52	7	8	41
Total ...	287	309	40	408	116	174	197

There has been a slight decrease in the number of true cases under this class. The results are slightly better as regards cases, and worse with reference to convictions of persons than in 1879, the percentage, respectively, being 43·1 and 42·6, as compared with 41·8 and 49. The results in Maldah are specially bad.

204. Cases of murder have again decreased, there having been 20 as against 24 last year. There was one murder by dacoits, no murder by robbers. Two murders by poison, and 17 other cases.

The case of murder by dacoits took place in Maldah. The police sent up 11 men, eight of whom were discharged by the Magistrate, and the remaining three, who were committed, acquitted at the Sessions.

Of the two cases of murder by poisoning, one occurred in Bhagulpore and the other in Maldah. The former case, in which a man and his wife were drugged for gain, is still pending; in the latter, in which a woman killed her husband at the instigation of her lover, the accused were discharged.

The results of the cases of other murders are given below, according to districts:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of or pending.
Monghyr ...	4	1	18	1	13	4
Bhagulpore ...	4	1	8	1	1	6
Purneah ...	3	2	4	2	1	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5	3	11	3	3	5
Maldah ...	1	1	2	1	...	1
	17	8	43	8	18	17

The results of cases hitherto decided have been unsatisfactory. The number of acquittals in Monghyr is large. None of the cases are of any special interest, or present peculiar features.

205. Cases of culpable homicide increased from 11 to 17. The results of cases are shown below, district by district:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr ...	3	1	5	1	4	...
Bhagulpore ...	5	...	13	...	10	3
Purneah ...	3	1	3	1	...	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	4	9	5	4	...
Maldah ...	2	1	8	1	6	1
	17	7	38	8	24	6

The results of cases hitherto decided are unsatisfactory in all districts except the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Bhagulpore especially no conviction has hitherto been obtained.

206. Cases of rape have much decreased in number, there having been only 17 true cases against 37 of last year, but the result of trials has been a total failure, not a single conviction having been secured. The two persons who are shown as convicted were punished by the Magistrate under another section of the Code.

207. "It is gratifying," says the Commissioner, "that the crime of administering stupefying drugs, which reappeared in the division lately, after many years, has again disappeared, owing to vigorous measures taken to have the professional gangs punished. Two cases were reported in Monghyr, both of which were false."

208. None of the other headings call for special remark.

209. Class II. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack ...	97	79	15	72	25	31	38
Pooree ...	55	37	......	45	19	27	15
Balasore ...	32	45	7	61	18	28	33
Gurjhats ...	19	16	......	20	13	15	
Total ...	203	177	22	198	75	101	91

Crime in this class has decreased, there having been 155 true cases against 203 in 1879. The fluctuation in no district is so great as to call for remark. The results of trials are, as regards cases, slightly inferior to those of last year, and with reference to persons rather better, the percentages of conviction being, respectively, 48·3 and 51·1, as compared with 49·2 and 47·3 of 1879.

210. Murder cases diminished in number, there having been in all 12 cases, not including two of other years, against 18 last year. There was no case of murder by poison throughout the division. The results of these murder cases are still better than in any other division in Bengal. In nine cases out of 14, including two of other years, convictions followed, and out of 26 persons sent for trial, 19 were found guilty and punished.

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Cuttack. A man waylaid and murdered a school-boy for the sake of his ornaments. On being arrested, he gave up a portion of the ornaments, and produced others from the house of another man, whom he named as the murderer. This accusation was found to be untrue, he was convicted of having committed the murder himself and hanged.

In Cuttack there were two cases of "other murder," in neither of which did conviction follow. The first case, in which two men were suspected of murdering a woman, turned out to be one of suicide, and both accused were discharged. In the second case a boy was missed, and on enquiry it was found that he had been pushed by another boy in the course of a quarrel into the river Katgori then in flood. The boy accused of the crime was sent in for trial, but was discharged by the Magistrate; he was afterwards committed to the Sessions under orders of the Judge, but was acquitted.

In Pooree there were five cases of "other murder," and one of a previous year came under investigation. In three of the cases widows, to conceal their shame, murdered their new-born infants. One was punished capitally, a second transported for life, the third discharged. In another case a man stabbed another with a goad and absconded. In this case the police displayed cowardice in not arresting the murderer, who might have been captured red-handed. In another case a man murdered and robbed another of his money. He was capitally punished.

In Balasore two cases of murder were reported, and one of last year came under investigation; convictions followed in all these cases. The first was a case of a widow murdering her new-born infant. She was transported for life. In the second a school-master, who murdered a school-boy for the sake of his ornaments, was capitally punished. In the third a conspiracy was made to murder an obnoxious zemindari agent. His dead body was discovered in a quarry. Enquiry followed, and of six men who were implicated in the commission of the crime, two were hanged and four transported for life.

211. The number of cases of culpable homicide also diminished during the year. In four cases out of seven brought to trial convictions were obtained; but the results in Balasore were unfortunate, all the accused who were sent up for trial, 11 in number, having been discharged or acquitted. In one case, a case broke down at the Sessions owing to the Magistrate's opinion of the suspicious conduct of the principal witness. The Commissioner thinks that this witness was the man who committed the crime.

212. There was one case of administering stupefying drugs for the purpose of committing theft. Two men were implicated, and each was sentenced on conviction to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

213. None of the other headings call for remark.

214. Class II. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	46	62	5	85	37	51	30
Lohardugga	58	94	11	130	50	60	43
Singbhoom	17	13	......	11	2	2	6
Manbhoom	81	74	8	115	29	61	46
Total ...	202	243	24	341	118	174	125

There has been a slight increase of crime in the division in this class, there having been 219 cases as compared with 202 of 1879. The increase is noticeable in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, while both Singbhoom and Manbhoom show a slight decrease. No explanation can be given of the fluctuation of crime in this class.

The general results are, as regards cases, better than those of last year, the percentage of conviction being 53·8 against 47·5. The percentage of conviction of persons is almost the same in both years, being in 1880 51·02, in 1879 51·4.

215. Murders have increased, there having been 29 true cases as compared with 21 last year. There has been a marked decrease in Manbhoom, and an equally marked increase in Lohardugga. The general results are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 53·3 and 37·7 against 47·6 and 33·3 of 1879.

There were two cases of murder by poison, and the rest were "other murders." One was in Hazaribagh, the other in Lohardugga. The former case was one in which a husband was poisoned by his wife at the instigation of her paramour; the wife confessed her guilt and was transported for life; the paramour was hanged. In the Lohardugga case, a man was charged with having killed another by giving him some poisoned tobacco. The man admitted having mixed something with the tobacco for the purpose of establishing friendly feelings between himself and the deceased. The medical evidence was to the effect that the man died from asphyxia, and there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused of having caused his death.

216. The figures relating to other murders are given below—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Hazaribagh	2	4	1	4	1	8	1	4	......	4
Lohardugga	7	15	3	9	19	23	3	7	7	4
Singbhoom	1	2	2	......	4	2	2	......	1	1
Manbhoom	10	5	4	2	20	15	9	4	8	11

More than one of the cases was connected with the belief of the ignorant people in evil spirits, and there was a case of human sacrifice in Manbhoom, some men of the Sonthal caste having offered a human victim before their goddess with a view to recover some money which had been mislaid. The accused confessed their crime before the Moonsif and Magistrate of Bara Bazar, but as the confession was not recorded properly, and no other evidence was forthcoming, the defendants were discharged by the Court of Sessions.

217. There were fourteen cases of culpable homicide as compared with sixteen last year. In ten of these cases convictions were obtained, a decided improvement on the results of last year. In Manbhoom there were three cases, in all of which all the accused sent up were convicted.

218. Cases of rape more than doubled in number, there having been 21 true cases as against 10 of last year. The results of trials were better than in most divisions, there having been convictions in eight cases. Out of 26 persons sent up for trial, 8 were convicted and 14 acquitted. The Commissioner reports 16 as convicted, but there is some discrepancy between his figures and mine. I have called his attention to this, but the submission of my report cannot be delayed till his reply is received.

219. There were eight true cases of kidnapping as compared with seven of 1879, and in only two of these were convictions obtained. In six of these cases, coolie recruiters were charged with having enticed minors away from lawful custody. Four of the cases awaited decision at the close of the year.

220. Class III.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
True cases	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,958
Convictions	2,022	1,876	2,290	2,174	1,868
Persons brought to trial	6,551	5,732	6,915	6,526	5,685
Ditto convicted	3,654	3,327	3,738	3,511	2,971
Ditto acquitted	2,531	2,368	2,817	2,642	2,402

The above table gives the number of cases and the results for the last five years. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases, 1880 showing the least amount of crime of any year since 1875. There can be no doubt that this decrease is real.

The results of cases have not been quite so good as last year; but they are still rather better than in any of the preceding years, except 1879. The result of trial of persons has decidedly fallen off as shown below :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Percentage of convictions to cases	9·7	9·	9·6	10·5	9·8
Ditto ditto to persons arrested ...	55·7	52·8	53·9	53·8	47·5
Ditto ditto to persons tried	59·	58·1	57·	57·	55·4

221. There were 122 cases during the year, and 13 cases of previous years came under investigation, making a total of 135 cases enquired into,—the smallest number of cases for several years, as shown below :—

Dacoity.

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
154	138	188	171	135

The following table shows the number of cases that actually took place in each division during these years, excluding cases of previous years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Burdwan Division	45	30	41	50	28
Presidency	17	9	6	6	7
Rajshahye	20	17	15	20	29
Dacca	10	28	37	32	19
Chittagong	7	12	14	6	1
Patna	18	13	26	8	11
Bhagulpore	10	7	9	12	11
Orissa	2	3	8	1	5
Chota Nagpore	8	14	28	20	11
Total ...	137	133	184	155	122

These figures show that the number of dacoities ascertained to have been committed during the year amounts to 122, which is exactly the number reported to have taken place in one division of the province, after several years' struggle with dacoits on the part of the Dacoity Commission, not 25 years ago, and which is less than the number of dacoities committed in one district, Hooghly, when the suppression of dacoity was first taken in hand in 1852. If we exclude from the total of 122 cases merely technical dacoities, I am within the mark when I say that not more than 85 dacoities have been committed in the whole province, which shows considerable progress in stamping out this crime, of which there were no less than 511 cases reported in Bengal, excluding Chota Nagpore, in the year 1857. I have lately read in a book, which professes to give an account of the rural crime of Bengal, written by a late Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, Sir J. Phear, that one of the commonest forms of rural crime in Bengal is dacoity; that the police are almost entirely powerless to prevent the commission of this crime; and that, if somewhat irregular measures were not taken to suppress it, it would probably attain unendurable dimensions. I am not aware upon what information these remarks are made, but the statement as to the common occurrence of dacoity in Bengal appears as inaccurate as an assertion that sheep-stealing is now, or was within recent years, the prevailing crime in Scotland; and the figures which I give above appear to show with tolerable certainty that dacoity is not now a common crime in Bengal, and that the police have been able to repress it very

thoroughly and effectively. I am not aware that any irregular measures are used by the police in putting a stop to this crime. The habitual resort by the police to any irregular measures in dealing with this crime has not come under my notice as head of the police, nor, so far as I am aware, has it formed the subject of comment on the part of the Judicial authorities. I am well aware that irregularities of an exceptional character have been discovered in police procedure in certain districts, but such irregularities are the exception, not the rule.

222. The figures above given show that in 1880 the crime of dacoity increased by 17 cases in the divisions of the Presidency, Rajshahye, Patna, and Orissa, and decreased by 50 cases in the remaining five divisions of the province—Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore There were eleven districts in which no case of dacoity occurred, ten in which there was only one case, and only one in which the number of dacoities, real and technical, exceeded ten.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cases (true), including those of previous year ...	254	154	138	188	171	135
Convictions	71	58	35	40	48	36
Persons tried	1,057	1,017	562	872	786	576
Ditto convicted	347	397	186	213	269	187
Ditto acquitted	574	505	300	517	431	317

The above table shows the result of trials which, as regards both cases and persons, is slightly inferior to that of last year, the percentages being, respectively, 26·6 and 32·4, as compared with 28 and 34. The results are almost exactly the same as those attained in 1877, when the number of cases and persons were nearly the same as in 1880.

The percentage of convictions in cases was good in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, in each of which convictions were obtained in two out of three cases. In Lohardugga, Howrah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Pooree convictions followed in the single case which occurred in each.

In Beerbhoom, Backergunge, Hazaribagh, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree the results were specially unsatisfactory.

223. The results as regards persons were satisfactory in the following districts :—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	4	...
Dacca	26	4
Hooghly	18	9
Dinagepore	20	11

and in the following districts very unfavourable—

Bankoora	3	14
Beerbhoom	5	10
Moorshedabad	9	25
Rajshahye	6	36
Gya	3	8
Maldah	14	31
Balasore	1	11
Hazaribagh	2	19

Of 576 persons sent for trial, 124, or 21·5 per cent., were discharged by Magistrates, showing improvement on the part of the police in sending up accused persons. Of 377 persons committed, 184, or 48·8 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1879.

224. The amount of property stolen and recovered in dacoity cases is as follows :—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
1879	59,188	6,873
1880	61,071	12,455

225. I give below, as usual, a table showing the operations of the police by districts for the last four years:—

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Bengal.																
	Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	5	5	...	2	2	1	......	7	14	2	......	8	96	3	......
	Bankoora	3	4	11	3	...	...	6	1	...	1	26	3	4	3	38	14
	Beerbhoom	1	10	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	26	30	10
	Midnapore	7	7	20	15	3	2	3	6	13	8	17	34	12	39	55	42
	Hooghly	11	11	2	4	3	1	3	2	8	4	20	18	17	13	18	9
	Howrah	3	4	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	...	13	9	5
	Total	30	41	50	28	8	5	14	11	28	28	70	61	43	190	153	80
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	......	1	2	6	......	16	30	12	20
	Nuddea	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	......	17	4	...	......	5	2	11	4
	Jessore	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	......	1	...	6	......	15	...	1	......
	Moorshedabad	1	1	3	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	20	9	1	4	2	25
	Total	9	6	6	7	4	2	4	2	20	6	32	9	37	36	26	49
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1	5	2	10	1	...	2	2	8	...	12	20	1	...	18	11
	Rajshahye	3	2	5	3	2	...	2	2	10	...	5	6	10	1	15	36
	Rungpore	6	2	6	5	2	1	2	......	4	4	2	......	35	14	13	4
	Bogra	1	1	3	2	1	...	1	......	3	...	5	......	4	...	...	......
	Pubna	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	9	...	8	3	14	5	13	8
	Darjeeling	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Julpigoree	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	9
	Total	17	15	20	29	7	1	8	5	34	4	32	29	64	20	59	68
Dacca	Dacca	3	9	11	5	...	1	1	2	...	1	12	26	3	5	35	4
	Furreedpore	10	6	11	4	3	...	2	1	9	4	14	10	28	5	19	17
	Backergunge	13	14	8	5	2	4	5	......	14	15	34	1	13	27	28	8
	Mymensingh	2	8	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	3	5	6	...	3
	Total	28	37	32	19	5	5	8	4	23	20	73	40	49	43	82	32
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	1	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Noakholly	1	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	17	...	3	9	27	...	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	......	28	...	...	......	19	...	...	......
	Tipperah	4	9	6	...	1	6	1	......	2	42	3	......	3	19	6	4
	Total	12	14	6	1	2	9	1	1	35	59	3	3	31	46	6	5
	Behar.																
Patna	Patna	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	2	...	2
	Gya	7	15	5	5	...	1	2	2	...	4	11	3	1	50	2	8
	Shahabad	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	......	2	6	5	1	2	9	...	1
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	1
	Durbhunga	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	......	1	...	...	......	1	6	...	......
	Sarun	3	4	2	2	...	...	1	......	...	...	3	......	20	...	6	......
	Chumparun	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	......	24	6	3	......	3	5	...	......
	Total	13	26	8	11	3	4	4	3	27	17	22	9	29	72	9	12
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Bhagulpore	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	......	...	...	4	......	...	...	11	2
	Purneah	4	2	6	2	3	1	...	1	14	5	...	3	13	4	2	3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3	5	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	6	...	3	19	19	18	2
	Maldah	...	1	3	7	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	..	1	31
	Total	7	9	12	11	4	3	1	5	15	12	4	20	32	23	32	38
	Orissa Division.																
Orissa	Cuttack	2	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	4	4	16	17	......
	Pooree	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	21	...	2
	Balasore	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	...	..	11
	Gurjhats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Total	3	8	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	13	...	13	10	37	17	13
	Chota Nagpore.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	11	11	13	10	1	6	5	1	4	18	22	2	3	13	33	19
	Lohardugga	2	5	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	26	8	1	2	10	5	1
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Manbhoom	1	12	4	...	...	2	1	......	...	10	3	......	...	27	9	......
	Total	14	28	20	11	1	9	8	2	4	54	33	3	5	50	47	20
	Grand Total	133	184	155	122	34	40	48	36	186	213	269	187	300	517	431	317

Robbery.

226. Cases of robbery have decreased from 177, not 167 as wrongly printed in last year's report, to 168, as shown below:—

	1879.	1880.
Robbery with hurt by means of drugs	5	2
Ditto with hurt by other means	16	11
Ditto in dwelling-house	19	10
Ditto on highway	20	21
Other robberies	117	124
	177	168

The more serious forms of the crime have diminished in number. Highway robbery was almost entirely confined to the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, in which 18 of the 21 cases took place. In five divisions of the province—Chittagong, Dacca, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore—there was no case of highway robbery, although it must be borne in mind that most of the Chota Nagpore dacoities are in reality highway robberies. There were two cases in the Rajshahye and one in the Presidency Division.

The results as shown below are slightly inferior to those of last year :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1879	177	75	306	159	10,633	2,924	62
1880	168	61	266	119	9,296	1,700	69

227. There has been a considerable decrease in cases, and the results of trials have much improved, as shown below. The decrease is chiefly visible in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions. The fluctuations in other divisions are trifling, except in Bhagulpore, where cases have increased from 56 to 86. The percentage of conviction is better than that secured for several years past.

Serious mischief, &c.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	637	153	651	231	367
1878	606	96	660	216	405
1879	676	118	763	270	444
1880	595	185	735	321	370

228. This form of crime has remained almost stationary. The results of trials of cases and persons are slightly worse than those of last year, as shown below:—

Mischief by killing, &c.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.
1879	625	191	616	298
1880	626	175	599	286

229. From the figures given below, it will be observed that there has been a large decrease in cases of this form of crime. The results are slightly inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 8·4 as compared with 9·2. The detective result is still very bad, and the want of success on the part of the police in dealing with the crime is still very marked :—

Lurking house-trespass.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cases reported	22,646	20,624	23,590	20,209	18,509
Not enquired into	6,445	4,846	2,161	523	651
Balance of cases enquired into	16,201	15,778	21,429	19,6·6	17,858
False	2,027	1,531	1,351	1,250	1,081
True	14,174	14,247	20,078	18,436	16,777
Convictions in cases	1,564	1,442	1,878	1,705	1,407
Persons tried	3,803	3,584	4,112	3,986	3,449
Ditto convicted	2,435	2,175	2,805	2,482	2,030
Ditto acquitted	1,207	1,262	1,469	1,342	1,276

230. Class III. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	31	34	11	25	9	11	13
Bankoora	25	31	7	65	16	33	19
Beerbhoom	35	44	13	41	9	17	23
Midnapore	62	86	17	156	23	57	82
Hooghly	46	67	11	96	30	61	29
Howrah	28	25	4	35	14	21	14
Total ...	227	287	63	418	101	200	180

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, serious crime in this class has been almost stationary, if the totals of all the headings are considered, there having been 225 cases as compared with 227 last year. The results of cases and trials of persons have been decidedly better than last year, the percentage of convictions with regard to cases and persons having been 44·8 and 47·8, as compared with 30·3 and 33·2 in 1879. This result is satisfactory, as showing that serious crime against property has been more successfully dealt with. The worst results are visible in Burdwan.

231. There has been a marked decrease in dacoity, there having been only 28 true cases during the year as compared with 49 last year. This diminution of dacoity in the division, which was the home of dacoits in former times, is a subject for congratulation. It has not yet been eradicated in Midnapore, but in the other districts it may be said practically to have ceased to exist. Sporadic dacoities crop up every now and then, but dacoity has quite ceased to be, as it used to be, endemic in Hooghly, Burdwan, and Howrah. Along with the decrease in the number of cases, it is satisfactory to have to record an improvement in the result of trials as compared with last year. The result of cases is shown below, district by district :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoora	3	1	17	3	14	...
Beerbhoom	5	1	15	5	10	...
Midnapore	15	6	89	34	42	13
Hooghly	4	2	32	18	9	5
Howrah	1	1	6	1	5	...
Total ...	28	11	159	61	80	18

It is satisfactory to observe that no case occurred in Burdwan. This is no doubt due to the fact of one of the most criminal thanas of the district, Jehanabad, having been transferred to Hooghly, which in consequence is the only district which shows an increase of crime.

Bankoora shows three cases against 11 in 1879. This decrease is remarkable, especially as the district now comprises several additional thanas transferred from other districts. The results as shown above are not good, but one case failed owing to the conduct of the complainant and his servants, who lied and prevaricated to such an extent before the Sessions Court as to preclude all possibility of a conviction. The complainants in two cases of dacoity which were ascertained to be false were prosecuted and punished. The Commissioner believes that "the successful prosecution of these false cases has doubtless had a most beneficial effect, as showing the people that they cannot set the law in motion (in such false cases) with impunity."

The subject of dacoity in Beerbhoom is not dealt with in the Divisional Report.

Midnapore shows a decrease of four cases, and an improvement in the results of trials. The convictions which have been obtained, and the long terms of imprisonment which have been awarded to the convicted dacoits, should do good. The Commissioner remarks—"The Magistrate agrees with his predecessor that the action of the police of this district has generally been successful in dealing with dacoities, owing to their tact in obtaining confessions, which are not readily made by hardened criminals. The District Superintendent, however, says that the dacoits of Midnapore confess freely. As the Sessions Court does not place much reliance on confessions, unless they are supported by corroborative evidence, some cases at the Sessions broke down for want of such evidence." The more the police are brought to learn experimentally that a confession is only the beginning of police operations, and not the end. the better. A confession judiciously verified in detail is good evidence, but the police are undoubtedly careless in securing such detailed verification, and cases consequently suffer before the Judicial authorities.

Hooghly, as above observed, is the only district in which there has been an increase of dacoity, and the reason has been already given. The number of convictions secured at the Sessions is good.

The decrease of dacoity in Howrah, one case only having occurred, is marked. "Most of the noted dacoits," says the Commissioner, "have been punished, and the gangs broken up; and it may now fairly be inferred that professional and organized dacoity has left the district. The result reflects much credit on the police."

232. Cases of robbery are the same in number as in the two preceding years, 31 cases having been accepted as true. The results during 1880 are, however, better than previously, convictions having been obtained in fifteen cases as against nine. The results in Bankoora, where there were eight cases, were particularly good, conviction having been secured in every trial. In Beerbhoom, on the other hand, every case sent up ended in acquittal.

233. None of the other headings call for any special remarks. Cases of lurking house-trespass are dealt with elsewhere.

234. Class III. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	67	106	18	119	48	49	64
Nuddea	68	50	6	58	12	17	41
Jessore	53	58	11	43	9	14	26
Moorshedabad	85	64	12	113	21	35	75
Total ...	273	278	47	333	90	115	206

There has been a decrease of crime under this class (serials 35 and 36 being excluded), principally under the head of serious mischief. The general results are as regards cases better, and with reference to persons worse, than in 1879, the percentages being respectively 38·9 and 34·5 as against 32·6 and 41·5.

There is an increase of one case of dacoity as shown by the returns, there having been seven cases as against six of 1879. In reality, the number of true cases is the same as in 1879; for the case in Nuddea, which is shown in the returns, has since the close of the year been shown to be false. The following table gives details of cases, district by district:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs	2	3	2	......	18	20	6	......	12	20
Nuddea	......	1	......	......	11	4	......	......	11	4
Jessore	1	......	......	......	7	......	6	......	1	......
Moorshedabad	3	3	2	2	24	34	20	9	2	25

It will thus be seen that the only two districts in which there have been dacoity cases are the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad. In the former there has been total failure as regards conviction of persons implicated, and in the latter only very partial success. In one of the cases in the 24-Pergunnahs there was a distinct failure of justice. The police arrested 11 persons, and recovered Rs. 1,787 of the plundered property, but the Joint-Magistrate before whom the case originally came, for some reason, took an unfavourable view of the proceedings of the police. After the transfer of the Joint-Magistrate, the case proceeded before a Deputy Magistrate, but it "had suffered so much while it remained before the Joint-Magistrate, that the Deputy Magistrate was obliged to discharge the greater number of the prisoners. He committed three for trial at the Court of Sessions, but notwithstanding that the Judge charged strongly for a conviction, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In this case there was a striking failure of justice. The District Magistrate carefully reviewed the conduct of the police and exonerated them from blame." I agree in those remarks. In one of the Moorshedabad cases also, I think, there was a failure of justice. I proposed to appeal against the order of acquittal, but the Legal Remembrancer was unable to advise this course being adopted.

235. The number of robberies has decreased by one, and it is satisfactory to note that the decrease is apparent in the more serious forms of this crime;

the results of trials are given below. They are better than those obtained in 1879. None of the cases call for special notice :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	19	5	24	8	14
1880	18	8	33	14	18

236. The result of cases of serious mischief are shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	64	42	77	43	29
Nuddea	5	......	5	......	5
Jessore	13	......	12	1	10
Moorshedabad	31	16	51	18	32
Total ...	113	58	145	62	76

It will thus be seen that the bad results of cases noted last year in Jessore and Nuddea still continue. I cannot help thinking that some of the cases taken up in the 24-Pergunnahs, which show such comparatively good results, must be really of a not very serious nature.

237. Class III. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	43	58	8	62	8	31	29
Rajshahye	26	27	7	78	9	23	46
Rungpore	43	69	28	36	7	7	20
Bogra	27	16	4	11	4	7	4
Pubna	29	19	3	45	7	16	29
Darjeeling	14	5	3	1	......	......	1
Julpigoree	12	18	2	22	2	3	17
Total ...	194	212	55	255	37	87	146

Excluding serials 35-36, there has been a decrease of 37 cases, but the results of trials have fallen off, and are very far from satisfactory. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons is, respectively, 23·5 and 34·1, as compared with 27·3 and 40·1 of last year, and with 23·3 and 36·3 of 1878.

238. There has been an increase in dacoity cases, there having been 29 ture cases against 20 last year. This number may be reduced by two, which will probably be found to be false; but the fact remains that dacoity has increased in the division, notably in Dinagepore. The results are given below for each district :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore	10	2	31	20	11	...
Rajshahye	3	2	51	6	36	9
Rungpore	5	...	12	...	4	8
Bogra	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	1	1	11	3	8	...
Darjeeling	3	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	5	...	9	...	9	...
	29	5	114	29	68	17

These results are very bad, and it cannot be said that the operations of the police in most of the districts of the division have been otherwise than very unsuccessful, both as regards detective results and the issue of cases sent for trial.

239. The increase of dacoity cases in Dinagepore is marked. It is said that the facilities now afforded by the railway for travelling bring down large numbers of up-country and Behar men, who commit dacoity and make off with the property beyond the limits of the district. Two of the cases have been traced to Purneah gangs, and the Kanaurias, a thieving tribe of that district, are suspected of having had a hand in more than one of the cases. Six of the ten cases which occurred were undetected; a clue was found in a 7th case, but the evidence was not strong enough for conviction. The 8th and 9th

cases were successfully worked out, and the 10th case has been detected since the close of the year. The cases which were detected were very successfully worked, especially the 9th case. This was a very heavy dacoity, in which property of the value of nearly Rs. 10,000 was stolen. The District Superintendent and Inspector Santo Nath Bhattacharji took up the investigation, and, after a lengthened enquiry, the Inspector recovered an iron safe which had been plundered, and property of the value of Rs 6,193. He arrested 23 men, of whom 18 were convicted by the Judge, 14 being sentenced to ten years', three to seven years', and one to three years' imprisonment. The Inspector did good service in this case, and has been specially rewarded for his exertions.

In Rajshahye there were three cases, all of which were detected by the police, although the result of trial before the Judicial authorities tells against them. The first case was not a regular dacoity, but one of the old *loot-taraz* description. A zemindar and his followers were accused of plundering a man's property under colour of executing a civil court decree. Twenty-two persons were sent up for trial, of whom 16 were convicted by the Sessions Court. On appeal, however, these were all acquitted by the High Court.

In the second case 16 persons were arrested and sent up for trial. The Sessions Judge convicted and passed heavy sentences on all but one of the prisoners. On appeal, however, the High Court acquitted nine of the convicted men, and modified the sentence passed on the other.

In the third case nine persons were committed; three were convicted, and the others acquitted at the Sessions.

The cases in Rungpore were all of an ordinary description. The result of police action was very unsuccessful.

In Bogra no clue was found in one of the two cases which occurred. The second case occurred in December, and enquiry had not been completed at the close of the year.

The case which occurred in Pubna was a river dacoity, a mahajun's boat being attacked and plundered. The case was traced out, and three of the accused convicted. Two are still at large.

Two out of the three cases which occurred in Darjeeling were unsuccessful. There is no doubt, as remarked by the Commissioner, that detection of such cases in Darjeeling is beset with special difficulties, owing to there being no chowkidars in the district, and owing to the facilities afforded to thieves for getting away with their plunder across the frontier.

The third case was a dacoity, something like a raid, by Nepalese into British territory, who carried off twenty buffaloes. The case is still under enquiry; two of the robbers have been arrested, and measures are being taken to effect the capture of the others.

In one of the Julpigoree cases the accused were arrested and sent up for trial, but were acquitted for want of evidence. Another case was of a peculiar description, being a raid by Bhootias for the purpose of kidnapping rather than dacoity. The accused have not been surrendered by the Bhootan authorities, and the annual subsidy to the Bhootan Government has been withheld in consequence.

240. There were 24 true cases of robbery of all kinds during the year, as compared with the same number last year. The results of trials were not satisfactory, fourteen persons out of 34 sent up for trial being convicted. None of the cases were of any special importance.

241. Crime under other headings of this class does not call for special notice.

242. Class III. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	73	38	3	82	13	43	27
Furreedpore	60	29	3	45	5	17	28
Backergunge	101	100	21	61	9	13	46
Mymensingh	75	91	24	61	10	28	28
Total ...	309	258	51	249	37	101	129

There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in this class, excluding serials 35-36, which is observable in all the serious forms of crime against property. Results of cases are still very unsatisfactory, although they are slightly better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions as to cases and persons being 17·8 and 41·3 as against 17 and 38 of 1879.

243. Dacoity has much decreased, there having been only 19 cases—in reality only 18, one case being shown twice—as against 32 of last year, 37 of 1878, and 30 of 1877. During the present year there have been fewer cases than in any year since 1876, when there were only 10 cases in the division.

There were five cases in the Dacca Division, one really having occurred in Mymensingh, but being detected by the Dacca police. Two were river and two were land dacoities. In the two river dacoities the police successfully worked up the clue and arrested the offenders. In one of the cases the accused were discharged by the Magistrate; in the other five persons were arrested, of whom one was admitted as Queen's evidence, and the remaining four were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. "It is stated," says the Commissioner, "that the accused are habitual offenders, and that the undetected river dacoities of former years are chiefly due to them. But whether this is true or not, it is certain that ever since their arrest and incarceration there has been no more dacoity in the district. Great credit is due to the police for the successful prosecution of this case."

In one of the land dacoities the police failed to obtain a clue, but in the other, which took place at Gangolinugur in Manikgunge, they were very successful. In this case forty persons were implicated. Evidence was obtained against 37, of whom 26 were arrested. Of these, two were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate, two were admitted as Queen's witnesses, and the remaining 22 were, on committal and conviction at the Sessions Court, sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. The successful issue of this case ought to do much good.

The Mymensingh case, referred to above, has also since the close of the year resulted in conviction of the accused, six of the persons implicated having been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Dacoity in Dacca has, therefore, during the year been successfully dealt with by the police.

There were four cases in Furreedpore. Of these, one was committed in Backergunge by Furreedpore dacoits. The three cases which occurred in the district were all, I regret to say, unsuccessful. The police arrested ten men, who were committed by the Magistrate, but they were all acquitted at the Sessions. In the Backergunge case the result was more favourable. The case was a very atrocious one, and is thus described in the Divisional Report:—"A Furreedpore mahajan, going to trade in Backergunge in his boat, was dogged day by day by a boat full of dacoits until he reached one of the great arms of the Megna. At some of the places where the mahajan had stopped, the dacoits succeeded in seducing the crew, who consequently permitted the dacoits to approach and board. The dacoits then throttled the mahajan and his gomasta, threw their corpses into the river, plundered and sank the boat. The treacherous crew was taken over into the dacoits' boat, but eventually they were also murdered. The police arrested ten persons, of whom one was admitted to pardon and made Queen's evidence. Of the remaining nine who were committed to the Sessions, five were transported for life, and one sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were acquitted."

Writing of the results of cases in Furreedpore, the Commissioner observes: "Altogether 27 persons were put upon their trial, including eight persons pending at the close of 1879. Of these, 10 were convicted and 17 acquitted by the Sessions Court—a result for which I cannot hold the Police or the Magistrate wholly to blame, as I think the Judge was too sceptical and suspicious.

Of the five cases which occurred in Backergunge, all were river dacoities of the usual type. The result of police action was total failure to find a clue in four cases, and in the fifth case all the accused sent up for trial were acquitted at the Sessions. This is a disappointing result; but, as is well known, river dacoities in the Eastern Districts are most difficult of detection.

Excluding the case of dacoity which has been shown in the Dacca returns, there were four cases in Mymensingh, one river and three land dacoities. In

the river dacoity and two of the land cases no result followed from police enquiry; in the other case nine persons were committed, of whom seven were convicted by the Sessions Court, and two discharged by the High Court.

It will then be seen that the number of river dacoities in the division has decreased from 20 in 1879 to nine in 1880. It is to be hoped that the expectation of cessation from river dacoity in Dacca, owing to the conviction of some habitual dacoits, will be realised in the current year.

244. There was only one case of robbery with hurt which occurred in Dacca, and ended in conviction. Simple cases of robbery decreased from 25 to 13 cases, and of these 60 per cent. ended in conviction. These results are satisfactory.

245. No other heading calls for remarks.

246. Class III. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	65	69	14	21	6	8	10
Noakholly	26	32	4	60	10	41	17
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5	......	14	......	2	3
Tipperah	51	68	9	47	6	19	25
Total ...	144	174	27	142	22	70	55

There has been so slight an increase of crime in this class that it may be said to have been stationary. There has again been no dacoity in the division, and arson cases, which form the chief crime in class III, have decreased in Chittagong. There has been an increase of four cases of arson in Noakholly, but the number of persons convicted has risen from 22 to 51. Still the result of these very difficult cases is unsatisfactory.

247. Class III. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	32	59	16	45	12	19	23
Gya	42	54	8	59	9	16	33
Shahabad	36	40	8	56	11	22	34
Mozufferpore	20	28	6	26	2	11	11
Durbhunga	14	23	4	40	4	18	10
Sarun	42	52	10	53	15	25	19
Chumparun	16	37	17	26	8	14	11
Total ...	202	293	69	305	61	125	141

These figures, which do not include serials Nos. 35 and 36, show that there has been a slight increase of crime in this class. In no district, however, is the increase considerable. The results of trials are very unsatisfactory; the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 27·2 and 40·9, which is worse than that attained either in 1878 or 1879.

248. Dacoity cases have increased by three, there having been eleven true cases as compared with eight of last year. The distribution of these cases with the results of trials are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons tried.			Persons convicted.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878	1879	1880.	1878.	1879	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Patna	2	......	1	1	......	......	4	......	2	1	......	......
Gya	15	5	5	1	2	2	56	13	13	4	11	3
Shahabad	3	......	......	1	......	......	19	7	2	6	5	1
Mozufferpore	......	......	2	......	......	1	......	1	8	......	......	5
Durbhunga	1	......	1	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......
Sarun	4	2	2	......	1	......	8	9	5	......	3	......
Chumparun	1	1	......	1	1	......	11	3	......	6	3	......
Total ...	26	8	11	4	4	3	104	33	30	17	22	9

In two districts of the division no dacoities occurred, but in Mozufferpore, where there has been no dacoity for several years, there were three cases. It is, however, satisfactory to record that, with the exception of one case, none of those which occurred were of the old or real type of dacoity. They were, in the great majority of cases, robberies, which, being committed by five men, come within the legal definition of dacoities. The results of trials were very bad, only three cases out of 11 having ended in conviction, and only nine persons out of 30 sent for trial, having been punished. It will be borne in mind, however, that five cases remained undecided at the close of the year, and nine persons awaited trial. Still, making every allowance, the results are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Of the three cases which occurred in Mozufferpore one was really a riot accompanied with plunder; the second was a mail robbery; the third alone was a case of real dacoity. In the first case, an indigo factory at Kewalpara was attacked at night by about 100 persons armed with lattees, who plundered the cutchery, and burned it down. The District Magistrate convicted nine of the villagers for rioting.

In the second case, a dâk runner, carrying the mails between Mozufferpore and Motiharee, was attacked by ten persons and wounded. Almost the whole of the property plundered was recovered shortly afterwards in an indigo-field, close to the scene of occurrence, but the perpetrators of the crime remained undiscovered.

The third case, a real dacoity, took place at Bazitpore, the terminus of the Tirhoot Railway, and was of a daring character. "Some 20 men entered the Bazitpore bazar, carrying torches and shouting that any one who should come out of his house would be cut down, a threat which had the desired effect, as not a single soul dared to stir out of his house. The gang then attacked two shops, and carried away property valued at Rs. 824. After plundering the shops, the dacoits left the place, having struck one or two persons whom they came across. No trace could be got of the offenders who, it is believed, came and left by boat."

The two cases which occurred in Sarun were not real dacoities. One was a mail robbery said to have been committed by more than five persons, and the second was a burglary effected by five Mugheya Domes.

All the Gya cases were highway robberies committed on travellers in the jungles, similar to cases in Chota Nagpore.

249. Cases of robbery have increased by ten, there having been 40 cases as compared with 30 of last year. This increase is specially noticeable in the two districts of Sarun and Chumparun. The distribution and results of cases are shown below:—

	1879.					1880.				
	True cases.	Convictions	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna ...	9	4	14	5	...	11	3	12	7	5
Gya ...	7	2	8	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	2	1	11	4	2	4	1	8	5	3
Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3
Durbhunga ...	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	5	3	6	6	...	9	7	18	14	1
Chumparun ...	6	4	15	13	2	11	6	13	10	4
Total ...	30	15	59	35	10	40	17	55	36	16

The results with reference to cases are not so good as those of last year; as regards persons they are rather better. Police action in these cases has been very unsuccessful in Patna, but in Sarun and Chumparun the results are favourable.

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250. Class III. **BHAGULPORE DIVISION.**

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	25	60	5	77	26	34	28
Bhagulpore	27	41	16	38	11	20	17
Purneah	51	69	10	68	12	31	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs	25	37	1	46	15	32	14
Maldah	25	21	3	59	5	18	36
Total ...	153	228	35	288	69	135	131

Excluding serials 35 and 36, there has been an increase of crime in this class, which appears chiefly under the heading of serious mischief. No explanation is given of the cause of this increase. The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, are better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 35·7 as compared with 26·8, and of persons 46·8 as against 28·8 in 1879.

251. Dacoity, so far as regards the total number of cases in the division, may be said to have been stationary; but as a matter of fact it has increased in Maldah, while it has decreased throughout the division generally. The number of cases, district by district, is given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr	1	...	11	...	...	11
Bhagulpore	...	...	2	...	2	...
Purneah	4	1	6	3	3	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1	1	5	3	2	...
Maldah	7	3	50	14	31	5
Total ...	13	5	74	20	38	16

It will thus be seen that there were 13 true cases (including two of previous year). The only district in which the state of this crime calls for any remark is Maldah. As regards this district the Commissioner remarks: "The steady increase in Maldah is bad. The district officer has not been able to assign any reason. He seems to think, however, that a few old hands instigated the dacoities, if they did not themselves take part in the committal of the crimes. The convictions in certain cases which have been effected at the first Sessions held under the new Judge, if they are not disturbed by the High Court, may be expected to have a good effect. Prior to this the crime of dacoity for a long time went unpunished in Maldah."

In Purneah, which for some time has enjoyed comparative immunity from this crime, a number of old dacoits, convicted in 1874-75, are now being released, and amongst them are some men of notoriously bad character. The movements of these men must be carefully watched.

The results, as shown by the figures given above, can hardly be called satisfactory. The number of acquittals is large. It will be borne in mind that, of the 13 cases which occurred, four were undisposed of at the close of the year.

252. The number of robberies has increased by two, there having been 15 cases as compared with 13 in 1879. It is so far satisfactory that all these robberies were of a simple kind, there having been no case of robbery with hurt, &c., in a dwelling-house, or on the highway during the year. On the other hand, the results of police action are miserable, conviction having been secured in only one case, and only four persons having been punished, while 17 were acquitted.

253. Cases of serious mischief have increased, but no explanation is given. The results are better than last year, as shown below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	58	11	110	22	80
1880	87	33	105	58	46

254. Class III. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	23	30	2	33	5	13	20
Pooree	17	28	......	61	13	40	21
Balasore	12	30	10	46	6	13	33
Gurjhats	4	6	......	6	3	3	3
Total ...	56	94	12	146	27	69	77

There has been an inconsiderable increase of crime in this class, excluding serials 35 and 36. The results are very much the same as last year with reference to cases, and better as regards persons, the percentage of convictions being 32·9 and 47·2 against 33·9 and 38·3 of 1879.

There is very little organized crime of a serious nature in Orissa. There were two cases of dacoity, not of an aggravated type, in Cuttack; in one of which four persons were punished. In Balasore four cases were reported, two of which were pronounced false. In one of the two true cases, conviction followed. The complainant in one of the false cases was prosecuted, and was fined Rs. 20, a most inadequate sentence, under section 186, Penal Code. The proceedings were quashed by the High Court, who directed a trial under section 211, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

There was one case of robbery with hurt by other means, and five cases of simple robbery. In none of these cases was any one punished, two persons awaiting trial from last year having been finally convicted. This is a very unsatisfactory result of police action.

255. Class III. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	45	42	10	47	5	10	37
Lohardugga	23	21	4	25	6	15	4
Singbhoom	8	2	1	......	......	......	......
Manbhoom	11	13	4	28	4	14	14
Total ...	87	78	19	100	15	39	55

There is a decrease in this class, and it is satisfactory to note that this decrease is observable in the more serious forms of crime. The results, however, are very much worse than those obtained last year, convictions having been obtained in only 25·4 of cases, and 39 persons only out of 100 sent up having been punished. The percentage last year of convictions in cases was 49·4; of persons 51·2.

256. The division has, on the whole, had very little dacoity during the year. Manbhoom and Singbhoom show no cases, and Lohardugga has only one; in Hazaribagh, on the other hand, there have been ten true cases during the year, and one case of last year came under investigation in 1880. The results have, I regret to say, been very bad, in only one of the Hazaribagh cases was conviction obtained, the Lohardugga case was also successful. Almost all the Hazaribagh cases were of the highway-robbery type, and in spite of the Digwar police, an establishment of police outposts, all occurred on the high road, travellers being plundered by parties of robbers who, emerging from the jungle, made off with their plunder with as great rapidity as they appeared. There seems reason to believe that some of the Gya gangs are at the bottom of these cases. The subject has my attention.

257. Roberries have also decreased, there having been 14 cases against 18 of last year. Here, again, however, the detective results have fallen off, convictions having been obtained in only two cases. These results reflect anything but credit on the police of the division. The same remarks apply to the state

of crime under other headings. Crime has decreased and detective results have fallen off, not a satisfactory state of matters as regards police administration in the various districts of the division.

258. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible under the heading "Hurt." I have observed elsewhere in this report that, in a prosperous year, minor offences against the person have a tendency to increase in number. A ryot, with a good crop cut and good prospects, is much more prone both to give and to take offence than when, as in a bad season, he is troubled with anxiety as to his means of subsistence. He can afford to idle and quarrel with his neighbour, and the result of his idleness and quarrelling is an increased number of petty cases in the criminal courts.

Class IV.

259. The results of trials as regards cases and persons are shown below; as regards cases rather worse, with reference to persons rather better, than last year—

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
1878	9,534	3,018	31·6	11,112	6,377	4,376	57·3
1879	9,608	3,180	33	11,245	6,261	4,526	55·6
1880	10,874	3,183	29·2	11,744	6,775	4,615	57·6

260. The number of cases of hurt and wrongful restraint with the result of trials is given below. An increased number of hurt cases generally leads to unfavourable results as regards trials, owing to a greater number of suits being compromised. It will be seen that the orders of Government regarding cases of hurt not being taken up by the police, are beginning to have effect. Full effect could not be given to these orders during the year under report—

HURT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1878	7,078	344	6,734	362	6,372	2,386	7,531	4,787	2,516
1879	7,082	301	6,781	345	6,436	2,524	7,600	4,743	2,595
1880	8,194	216	7,978	925	7,053	2,568	8,237	5,242	2,777

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

1878	3,613	938	2,675	23	2,652	548	3,383	1,440	1,817
1879	3,572	906	2,666	15	2,651	541	3,396	1,328	1,874
1880	3,499	743	2,756	23	2,733	521	3,319	1,389	1,795

261. Class IV. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	308	332	21	427	132	203	224
Bankoora	86	292	7	325	121	218	106
Beerbhoom	142	152	4	129	30	81	48
Midnapore	390	425	32	276	81	143	121
Hooghly	254	459	15	497	120	281	206
Howrah	263	263	8	309	91	181	120
Total ...	1,443	1,923	87	1,963	575	1,107	825

There has been a considerable increase in crime under this class, the increase being chiefly visible in cases of hurt. Some of the local officers attribute this increase in hurt cases to the abundant harvest, but these explanations the Commissioner considers to be merely conjectural and illusory. Increase and decrease in this class of cases is, the Commissioner considers, purely accidental. For reasons given elsewhere, I am inclined to agree with the local officers.

The results, as regards cases, are not quite so good as those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 31·3 against 35·8. The increase of hurt cases and consequent larger number of compromises have a good deal

to do with this. The percentage of convictions of persons was rather better than in 1879, being 56·3 against 54·3.

262. Class IV. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	592	614	23	678	265	409	255
Nuddea	334	433	17	496	112	285	205
Jessore	515	572	22	637	246	455	175
Moorshedabad	343	436	14	449	131	210	223
Total ...	1,784	2,055	76	2,260	754	1,359	858

There is an increase of about 200 cases in this class, chiefly visible under the heading of "Hurt." The Magistrate of Nuddea remarks that "in a year of plenty people are not so ready to brook insult or injury as they are in years of scarcity and high prices." The Commissioner is of opinion that, though "it is quite possible that when people's thoughts are not concentrated upon the mere question of how to live, they may be the more prone to quarrel, but I doubt whether 77 cases of this kind, more or less, in a big district can be assigned to any particular cause." It is, nevertheless, a fact that, in years of plenty, people are more prone to quarrel and to fight their quarrels out in the criminal courts.

The results of cases are not so good as last year, the percentage of conviction in cases being 38·1 and of persons 60·1 against 42·5 and 62·5 respectively. The large number of hurt cases, which are frequently compromised, affects the results.

All the cases in this class are petty, and require no special notice.

263. Class IV. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	151	140	24	168	31	96	64
Rajshahye	116	105	16	115	33	59	52
Rungpore	196	263	58	234	43	107	124
Bogra	139	132	3	160	43	74	54
Pubna	258	198	31	207	52	79	128
Darjeeling	42	52	2	77	31	49	28
Julpigoree	83	63	5	74	20	49	23
Total ...	985	953	139	1,035	253	513	473

There is a decrease in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible under cases of "Hurt" and "Wrongful confinement." The decrease in hurt cases is attributed to the effect of such cases being not so readily taken up by the police. This may be the case, but as the circular on this subject issued late in the year, I doubt whether there was time for it to have much effect. The fact that there is an increase in assault cases, however, shows that the circular was beginning to take effect.

The results of trials were much the same as last year, rather worse as regard cases, and rather better with reference to persons, the figures being, respectively, 31·08 and 49·5 against 32·2 and 47·3.

264. Class IV. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	457	444	42	484	146	299	173
Furreedpore	374	501	60	422	92	266	139
Backergunge	503	739	169	538	98	230	290
Mymensingh	746	970	70	840	64	581	231
Total ...	2,080	2,654	341	2,284	400	1,376	833

There is an increase in the number of cases in the division, visible chiefly under the heading of "Hurt." The Commissioner observes—"the District Superintendent of Mymensingh thinks that the increase of wrongful restraint cases is due to the unsettled state of affairs existing between landlords and tenants. The former, expecting a new rent law, have been doing their best to obtain kabulyats from their tenants, who have formerly held lands without any agreement. The latter refuse stoutly to grant any such agreement, hoping that the new rent law will give them many rights and privileges which they will not sign away in the dark. As a result, there have been many charges of wrongful confinement by the tenants against their landlords." If this be true, it is somewhat remarkable that the new Rent Bill should have caused more agitation in Mymensingh than in Dacca or Furreedpore."

265. Class IV. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	163	267	23	198	41	70	93
Noakholly	184	182	16	230	77	167	62
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	8	......	8	1	2	2
Tipperah	550	797	55	533	87	310	203
Total ...	901	1,254	94	969	206	549	360

I quote the remarks of the Commissioner in full: "In Chittagong crime under this class has increased by nearly one-third of the last year, while convictions have declined from 55 to 48 cases. This is unsatisfactory, the number of persons convicted being 70 against 81, in 91 cases against 119 of the year of report. This result is due to the weakness of the administration. There is delay in getting information, delay in enquiry, and delay in getting cases decided by the Magistrates when sent in. The Magistrates, who try the cases, are to supervise over the police, and the weakness of the police the District Magistrate attributes to the deficiency in the number of Magistrates during the year. There was no Joint-Magistrate for a greater part of the year, and no first class Magistrate. The number of officers sick or transferred was unusually large, and the staff was much less than in 1879, when the crime was greatly under the average. Besides this, work in other departments has increased during the year."

The above not very lucid statement scarcely affords a satisfactory explanation of the increase of minor offences against the person in Chittagong. The number of police remained the same as in 1879, and I hardly see how the weakness of the police is traceable to the diminution in number of the Magisterial staff. The numerical weakness of the Magisterial staff may account for delay in disposing of cases; but, if the officers of police did their duty, crime ought to have been repressed without reference to the admitted weakness of the judicial administration.

266. Class IV. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	248	186	14	276	77	124	146
Gya	99	211	7	206	65	107	86
Shahabad	152	227	8	213	63	152	60
Mozufferpore	153	151	18	198	33	84	110
Durbhunga	92	189	10	187	53	107	66
Sarun	280	304	16	304	84	157	141
Chumparun	31	105	19	134	27	43	77
Total ...	1,055	1,373	92	1,518	402	774	686

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly under "Hurt" and "Wrongful restraint." The results are slightly

worse, as regards cases, than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 31·3 against 33·4. As regards persons the results were rather better, the percentage of convictions being 50·9 as compared with 47·7.

267. Class IV. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	62	119	8	138	44	78	54
Bhagulpore	99	140	7	175	60	114	52
Purneah	226	287	24	258	75	180	73
Sonthal Pergunnahs	69	67	......	86	34	68	17
Maldah	157	106	6	144	54	109	33
Total ...	613	719	45	801	267	549	229

There has been an increase in the number of cases throughout the division, noticeable under "Hurt" and "Wrongful restraint." The number of hurt cases increased everywhere, except in Maldah. notably so in Monghyr. The Commissioner observes:—"The Magistrate of Monghyr attributes the increase to larger consumption of liquor. As he observes that there has not been much increase in drunkenness, I suppose it is meant that a brawling disposition is developed. The decrease in Maldah was striking, because it is said the police are now more careful in not taking up petty cases, and which really come under the head of Assault."

The results are better than those of last year, both as regards cases and persons, the percentage of convictions being, respectively, 39·6 and 68·5, as compared with 34·2 and 60·2 of 1879.

268. Class IV. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	170	230	48	206	92	135	71
Pooree	230	115	7	115	34	60	53
Balasore	110	141	11	122	37	58	62
Gurjhats	9	8	......	8	1	2	6
Total ...	519	494	66	451	164	255	192

There has been a decrease in the number of cases, and the results are better than those of last year. The decrease is specially marked in hurt cases in the district of Pooree. The Magistrate attributes this decrease to the fact of the people becoming aware that the police were making more use of section 117. The Commissioner, however, observes with great force;—"the Magistrate's theory is hardly borne out by the facts, for I find that the police reported only seven cases under section 117 this year against only one of the preceding. These rejections can have had but very little effect. The real cause of the decrease is, I think, to be found in the general adjustment of disputes consequent on the settlement to contested claim to lands in the Government estate of Khoorda."

269. Class IV. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	90	158	11	226	88	155	71
Lohardugga	39	67	4	108	47	73	33
Singbhoom	13	7	......	12	3	8	3
Manbhoom	86	180	8	118	24	57	52
Total ...	228	412	23	464	162	293	159

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases, chiefly under the heading of "Hurt." In Hazaribagh this is explained by the fact of the police having accepted many cases which they should not have done. This, however, hardly explains the fact; for, in past year, the police took up almost all cases of hurt. The fact that this year they did not act on the circular of September will not explain the fact of more charges having been preferred. In Manbhoom, the increase is solely due to the very large number of cases taken up directly by the Magistrate without any reference being made to the police. But why did the people prefer such a large number of charges, as compared with 1879?

The results are slightly worse than those of 1879.

270. Class V.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquited.
1878.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	53,825	7,976	45,849	1,126	44,723	15,069	44,207	24,862	17,558
Including ditto ditto	77,415	9,327	68,088	3,287	64,801	16,943	48,619	27,667	19,027
1879.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	49,043	6,601	42,442	721	41,721	14,235	41,214	22,746	16,782
Including ditto ditto	69,252	7,851	61,401	1,244	60,157	15,940	45,200	25,228	18,124
1880.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	44,285	5,426	38,859	742	38,117	12,086	36,961	19,516	16,089
Including ditto ditto	62,794	6,507	56,287	1,393	54,894	13,493	40,410	21,546	17,365

The table above given shows the number of cases in class V taken by themselves, and also including house-breaking cases under serials 35 and 36. There is a large diminution in the number of cases. Taking class V cases alone, the number of true cases, compared with 1879, has decreased by 4,758; if house-breaking be added, the decrease is 6,458. If we compare the results with 1877, which was not an exceptional year, class V cases have decreased by 6,254; including burglaries, the diminution in number is 8,369. It is thus clear that there has been a real decrease in crime of this class during the year, attributable, in my opinion, to the prosperous season, and also to the improvements in criminal administration referred to by Mr. Lyall in paragraph 245 of last year's report.

The results are not quite so good as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 31·7 and 52·8, as compared with 34·1 and 55·2.

271. The table below gives the result of cases of theft, cattle-theft, and receipt of stolen property:—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Theft	33,015	29,093	4,958	4,294	28,057	24,799	584	425	27,473	24,374	9,409	7,733	24,627	21,237	13,626	11,332	9,896	9,044
Cattle-theft ...	2,403	1,855	340	238	2,063	1,617	9	8	2,054	1,609	1,161	826	2,554	1,945	1,674	1,146	816	738
Receiving stolen property ...	2,037	1,974	58	61	1,979	1,913	1	3	1,978	1,910	1,472	1,399	3,570	3,400	2,461	2,283	1,033	1,038

These figures are interesting as showing the effect of a good year in reducing thefts, the crime of the casual more than the habitual offender.

272. During the year I was led to make enquiries into the number of thefts in which property of the value of Rs. 10 and upwards was stolen. In the North-Western Provinces the attention of the police seems to be directed more to thefts of large than small value, but in Bengal we make no distinction as to procedure with reference to enquiry, whether the value of the property stolen be large or small. If any such distinction based on the value of property stolen was adopted, the operation of the police would be much restricted, seeing that, in about half of the thefts committed, property of less value than Rs. 10 was stolen.

273. I give below a table illustrative of these remarks, which is interesting in more than one way. It shows the comparative poverty of the inhabitants when nearly 50 per cent. of thefts committed had reference to property of the value of less than Rs. 10, and the relative wealth and poverty of districts is strikingly brought out by the figures. In the rich districts of Eastern and Northern Bengal, the number of thefts of property of insignificant value is small, while in the poorer tracts of Behar, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore the number of thefts of articles of small value is very large. In one or two of the district returns I doubt the accuracy of the figures, but, on the whole, the table is trustworthy—

Districts.		Total number of thefts.	Number of cases in which less than Rs 10 worth of property was stolen.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	576	272	47	
	Bankoora	354	206	58·1	
	Beerbhoom	505	252	49·9	
	Midnapore	1,397	434	31	
	Hooghly	485	324	66·8	
	Howrah	625	375	60	
	Total	3,912	1,863	47·2	
Presidency Division	24-Pergunnahs	1,020	422	41·3	
	Nuddea	1,054	500	47·4	
	Jessore	727	292	40·3	
	Moorshedabad	886	546	61·6	
	Total	3,687	1,761	47·7	
Rajshahye Division	Dinagepore	507	146	28·7	
	Rajshahye	563	282	50	
	Rungpore	479	183	38·2	
	Bogra	301	165	53·8	
	Pubna	431	116	26·9	
	Darjeeling	400	196	49	
	Julpigoree	273	91	33·3	
	Total	2,954	1,179	·39·9	
Dacca Division	Dacca	855	313	36·6	
	Furreedpore	621	207	33·3	
	Backergunge	809	141	17·4	
	Mymensingh	720	172	23·7	
	Total	3,005	833	27·7	
Chittagong Division	Chittagong	399	142	35·5	
	Noakholly	229	163	71·1	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	22	10	45·4	
	Tipperah	858	203	23·6	
	Total	1,508	518	34·3	
Patna Division	Patna	1,098	606	55·2	
	Gya	756	453	59·9	
	Shahabad	763	398	53·5	
	Mozufferpore	734	890	53·1	
	Durbhunga	809	284	35·1	
	Sarun	492	361	73·3	
	Chumparun	736	400	54·3	
	Total	5,368	2,892	53·8	
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr	828	504	60·8	
	Bhagulpore	548	367	66·9	
	Parneah	1,369	490	35	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,478	1,189	80·4	
	Maldah	438	204	46·5	
	Total	4,061	2,754	59	
Orissa Division	Cuttack	1,274	705	55·3	
	Pooree	827	470	56·8	
	Balasore	492	229	46·5	
	Gurjhats	201	181	90	
	Total	2,794	1,585	56·7	
Chota Nagpore Division	Hazaribagh	400	302	75·5	
	Lohardugga	457	148	32·3	
	Singbhoom	68	38	55·8	
	Manbhoom	298	205	68·8	
	Total	1,223	693	56·6	
	Grand Total	29,142	14,078	48·3	

n

274. **The results of cases are shown below :—**

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class V generally	32·8	33·5	31·7	56·2	55·1	52·8
Theft	33·1	33·5	31·1	58	55·3	53·3
Cattle theft	49·5	56·2	51	62·5	65·5	59
Receiving stolen property	75·5	74·3	73·1	68·6	68·6	67·1

These figures show that the results have not been so good as last year, the percentages of convictions in cases and persons having fallen off. I find that the percentage of convictions of persons in cases of larceny in London in 1879 was 53·7 only, or almost exactly the same as attained by the police of the Lower Provinces in cases of theft in 1880.

275. Class V. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	1,180	1,178	222	883	318	468	397
Bankoora	743	930	72	538	171	266	269
Beerbhoom	931	915	84	604	190	308	280
Midnapore	2,307	2,715	311	1,727	414	733	906
Hooghly	1,464	1,806	253	1,252	318	558	664
Howrah	1,159	1,052	126	963	434	648	290
Total ...	7,784	8,596	1,068	5,967	1,845	2,981	2,806

There has been a slight decrease of cases throughout the division generally, but the results of cases are not so good as those of last year. The changes of jurisdiction, which came into effect late in 1879, still render comparison of results of different years not quite accurate. By next year, this element of uncertainty in comparing results will have disappeared. The general results are as below :—

	Percentage of convictions in cases.	Percentage of convictions of persons.
1878	25·4	50·4
1879	26·4	51·4
1880	24·5	49 7

showing a falling off of results both as regards cases and persons. The results in each district are as below :—

Burdwan	33·2	53
Bankoora	19 9	49·4
Beerbhoom	22·8	50 9
Midnapore	17·2	42·4
Hooghly	20·4	44·5
Howrah	52·5	67·2

Howrah, Burdwan, Bankoora have improved since last year, although the results in the last mentioned district are capable of much improvement, while Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Hooghly have fallen off.

276. Cases of lurking house-trespass, &c., have decreased in every district, except Bankoora, which gained territory in 1879. The results in this class of cases are also not so good as last year, as the cases were more fully dealt with under section 117.

277. Cases of cattle-theft have decreased throughout the division, there having been 145 cases as against 196 of last year. The results have fallen off as compared with 1879, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 46·2 and 48·3, as compared with 48·3 and 51·1 of last year. The only district in which there has been an increase of cattle-theft is Burdwan,

which is noticeable, as the area of the district was diminished. The decrease in other districts is attributable to successful operations against some gangs of cattle-lifters.

278. Thefts have also decreased. The fluctuations in most of the districts are accounted for by changes in territorial jurisdiction. In Howrah, which shows a decrease of about 150 cases, it is explained that many petty thefts that used formerly to be brought to the notice of the courts are now decided by the village chowkidari punchayats. The Magistrate remarks: "It seems to me, indeed, better that such small matters should be decided locally in perhaps a rough-and-ready fashion, to which presumably both parties agree, than that the overworked courts should be resorted to, and witnesses brought away from their homes, and undue importance attached to the proceedings. I do not think there is any fear of the people not seeking redress from the courts when important interests are at stake." The Commissioner adds:—"Provided that substantial justice is done, as it generally is, I do not see any harm in the practice, but if not carefully watched, it may lead to abuses." I have to point out that any such assumption of authority on the part of the punchayats constitutes an abetment of a direct breach of the law by the village chowkidar. The chowkidar is bound to report immediately to the police all cases of theft occurring in his village. He reports also such occurrences to the punchayat, and if the punchayats dispose of such cases, and prevent the chowkidar reporting them to the police, they abet the chowkidar in disobeying the plain direction of the law as laid down in section 39, Act VI of 1870. I have no objection to the punchayats settling petty disputes amongst villagers, although even such a delegation of power to them is likely to lead to oppression, but I strongly object to their having anything to do with the disposal of cases of theft, which under the law ought to be reported by the chowkidar to the police. To give either the chowkidar or the punchayat any discretion whatever as to choosing cases to be reported or not reported, is, in my opinion, most inexpedient and dangerous. It is almost certain to lead to the concealment of crime;—a practice which is only too easily resorted to by village chowkidars, and which ought not, in my opinion, to be encouraged by any illegal acts on the part of punchayats.

279. Class V. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	2,155	2,065	282	1,466	538	703	712
Nuddea	2,630	2,360	156	1,454	516	771	631
Jessore	2,384	2,208	186	1,524	354	723	760
Moorshedabad	2,219	2,022	164	1,556	528	751	755
Total ...	9,388	8,655	788	6,009	1,936	2,948	2,858

There has been a decrease in every district of the division;—the result doubtless of the good harvest of 1880. The results generally are not so good as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 24·6 and 49·1 against 25·9 and 51·6. The results in Jessore are still very unsatisfactory.

280. Burglaries and thefts have decreased everywhere, and the following are the results of cases, district by district:—

	Burglary.						Theft.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs ...	11·4	17·4	13·5	60·5	72·4	59·1	42	36·6	34·1	60·3	52·4	46·3
Nuddea ...	8	5·5	6·6	52·4	46·4	57·2	33·6	33·5	27·8	56·6	55·7	52
Jessore ...	8·8	9	10·2	42·7	56·2	49·4	27	19·5	19·1	46	46·4	42·7
Moorshedabad ...	10·6	7·5	12·2	47	39·5	48	30·7	34·6	35·6	50·5	45·7	48·5

281. In dealing with burglary cases, the 24-Pergunnahs has fallen off both as regards cases and persons. Nuddea and Moorshedabad have improved

in both respects, although much still remains to be desired. Jessore has improved in cases, and fallen off as regards persons.

282. The results of theft cases in Jessore are still very bad. The conviction of some habitual criminals both in Nuddea and Jessore ought to have some effect, but this is not at present apparent.

Cases of cattle theft have decreased in all the districts of the division, except Nuddea, where there is a considerable increase. The divisional result is an increase of five cases. In Nuddea, it is still believed, that many cases are not reported. I have no doubt that this is the case in several sub-divisions of the district, in which notorious cattle thieves live. The Gwalas of many parts of Nuddea have deservedly a most evil reputation, and the large supplies of cattle which go from the district to Calcutta, enable them easily to get rid of animals which have been stolen.

283. The following figures show the results of cases in each district:—

	Percentage of convictions in cases.			Percentage of convictions of persons.		
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs	52·3	68·8	47·2	61·5	68·4	52·7
Nuddea	65	51·4	49·4	60	58·4	50·4
Jessore	74	67·9	50	67	49·4	52 7
Moorshedabad	42	46·1	46·6	53·1	55·2	41·3

Cases of criminal breach of trust have diminished in the division; but the results are very far from satisfactory.

284. Class V. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	935	960	64	703	227	428	259
Rajshahye	1,717	1,298	129	707	261	405	289
Rungpore	1,484	1,346	166	767	254	427	312
Bogra	787	622	46	493	187	273	199
Pubna	896	949	144	703	207	301	364
Darjeeling	583	554	22	464	254	355	109
Julpigoree	728	677	48	637	161	337	274
Total ...	7,130	6,406	619	4,474	1,551	2,526	1,806

There has been a very marked decrease in crime in this class, which is spread over all the districts of the division, and which is visible in almost all the headings of the class. The figures of class V alone show that there has been a decrease in crime in all districts of the division, except Dinagepore. The reasons of the decrease in crime I have already set forth in my general remarks.

The results of cases have slightly fallen off, the percentage of convictions being 26·8 against 29. Convictions of persons are almost the same as last year, the percentage being 56·4 against 56.

Burglaries have decreased all over the division, except in Pubna, where the operations of a gang of bad characters in Serajgunge are said to have affected crime of this description. These men are now being closely watched. The result of police action was fairly satisfactory in Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling.

Thefts decreased throughout the division generally. In Pubna and Darjeeling there was a slight increase. The results of cases were fair in Darjeeling, Bogra, and Julpigoree. In the first mentioned district, the percentage of convictions in cases was above 50 per cent., in the two latter districts above 40 per cent.

Cattle thefts have also decreased throughout the division generally, 147 cases having taken place, as compared with 212 in 1879. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons is slightly inferior to that of 1879, being 59·1 and 70·1 against 61·8 and 71·5 of 1879. Pubna was particularly successful in dealing with these cases. Of 26 cases which occurred, convictions followed in 23, and of 28 persons sent up for trial 27 were punished. Cases were very unsuccessful in Julpigoree and Darjeeling.

285. Class V. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	2,226	1,778	131	1,480	452	872	567
Furreedpore	1,555	1,290	253	905	195	404	464
Backergunge	1,166	1,367	329	974	214	375	531
Mymensingh	1,964	1,841	215	1,180	317	624	490
Total ...	6,911	6,276	928	4,539	1,178	2,275	2,052

There is a large decrease in the number of cases in all districts of the division, chiefly observable in cases of theft. Results have fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 22· and 51·1 against 24·8 and 54·9.

None of the headings require special remark. The decrease of theft cases in Mymensingh is attributed to the orders of the Magistrate about standing crops referred to in the report of last year. These orders, the Commissioner observes, were in force up to the middle of November 1880, when they were withdrawn. "The order was an injudicious one, but in a separate correspondence, the Magistrate has explained, that he did not intend to issue a general order, and his meaning was misunderstood."

286. Class V. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	710	915	202	663	157	270	318
Noakholly	554	641	73	675	207	407	261
Chittagong Hill Tracts	49	37	......	160	6	29	130
Tipperah	1,313	1,597	156	1,013	234	452	524
Total ...	2,626	3,190	431	2,511	694	1,158	1,233

There has been an increase of crime in this class, which is apparent chiefly in Tipperah. The Commissioner remarks: "In Chittagong there is a very large increase under this class, which is distributed under all the heads. Last year there was a decline of about one-third below the average, which was attributed to the improvement in the condition of the people consequent on good crops. This could not have been the real reason, for last harvest was most abundant, and yet crime has largely increased." Mr. Manson remarks that this is due to the weakness of the police, and says: "In 1879, out of all the occurrences in this class 329 cases came to trial, and convictions were obtained against 292 persons in 173 cases. Such a result is sufficiently poor, and if the aggregate of punishment meted out were set against the offenders' gains, it would be seen how small a risk a criminal incurs." In 1880, the figures show still poorer results. Only 318 cases came to trial and 236 persons were convicted in 156 cases. I do not understand the remarks of the Commissioner as to the "very large increase of crime in Chittagong under class V," for the figures show no such increase. I have received the Divisional Report too late to make enquiries on the subject. The figures for 1879 and 1880 are given below:—

Class V. CHITTAGONG.

		1879.			1880.		
		Cases reported.	False cases.	Total true.	Cases reported.	False cases.	Total true.
Serial 42	...	6	1	5	8	3	5
" 43	...	41	3	38	35	15	20
" 43	...	409	61	348	436	134	302
" 44	...	109	2	107	117	20	97
" 45	...	22	1	21	45	3	42
" 46	...	106	6	100	147	14	133
Total	...	693	74	619	788	189	599
Serial 35	...	106	18	88	126	13	113
" 36	...	4	1	3	1	...	1
Total	...	803	93	710	915	202	713

So that there is only an increase of three cases in 1880.

The decrease in cattle theft in Noakholly, noticed in last year's report, continues.

The general results throughout the division are better as regards cases, and worse with reference to persons, than in 1879, the percentages of convictions being, respectively, 28·8 and 47·7 against 26·7 and 51·4 of last year.

287. Class V. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS — Brought to trial.	Convicted. — Cases.	Convicted. — Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	2,182	2,396	287	1,048	534	666	363
Gya	3,099	3,003	128	954	356	511	383
Shahabad	1,507	1,271	203	762	287	468	272
Mozufferpore	1,300	1,563	177	853	270	448	383
Durbhunga	1,350	1,629	208	894	348	505	354
Sarun	1,668	2,230	158	850	285	435	380
Chumparun	1,303	1,643	187	902	409	602	272
Total ...	12,409	13,735	1,348	6,263	2,489	3,635	2,407

These figures show that, taking the division as a whole, crime under this class has remained almost stationary. It will be found, however, that in most of the districts of the division there has been a sensible decrease of cases, but that there has been a large increase of crime of this description in the districts of Sarun and Chumparun. This increase in Sarun is attributed by the District Superintendent to cases being better reported, and also to increased activity on the part of the Mugheya Domes. The Magistrate, however, attributes it entirely to cases being better reported. He does not consider that there was any increase of activity on the part of the criminal classes during the year; the activity was there before, but was not recorded. The increase in Chumparun is not explained.

The results were decidedly worse than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being, respectively, 19·9 and 54·8 against 22·3 and 59·3 of 1879. The results in Gya are specially bad.

288. Burglaries.

DISTRICTS.	True cases. 1878.	True cases. 1879.	True cases. 1880.	Convictions. 1878.	Convictions. 1879.	Convictions. 1880.	Persons arrested. 1878.	Persons arrested. 1879.	Persons arrested. 1880.	Persons convicted. 1878.	Persons convicted. 1879.	Persons convicted. 1880.	Percentage of cases convicted. 1878.	Percentage of cases convicted. 1879.	Percentage of cases convicted. 1880.	Percentage of persons convicted. 1878.	Percentage of persons convicted. 1879.	Percentage of persons convicted. 1880.
Patna	1,304	1,043	1,032	1 1	92	73	195	172	141	137	111	92	8·5	8·8	7	70·2	64·5	65·2
Gya	2,516	2,289	2,105	151	111	95	385	257	292	215	145	133	6	4·8	4·5	55·8	56·4	45·5
Shahabad ...	806	440	288	123	65	29	274	109	69	195	82	39	15·2	14·7	10	71·1	75·2	56·5
Mozufferpore ...	501	488	460	46	33	32	84	63	50	56	43	38	9·1	6·7	6·9	66·6	68·2	76
Durbhunga ...	714	504	516	28	43	23	72	71	62	39	50	49	3·9	8·5	4·4	54·1	70·4	79
Sarun	1,097	911	1,210	89	47	62	166	103	150	120	60	78	8·1	5·1	5·1	72·2	58·2	52
Chumparun ...	573	377	587	52	30	28	78	66	65	70	43	43	9	7·9	4·7	89·7	65·1	66
Total ...	7,511	6,052	6,198	600	421	342	1,254	841	829	832	534	472	7·9	6·8	5·5	66·3	63·4	56·9

The above table shows the number of cases of burglaries with their results. The steady diminution of such cases in Shahabad is satisfactory, and the crime continues also to decrease in Patna City. In Sarun and Chumparun, on the other hand, there has been a considerable increase. Results are still lamentably bad everywhere, especially in Gya and Sarun. I have lately visited Gya, and fully discussed the subject with the Magistrate, and I hope some improvement may be effected.

289. Cattle thefts have also decreased, there having been 252 cases, as compared with 314 last year. The decrease is especially marked in Shahabad, where the number of cases is 51 against 103. I am very suspicious as to this decrease in Shahabad being real. I suspect that many cases of alleged loss or straying of cattle are really cases of cattle-lifting. The District Superintendent suspects that a profitable trade is still carried on in the Kymore Hills by herdsmen in charge of cattle on behalf of their owners during the rainy season, when animals are sent up to the plateau for grazing purposes. Results are

here also inferior to those of 1879, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being, respectively, 46· and 62·1 against 47·9 and 67·2 of last year.

290. Thefts have decreased generally. The only district which shows a considerable increase is Sarun, and the increase of offences against property generally in this district throughout the year is marked.

291. The results of cases are given below:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
True cases	5,952	4,534	4,267
Cases detected	2,432	1,673	1,464
Persons tried	4,953	3,551	3,221
Ditto convicted	3,282	2,149	1,924
Percentage of convictions in cases	40·8	36·9	34·3
Ditto ditto of persons	66·2	60·5	59·7

292. Class V. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	1,775	1,760	149	1,278	513	698	549
Bhagulpore	1,095	1,307	80	777	249	417	325
Purneah	1,822	2,191	124	1,184	380	669	490
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,380	2,870	35	1,154	411	742	389
Maldah	915	771	46	659	242	382	259
Total ...	7,987	8,899	434	5,052	1,798	2,908	2,012

There is a considerable increase under this class (in which the figures for serials 35 and 36 are included). The increase is chiefly visible in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is due to a pernicious system which, in some extraordinary way, had crept into the district of not entering in the returns cases which appeared hopeless, such cases being merely entered in the thana diaries. The system was entirely unauthorized, and produced results entirely misleading as to the true state of crime in the district. It has now been stopped, and I can only regret that it went on without being detected. Excluding this district from consideration, an increase of crime is still apparent in Bhagulpore and Purneah. No explanation is given of the increase in Bhagulpore. In Purneah there was no serious inundation, such as usually takes place in this district during the rains, and the normal comparative cessation from crime during the rains was not experienced.

The general results have not been quite so good as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons having been, respectively, 21·2 and 57·5 against 23·1 and 59·6 in 1879.

293. Burglaries have gone down, as compared with last year and 1878, but they are still more numerous than in 1877. I should have expected a larger decrease considering the favourable season. The figures are given below:—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	2,046	149	297	207	75
1878	2,800	203	403	292	107
1879	2,463	225	430	280	130
1880	2,332	184	414	266	132

Results under these serials have also fallen off slightly, the percentage of cases convicted being 7·8 against 9·1 in 1879, and of persons punished 64·2 against 65.1

294. I give below the figures showing the results of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receipt of stolen property. In each of these classes of cases the results have fallen off as compared with previous years—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Cattle theft	252	305	123	132	288	302	200	183	87	113
Theft	3,955	4,127	1,178	1,119	3,030	2,746	1,801	1,628	1,083	1,046
Receipt of stolen property ...	199	230	146	159	362	345	252	222	108	114

Cattle thefts decreased in Monghyr and Purneah, but increased largely in the other districts, specially in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No special explanation of the large increase is given, but it is stated that the figures are swollen by the successful operations of a single depredator, who after committing many thefts was arrested and convicted. His arrest, it is expected, will lead to considerable decrease in this crime. The practice of letting people go and look for their own cattle, suspected to be stolen, which was referred to in the report of last year, has been stopped.

295. Class V. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	1,700	1,568	312	1,046	422	599	395
Pooree	1,388	1,325	103	1,161	359	680	445
Balasore	652	859	164	538	227	237	269
Gurjhats	490	280	7	254	108	215	35
Total ...	4,230	4,032	586	2,999	1,116	1,731	1,142

There has been a decrease in the number of cases in all districts of the division, except Balasore, where thefts have increased. No explanation of this is given. The chief decrease has been in thefts, the result, doubtless, of prosperity of the people.

Results are inferior to those of last year as regards persons, but the percentage of convictions in cases has improved slightly, being 32·3 against 31·9. The percentage of persons convicted is 57·7 against 65·2. The results were worst in Balasore.

296. Class V. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	931	1,019	83	846	354	525	306
Lohardugga	869	852	36	1,015	359	541	372
Singbhoom	219	78	3	70	25	46	23
Maubhoom	916	1,056	183	674	238	272	354
Total ...	2,935	3,005	305	2,605	976	1,384	1,055

There has been a decrease throughout the division. Results are not so good as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 36·1 against 37·4; and of persons 53·1 against 61·5.

On the fluctuation of crime in the various districts, the Commissioner remarks—"There is increase under this class in the Hazaribagh district, principally under the heads of Ordinary theft, Receiving stolen property, and Criminal trespass, which, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the marked decrease of cases under the head of Cattle theft, due in a great measure to the detection and punishment of a gang of professional thieves and cattle-lifters. In Lohardugga, the small increase is under the head of Receiving stolen property, which is attributed to the fact of many cases, which were really offences under section 457, having been decided by Magistrates under section 411. In Manbhoom, as in class IV, the increase is attributed to a very large number of cases having been taken up directly by Magistrates. Were these cases taken out of consideration, the results of police administration in the district in the prevention of minor offences against property would compare favourably with that of the preceding year. The supervision of the criminal classes, and the increased vigilance and efficiency on the part of the rural police have not a little contributed to decrease the number of cases against property in that district." I gather, therefore, that the cases taken up directly were not real cases of crime against property.

Class VI.

297. The subjoined table shows a large increase in the number of cases in this class:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cases true	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
" convicted	12,582	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646	18,604
Persons punished ...	16,501	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176	23,536

298. The increase is chiefly visible under the heading Public nuisances, cases of which have increased from 11,927 to 16,466. Excise cases have also increased by 432, while salt cases have decreased from 1,628 to 1,272. The results of trials have been almost exactly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons having been, respectively, 84·1 and 89·5 as against 84·1 and 88·.

299. Cases under other local and special laws also show a large increase—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878	589	518	952	837
1879	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612
1880	1,977	1,614	2,583	2,319

300. The increase is chiefly due to cases under the Arms Act, the provisions of which are being vigorously but carefully enforced

Vagrancy.

301. There is again a decrease in the cases under this heading. For purposes of comparison, I give a table similar to that given last year—

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	1,187	1,049	679	64·7	1,216	777	376
1879 ...	964	832	526	63·2	1,002	604	323
1880 ...	935	825	587	62·7	1,015	683	283

Results of prosecutions are slightly worse than last year. In the following districts the results were favourable:—

	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Beerbhoom	13	12
Dinagepore	18	17
Rajshahye	12	12
Bogra	11	11
Gya	38	24
Monghyr	40	34
Bhagulpore	13	12
Purneah	61	50
Sonthal Pergunnahs	36	30

In the following districts results were very bad:—

	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Midnapore	22	5
Nuddea	24	11
Jessore	19	8
Rungpore	54	18
Julpigoree	16	3
Furreedpore	69	25
Backergunge	30	3*
Mymensingh	26	7

There were 11 false cases, 10 in Backergunge and one in Patna; no explanation is given with reference to these false cases in the Divisional Report. I imagine they will be found to be false cases instituted on petition, and either declared by the Magistrate without enquiry to be false, or pronounced false by the police on enquiry. Information will be called for.

* (Not including 10 direct cases.)

NOTE.—The District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, who was called upon to submit an explanation on the subject, states that eight out of the 10 cases were instituted on petition, the two others are sent up by the police. The accused in these two cases were very notorious characters, and the evidence against them, it is stated, was ample for a conviction; but the Deputy Magistrate who tried them disbelieved it and let off the prisoners.

302. Vagrancy.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1, in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1, in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2, in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2, in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2, which were tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2, which were tried in court.
Burdwan	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	2
Bankoora	8	3	7	1	......	3	11	......
Beerbhoom	13	......	12	1	......	......	12	1
Midnapore	22	......	5	......	......	......	14	......
Hooghly	30	......	20	9	......	......	25	4
Howrah	12	......	9	2	......	......	......	11
24-Pergunnahs	30	......	18	10	......	......	14	14
Nuddea	24	......	12	8	......	......	15	5
Jessore	17	2	8	9	2	......	17	2
Moorshedabad	11	......	7	2	......	......	5	6
Dinagepore	18	......	17	1	......	......	1	17
Rajshahye	14	......	14	......	......	......	9	5
Rungpore	54	......	30	24	......	......	42	12
Bogra	10	1	8	2	......	1	11	......
Pubna	14	......	9	5	......	......	3	11
Darjeeling	3	......	3	......	......	......	2	1
Julpigoree	7	9	3	4	3	3	......	13
Dacca	38	37	28	10	22	14	75	......
Furreedpore	63	9	18	45	8	1	20	52
Backergunge	6	24	3	2	10	4	16	3
Mymensingh	26	......	11	3	......	......	15	......
Tipperah	3	2	3	......	1	1	......	5
Chittagong	2	4	......	2	3	1	......	6
Noakholly	34	9	16	13	9	......	15	25
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Patna	32	......	22	10	......	......	5	27
Gya	36	2	32	4	2	......	25	13
Shahabad	35	4	27	1	4	......	24	
Mozufferpore	17	1	8	9	1	......	6	12
Durbhunga	31	......	22	2	......	......	16	9
Sarun	25	......	15	10	......	......	2	23
Chumparun	26	......	15	7	......	......	2	20
Monghyr	43	......	34	6	......	......	40	......
Bhagulpore	13	......	12	1	......	......	6	7
Purneah	56	6	50	6	2	......	12	46
Sonthal Pergunnahs	26	10	24	1	6	4	26	9
Maldah	7	......	5	......	......	......	1	4
Cuttack	4	1	3	1	1	......	......	5
Pooree	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	1
Balasore	2	......	2	......	......	......	1	1
Gurjhats	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hazaribagh	5	......	5	......	......	......	......	5
Lohardugga	3	5	3	......	4	1	......	8
Singbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhoom	10	......	7	3	......	......	4	6
Total ...	833	129	550	214	78	33	492	399

The table above given shows the effect given to Government orders regarding the trial of vagrancy cases in the villages of accused persons. These orders appear to have been entirely ignored in Burdwan, Howrah, Julpigoree, Tipperah, Chittagong, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and to have been very imperfectly acted on in Dinagepore, Pubna, Furreedpore, Noakholly, Patna, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Manbhoom. In some districts, *e.g.*, Chumparun, where the vagrants are generally Domes without any homes in villages, there may be special reasons for vagrancy cases being tried in court, but the figures given for some of the largest districts show that the Government orders can easily be carried out if Magistrates will attempt to obey them. With the present sub-divisional system, with an officer at each sub-division, and a Joint-Magistrate at head-quarters, it seems to me that there is not the slightest difficulty in carrying out Government orders.

303. A system is beginning to appear under which vagrancy cases reported by the police are accumulated and postponed till the cold weather. This system appears to me a bad one. In the first place, an accumulation of such cases generally leads to a considerable number remaining untried at all during the cold weather. When cases, moreover, of this description are postponed, bad characters are encouraged by the seeming indifference of the Magistrate with regard to the disposal of the cases. For the same reason, witnesses keep back and refrain from giving evidence, and police-officers, seeing little attention paid to reports, cease to send them in. District and sub-divisional officers are supposed to move about in the interior at all seasons, and I see no valid reason why reported cases of bad character should not be disposed of at the time of, or soon after their being reported. Police reports in such cases, when inquiry is ordered, should be treated as the commencement of a criminal case, and all such undisposed of reports should, it seems to me, be shown on magisterial files as pending cases. This would enable controlling officers to notice each month how such pending cases are disposed of.

304. There has been an increase of 432 cases of this description, and I may say that generally there has been a tendency to increased activity on the part of the police in performing their duties in connection with excise matters. In some districts, however, action is still feeble. Results on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

Excise cases.

305. Salt cases.

Districts.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore ...	1879	218	230	202	28	434 36 13	2 24 14	432 11 15	2,504 4 9
	1880	124	125	113	11	9 2 11	3 3 12	5 38 15	2,305 15 0
Howrah	1879	19	31	16	16	4,177 20 0	3,976 0 0	201 20 0	1,163 13 0
	1880	33	37	27	10	4,686 21 12	4,587 3 0	19 18 12	224 15 9
24-Pergunnahs ...	1879	608	614	608	6	73 34 14	37 10 14	36 24 0	3,119 1 3
	1880	603	602	580	22	39 31 15	5 36 15	33 35 0	2,088 3 3
Jessore	1879	46	45	40	5	10 11 7	3 19 11	6 31 12	204 6 9
	1880	95	100	92	8	331 11 8	301 34 8	29 17 0	223 10 3
Backergunge ...	1879	6	6	6	......	6 18 4	......	6 18 4	33 6 0
	1880	10	10	9	1	11 15 12	5 4 0	6 11 12	45 9 0
Chittagong ...	1879	456	454	443	6	250 25 7	7 12 12	243 12 11	1,747 3 9
	1880	116	126	124	1	28 16 1	5 6 14	23 9 3	587 7 6
Noakholly ...	1879	51	89	70	19	2,736 24 13	2,726 1 8	10 23 5	577 5 0
	1880	45	43	32	10	7 3 14½	2 21 12	4 22 2½	104 0 6
Cuttack	1879	137	203	175	25	103 35 1½	19 9 5	84 25 12½	Not given.
	1880	90	138	128	10	13 31 0	4 14 0	9 17 0	500 2 0
Pooree	1879	7	21	21	......	5 12 0	......	5 12 0	759 0 0
	1880	46	57	57	......	2 28 8	......	2 28 8	642 0 0
Balasore	1879	63	90	83	7	9 39 6	......	9 39 6	81 7 0
	1880	36	45	40	5	11 28 4	......	11 28 4	149 9 9
Grand Total ...	1879	1,611	1,783	1,664	112	7,809 18 1½	6,771 39 0	1,037 19 1½	10,189 15 6
	1880	1,198	1,283	1,202	78	5,141 31 5½	4,915 4 13	146 26 8½	6,871 9 0

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases of breach of the salt laws visible chiefly in Midnapore, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Balasore. In Midnapore the decrease is attributed to the vigilance of the police, who receive rewards for detecting salt cases. Such rewards are, however, very small, and I doubt whether the payments to police-officers have much to do with quickening their energies in detecting salt cases. In Chittagong, the prosperous state of the people is said to have led to a decrease in the number of cases. The decrease in Cuttack is attributed by the Magistrate to the orders issued to the police not to proceed against poor people who manufacture salt for their own consumption. The Commissioner, however, points out that the Magistrate has apparently disregarded the orders passed in paragraph 22 of the Government Resolution on last year's police report. The decrease in Balasore is treated in the remarks on the division.

306. The consumption of salt, however, appears to be increasing, except in Balasore, so that there is no fear of illicit salt being manufactured or consumed to any considerable extent.

The results of cases were, as usual in this description of crime, satisfactory.

307. Class VI.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	598	690	1	699	647	648	46
Bankoora	94	179	2	243	162	214	23
Beerbhoom	371	367	2	433	316	40[illegible]	31
Midnapore	765	665	4	734	549	629	93
Hooghly	1,123	1,423	2	1,486	1,312	1,371	113
Howrah	1,634	1,955	......	2,482	1,816	2,296	183
Total ...	4,585	5,279	11	6,077	4,802	5,560	489

There is a considerable increase in cases in this class, due chiefly to a large number of nuisance reports. Results much the same as last year.

308. There is an increase of vagrancy cases in the division, chiefly noticeable in Midnapore, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Howrah. In Burdwan there have been two prosecutions during the year, and it is stated that there are no criminal classes in this district. It is difficult, however, to reconcile this statement with the fact that there were 1,000 cases of crime against property in this district during the year, and that the number of reconvictions in Burdwan is not inconsiderable. There is also a decrease of seven cases in Bankoora, which is explained by the fact that the police were very busily engaged in census work. The Commissioner, however, points out that census work was not going on all the year, and, even supposing it had been, I am not inclined to accept this as an excuse for insufficient supervision of bad characters by police-officers. Their visits to the mofussil, and their stay in villages during the progress of census operations, gave them opportunities of becoming acquainted with the habits and reputation of bad characters which they should have utilized. Had they been willing to make such enquiries, they would, doubtless, not have neglected the opportunities of doing so, made available to them by their employment in census work.

The results of cases are very unfavourable in Midnapore, where convictions were obtained in only five out of twenty-two cases instituted. I have called for explanation of these very unfavourable results.

Local investigations have in general been well attended to.

The Commissioner, after quoting the remarks of the Magistrate of Bankoora as to the beneficial effects produced by the imprisonment of certain noted bad characters, proceeds to say :—"The curious feature in this case is the absolute certainty felt both by the Magistrate and the villagers that the imprisonment which these bad characters are undergoing will not have any deterrent effect on them, but that they will begin their depredations as soon as they are set free. This is what usually happens, and it raises strong doubts as to the use of imprisoning for bad livelihood." I cannot agree with the Commissioner. If a bad character, on his release, takes no warning from his previous punishment, and still continues to live a dishonest life and prey on his neighbours, then it seems to me that after giving the man time to amend his habits and finding him incorrigible, we are bound in the interests of honest people to treat him as we treat other previously convicted offenders, and give him a longer term of imprisonment in default of furnishing security than that which has hitherto proved ineffectual to make him cease from preying on the public.

309. Operations under the excise laws appear to have been normal generally, except in Burdwan and Bankoora, in the former of which there is a decrease of above 100 cases, and in the latter an increase of 61 cases. The general result for the division is a decrease of 90 cases, more than accounted for by the diminution of cases in Burdwan.

This decrease in Burdwan is explained by the fact that the increase of cases in 1879 was abnormal, and caused by a raid upon toddy-sellers, which procedure was afterwards overruled as irregular, except in certain cases.

In Bankoora the increase appears to have been caused by a similar raid on toddy-sellers during the present year. There were two cases of illicit distillation of country-spirit, and two cases of manufacture of pachwai.

In Hooghly, there were large seizures of opium, which were creditable to the police. The Commissioner notices that the explanation of the unfavourable results of cases in that district is said to be in the working of the Board's order under which persons introducing outstill liquor within distillery limits are to be sent up for trial, leaving it to the accused person to prove that the liquor was for private consumption and not for sale. There is no doubt that the procedure laid down in the Board's order was illegal, and the Excise Law on the subject has since been amended.

Salt cases decreased by 81 cases, the decrease being attributed to the vigilance of the police in Midnapore, who get a reward for any detection which they can effect.

310. Nuisances increased in some districts and decreased in others, but the fluctuations under this heading are not of sufficient importance to demand separate notice.

311. Class VI. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	1,638	2,119	3	2,560	1,977	2,366	172
Nuddea	567	460	......	703	167	612	82
Jessore	285	261	2	308	179	267	37
Moorshedabad	588	584	6	821	492	711	103
Total ...	3,078	3,424	11	4,392	2,815	3,956	394

There was an increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible under local nuisances. The results, as generally is the case with cases in this class, were satisfactory.

312. Vagrancy.

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
24-Pergunnahs	28	30	14	18	27	30	14	18	13	10
Nuddea	43	24	23	11	45	26	24	12	15	14
Jessore	21	19	11	8	23	19	13	10	10	9
Moorshedabad	9	11	3	7	9	11	3	7	6	2
Total ...	101	84	51	44	104	86	54	47	44	35

The above table gives the result of vagrancy prosecutions. There has been a decrease in the number of cases taken up, and the result of trials is far from satisfactory. The Commissioner quotes the remarks of the Magistrate of Nuddea as to the result of cases in his district: "The results were worse than in 1879. As remarked in the report for 1879, it is difficult to account for these failures. The figures given in the margin prove what was stated last year, that the results of these cases depend more on the presiding Magistrates than on any efforts of the police to produce evidence, or, indeed, on the real character of the person prosecuted, for when, as in Chooadanga and Ranaghat, in which sub-divisions the Magistrates take a real interest in such proceedings, the prosecutions are generally successful; the results in the four remaining sub-divisions are miserable. In Kooshtea, not one case was taken up during the year. There certainly have been no efforts wanting on the part of the police to hunt up persons of bad character, and during the year 53 reports have been made against persons to Magistrates asking for permission to prosecute. The order passed on some of these reports are to the effect that the matter will be enquired into when the Magistrate visits the locality indicated during the cold-weather tour, and then the reports are frequently allowed to remain inoperative sometimes for lengthened periods. Orders have, however, been passed which will, it is hoped, put a stop to such a practice."

313. I have constantly impressed on police-officers that it is their duty to carry out the orders of Government by bringing to the notice of Magistrates the cases of persons who ought to be proceeded against as habitual bad characters and of dishonest livelihood. If such reports are treated as the Magistrate describes (and I have evidence that they are dealt with elsewhere in a similar manner), great difficulties in carrying out Government orders are placed in the way of the police.

314. The number of cases of breach of excise law has increased, specially in the 24-Pergunnahs, where the increase amounts to nearly 100 cases. In Moorshedabad, on the other hand, there was a considerable falling off. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs is not explained, but I know of no other reason than that, during the year, considerable attention was directed to the excise administration of the district, which I found to be in an unsatisfactory state. In Moorshedabad, the deterrent effects of previous prosecutions is alleged as the cause of fewer cases this year, but I am not inclined to put much faith in this explanation. The Commissioner objects, with much reason, to the police worrying vendors for trifling breaches of procedure for the purpose of showing their activity in looking after breaches of the law. "What we want to do is to put down smuggling, selling without licenses, and such offences as injuriously affect the revenue,—not to get an unfortunate vendor fined because his accounts are not quite in proper form, or because he sells a bottle of brandy half an hour later than he strictly speaking ought to." I quite agree with the Commissioner. The difficulty is, that if the police are told to relax vigilance in petty cases, they immediately begin to do nothing at all in excise matters, and important breaches of the law are treated with the same indifference as petty contraventions of license.

Salt cases remain in the 24-Pergunnahs at nearly the same number as last year, there having been 603 to 608 of 1879. The results of trials were satisfactory. In Jessore the number of cases increased from 46 to 95. They were all of a petty nature.

None of the other headings demand notice.

315. Class VI. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	480	256	......	302	192	246	56
Rajshahye	188	275	2	310	210	276	33
Rungpore	74	155	3	170	42	125	44
Bogra	65	68	......	86	52	60	26
Pubna	47	142	2	150	99	126	22
Darjeeling	1,204	1,162	......	1,229	1,088	1,146	83
Julpigoree	78	185	......	203	157	180	22
Total ...	2,136	2,243	7	2,450	1,840	2,159	286

The number of cases increased slightly, the increase being due to activity in prosecuting cases of local nuisance. In all districts, except Dinagepore, the results of trials are satisfactory.

There has been an increase in the number of vagrancy cases as compared with last year, the increase being due to the fact that "owing to some misunderstanding" there were no prosecutions in Rungpore last year, while in this year 54 cases have been taken up.

316. The distribution and results of cases are shown below:—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions in cases.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dinagepore	27	18	26	17	96·2	94·4	27	18	26	17	96·2	94·4
Rajshahye	24	12	6	12	25·	100	23	14	6	14	26	100
Rungpore	1	54	......	18	......	33·3	1	54	......	30	......	55 5
Bogra	16	11	9	11	56·2	100	16	16	9	13	56·2	81·2
Pubna	4	14	2	9	50	64·2	4	14	2	9	50	64·2
Julpigoree	2	16	1	3	50	18·7	1	14	1	7	100	50
Darjeeling	Nil.	3	......	3	......	100	......	3	......	3	......	100

Except in Julpigoree and Rungpore, prosecutions appear to have been successful. No explanation of the failure of so many cases in those districts is given in the Divisional Report. The orders of Government as to local trials in such cases appear to have been attended to, except in Julpigoree, where none of the cases were tried in the village of the accused. The Commissioner has called for explanation.

317. Excise cases have increased from 159 to 234, the increase being specially noticeable in Bogra and Rungpore. In Bogra the increase is ascribed to the vigilance of the police, in Rungpore to the operations of the excise inspector. Results of trials were satisfactory.

318. Class VI. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	501	720	1	878	541	755	122
Furreedpore	301	230	......	275	137	204	69
Backergunge	225	310	12	384	203	322	58
Mymensingh	114	359	......	583	37	522	50
Total ...	1,141	1,619	13	2,120	918	1,803	269

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, which is due to activity in the matter of local nuisances, and to an increase of excise prosecutions.

319. Vagrancy cases have decreased from 230 to 190. Convictions were obtained in (including direct cases) 105 cases. The Commissioner observes—"In Dacca and Mymensingh all the cases were tried in the villages of the accused, and in Backergunge, all but three. Of these three, one was a supplementary trial, in which the Assistant Magistrate did not consider it necessary to make a local enquiry so soon after the original trial, while in the remaining two cases the evidence was recorded in the village, and the final orders passed in the court. But I much regret to state that in Furreedpore the Government orders on the subject have been almost totally neglected, no less than 52 cases having been decided in court, notwithstanding that the attention of the Magistrate was drawn to the remarks of Government in the Resolution on the police reports for the last two years." The Commissioner has called for explanation.

320. Excise cases have increased by 201, there having been 367 against 166 of last year. This is chiefly due to the efforts of the special excise agency employed in the division, and also to increased energy on the part of the police of Backergunge and Mymensingh in detecting excise cases. The Furreedpore police appear to have been very backward in the performance of their excise duties. In Dacca, the failing of the police in the way of detection is accounted for by the District Superintendent by the employment of the police in census duties, which took up all their time. This excuse is not admitted by the Magistrate, and I entirely agree with him in considering it insufficient. The police were not employed on census operations all the year, and even if they had been, their employment on census duties should have helped them in getting information, if they had chosen to keep their ears and eyes open.

321. Class VI. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases. in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	647	287	3	307	211	284	22
Noakholly	120	84	......	93	53	69	22
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tipperah	79	183	......	234	75	194	37
Total ...	847	554	3	634	339	547	81

There is a marked decrease in the number of cases in this class, which is chiefly noticeable under offences in the salt laws in Chittagong.

322. Operations under the vagrancy provisions of the law appear to have almost been abandoned in Chittagong, because the Magistrate is of opinion that "the Government orders have practically put an end to such cases. As it is impossible to depute a Magistrate to a remote part of the district to try each case on the spot, they are not taken up at all except for some special reason."

The Commissioner does not agree in this opinion, and remarks that "the fault rather lies in the want of activity of Magistrates, and their inability to move except by boat or cart." I agree with the Commissioner that the action of the Magistrate is calculated to prevent Government orders being carried out.

Cases in Noakholly have remained nearly stationary as regards number, and most of the cases were tried in the village of the accused.

323. The number of salt cases has decreased from 455 to 116. This decrease is accounted for as follows:—"This is due to the better state of the crop and the low prices ruling during the year. It will be remembered that in 1879 extra pressure was put upon the police for the detection of salt cases." I am inclined to doubt whether even the low prices ruling accounts for this diminution. Very likely less attention has been paid to the subject by the local officers, and the police, and the result is what might have been expected.

There is a slight decrease of six cases only in Noakholly, where low prices similarly ruled, but the Commissioner notes that the Arms Act, excise and salt laws, have engaged the special attention of the Collector.

It is satisfactory to note that the consumption of licit salt has increased in both districts. This shows that no extensive breach of the law can be going on.

There has been an increase in the number of excise cases, but I do not find the subject treated in the Divisional Report.

324. Class VI. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	1,800	4,451	4	4,970	3,934	4,677	284
Gya	204	473	4	674	374	556	116
Shahabad	287	438	3	507	376	442	48
Mozufferpore	236	373	......	383	231	319	62
Durbhunga	159	177	2	278	25	257.	13
Sarun	185	154	1	174	128	143	30
Chumparun	160	288	1	376	237	312	55
Total ...	3,031	6,354	15	7,362	5,305	6,706	608

There is a very marked increase in the number of cases in this class, which is caused almost entirely by great activity in Patna in prosecuting persons for breaches of the Municipal Act.

325. The number and results of vagrancy cases are shown below:—

Districts.	Cases.		Cases convicted.		Persons sent up.		Convicted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Patna	29	33	19	22	30	32	20	22
Gya	48	38	20	34	49	40	30	36
Shahabad	11	39	8	27	11	37	9	31
Mozufferpore	77	16	46	9	55	20	46	11
Durbhunga	37	30	31	20	38	32	31	23
Sarun	60	25	59	15	60	25	59	15
Chumparun	20	20	14	15	27	26	14	15
Total ...	282	201	197	142	300	212	209	153

There is again a decrease in the number of cases,—the only district in which a considerable increase is visible being Shahabad. "This increase," says the Commissioner, "is, the District Superintendent reports, owing to the fact that such institution having been entirely dropped for about two years previously in consequence of the order of Government on the subject, it was considered advisable by Mr. Edgar to order the sub-divisional officer to take up a few cases here and there, with a view to letting the bad characters know that it was not intended to allow the bad livelihood section to become altogether a dead letter." I do not call the results satisfactory, and I observe that in Patna and Sarun the orders of Government directing such cases to be tried locally are still practically ignored, and in Mozufferpore very imperfectly attended to. In Chumparun almost all cases are tried in court, but bad characters in that district are almost always Mugheya Domes, who have no home. The same is the case to some extent in Sarun.

326. The number of excise cases has increased during the year to a considerable extent, there having been 461 cases, as compared with 278 of last year. This increase is partly due to increased vigilance of the police, and also to the operations of two newly appointed excise inspectors. The results were nearly the same as last year.

327. A new method of smuggling opium through the post-office was discovered in Chumparun. The facts are these;—"It was discovered that the frontier and rural post-offices in that district were used as a means of smuggling Nepalese opium to the Punjab. Punjabees were the smugglers. The drug was packed very carefully in thin wooden boxes, covered over with canvas, and sealed and addressed like ordinary parcels. One parcel was confiscated before it could be posted, and following up the clue, the District Superintendent of Umballa was asked to detain and open a parcel which had left this, and was *en route* to that place. He was also asked to search for a parcel which had passed through Motihari several days previously, and which would probably be found in the possession of one Korah. The result was that one parcel containing 280 tolahs of opium was seized, and the cover of the other one was recovered, proving conclusively that a new method of smuggling opium had been started. A careful search in the post-office records made by the District Superintendent served to show that this ruse had been recently introduced."

328. Class VI. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	506	657	4	950	620	866	73
Bhagulpore	1,095	1,457	1	1,574	1,323	1,392	182
Purneah	290	297	1	338	241	293	45
Sonthal Pergunnahs	153	194	......	310	157	296	13
Maldah	97	160	... ..	186	151	166	17
Total ...	2,141	2,765	6	3,358	2,491	3,013	330

There is an increase in the number of cases visible chiefly under the head of local nuisances, in putting a stop to which the police displayed greater activity. The results of cases are satisfactory.

329. Vagrancy cases have increased, but the results of trials have been on the whole satisfactory.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Monghyr	21	40	6	34	22	41	6	34	14	6
Bhagulpore	18	13	14	12	25	16	21	14	4	2
Purneah	69	61	48	50	66	58	54	52	11	6
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	24	36	14	30	24	36	15	31	7	4
Maldah	2	7	2	5	2	10	2	8	......	......

As has been already noticed, local enquiries were not held in 46 cases in Purneah. It is explained that in only three of these cases no enquiry was made locally, when such ought to have been made; the other cases were those of

strangers or houseless wanderers, in the cases of whom local enquiry was not possible.

330. The number of excise cases has remained almost the same as in 1879, there having been 209 cases against 202. There was an increase of cases in Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a decrease in the other districts; the decrease is put down to the outstill system, under which liquor is cheap, and which is itself a check on illicit sale or manufacture. The increase in Monghyr is, the Commissioner believes, due to opium cases.

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Monghyr	80	114	59	101	87	120	69	107	17	13
Bhagulpore	28	8	4	2	33	10	20	7	12	3
Purneah	27	26	19	9	53	37	44	25	9	12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	38	53	13	22	42	86	38	80	4	6
Maldah	26	8	18	6	40	10	27	8	13	2

The above table shows the results of such cases. In Bhagulpore and Purneah the results are very bad. No reason for this bad result in Bhagulpore is given; in Purneah apathy is attributed to police-officers in performing their duties.

331. Class VI. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	628	486	2	719	429	631	86
Pooree	501	463	......	536	424	492	42
Balasore	223	226	12	247	182	206	41
Gurjhats	1	7	......	7	6	6	1
Total ...	1,353	1,182	14	1,509	1,041	1,335	170

There is a decrease in the number of cases visible under almost all headings, except "Public nuisances." I have already in another part of this report brought to notice the reason given for decrease in salt cases in Cuttack. There is also a smaller number of cases in Balasore, regarding which the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"Alluding to the decrease the Assistant Superintendent in charge writes as follows:—'Although there has been a decrease of 27 cases under the Salt Act, yet the consumption of salt within the rowanah limits has been almost stationary, *i.e.*, 82,082 maunds in the calendar year 1880 against 82,809 maunds in the year 1879. This shows that the preventive work was well performed, and the prosecution of several police and excise officers for collusion in smuggling in the year 1879 has had the desired effect.' The decrease in consumption amounts to 727 maunds, or about nine-tenths of a chittack per head of the population of the district within rowanah limits. As population is increasing, the figures should show an increase. The falling off is not, therefore, to be passed over in forming an opinion on the working of the police. I do not think that they have exerted themselves sufficiently."

In Pooree, on the other hand, cases under the salt laws have increased. This increase is not believed to mean that the law has been more frequently infringed; but that the police have been more active in detecting breaches of the Act, being encouraged by the prompt payment of rewards by the Collector, and being better supervised by their superior officers.

There are always very few prosecutions under the vagrancy provisions of the law in Orissa. The Commissioner notes that not a single case, which was instituted in Cuttack, was tried in the village of accused.

332. Excise operations have been feeble in Cuttack, and vigorous in Pooree. The District Superintendent apparently puts the decrease down to a restriction of the powers of police-officers, with reference to offences under sections 54 and 59 of the Excise Act. The Magistrate remarks that prosecutions of licensed vendors for petty breaches of the excise laws are discouraged by the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner fully explains the purpose of the Board's circular on the subject.

333. Class VI. **CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.**

Districts.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1880.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	131	113	......	167	100	147	19
Lohardugga	105	397	......	432	369	391	40
Singbhoom	54	50	......	59	43	49	10
Manbhoom	90	186	......	300	159	253	47
Total ...	380	746	......	958	671	840	116

There has been a very marked increase in cases under this class, due to increased activity with reference to local nuisances, excise cases, and offences under the Arms Act. The increase is specially noticeable in Lohardugga.

I do not find any remarks on the subject of vagrancy cases in the Divisional Report. The number of cases reported appears to have been almost the same as last year. Results were better.

334. RAILWAY POLICE.

There has been a decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported, as compared with 1879, 652 cases having been instituted against 736 last year. Allowing for false cases in both years, there has been a decrease of 83 true cases, the numbers being 604 as compared with 687. In these cases, 762 persons were implicated, of whom 500 were sent up for trial; the result of proceedings being that 429 were convicted and 67 acquitted. These figures show very satisfactory results, the percentage of convictions in 1880 being 86 as compared with 77·7 last year.

The decrease in the number of cases is chiefly visible in classes V and VI, and the decreasing amount of crime in the former class is attributed to greater vigilance and activity on the part of the police.

There has been a large decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases taken up, the figures showing 376 cases against 607 of the preceding year. It is explained that this decrease is more the result of a change in procedure than anything else, cases of cattle-trespass in the Howrah goods-yard sheds not being treated as trespass cases under section 42 of the Railway Act. The Assistant Inspector-General does not, however, show how these offences are treated.

Heinous offences.

335. There were six crimes of this description during the year. Of these, two were drugging cases, three were heavy thefts, and the sixth was a case of alleged theft with intent to murder or cause grievous hurt.

In the first drugging case, one Ram Sunder Singh complained at Muddapore of having been drugged and robbed of Rs. 250 by a Brahman whom he had met at Singapore, but whose name he did not know. From the description given of the accused, he was supposed to be a man known as Salig Ram, and the most persevering efforts have been made in all directions to discover his whereabouts, but hitherto without success The police recently thought he had been discovered at Tanjore, but they were disappointed. The case is still being worked.

In the second case, a notorious miscreant has at length been permanently incarcerated in transportation. This man, Ram Lall Bhattacharjee, seems to have been a criminal from his youth. He behaved badly at school, was twice convicted of theft while a lad, was implicated in a case of drugging at Burdwan, in which, from the witnesses being tampered with by an influential relative, he escaped conviction, was convicted in 1870, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for drugging, and has now, in another case of drugging, been transported for life. In this last case he drugged and robbed a man of Rs. 200. A head-constable, Ajudhya Singh, arrested him upon information received, recovered Rs. 189 of the stolen money, and also found *dhatura* upon him. Upon being taken before the Assistant Inspector-General, Mr. Jennins recognized him as the convicted prisoner of 1870, the case in which year had been investigated by Mr. Jennins, while District Superintendent

of Bhagulpore. His antecedents were fully enquired into, with the result above given.

The cases of heavy theft have been unsuccessful. In one, a tin box containing jewels of the value of Rs. 1,054, belonging to a passenger, was stolen from the Howrah Station. In another, a bundle containing, amongst other articles of little value, gold and silver ingots worth Rs. 1,057-8, also belonging to a passenger, were plundered. It is really astonishing that more thefts of this description do not take place. Native passengers carry about with them jewels and ingots and other valuables to large amounts, packed in the most insecure manner. They grudge paying a few rupees for freight and insurance, leave them lying about the station in charge of women or boys, and are surprised that the thieves, who frequent railway stations, avail themselves of such opportunities to ply their trade.

The third case was one of theft of scrap zinc belonging to the Railway Company. A large quantity of old zinc was sold by auction, and a heap of scrap zinc disappeared at the time. It is difficult to say how this was effected, but there must have been collusion somewhere. The last case was a very peculiar one. A man named Zahar Khan appeared in a village in the Deoghur sub-division alleging that he had been attacked by robbers in the train, robbed, and thrown out of a carriage on to the line whereby his arm was broken. His manner was so strange, and the tales which he told were so improbable, that he was supposed to be insane. After a long and intricate enquiry, extending to the North-Western Provinces, it was ascertained that he was a habitual ganja-smoker, and subject to hallucination. The result of the enquiry left little doubt that his tale was a tissue of falsehoods arising from a disordered mind, and that he jumped out of the train while suffering from one of his delusions.

Railway accidents.

336. There was a considerable increase in the number of railway accidents during the year, there having been 181 as compared with 129. In 52 of these cases lives were lost, and in 38 men were wounded; 82 were of a petty nature. Of the persons killed, 17 were Company's servants and 36 outsiders. There were 11 collisions in addition to the accidents detailed above. In seven of these cases ten men were sent up for trial, and two station-masters, one locomotive khalasi, two line mistris, one trollyman, one pointsman, one tindal, in all eight, were convicted and punished with imprisonment or fine.

Obstructions.

337. There were thirteen cases of obstruction reported on the East Indian Railway. Of these, only two were serious, the others being all of a petty nature.

In the first serious case, which occurred on the night of the 6th March at Pagla bridge, three miles below Moorarooi station, some large stones and iron clamps were put on the rails, the object apparently being to throw the up-mail off the line. A goods train, however, fortunately preceded the mail, and encountered the obstruction without receiving material damage. The perpetrators of the crime were not discovered; but it was supposed that the obstruction had been placed on the line by the friends of some Sonthal Mariahs out of spite on account of their conviction for spike-thefts.

The second case occurred the night following that on which the first obstruction was placed on the line, and from this circumstance, and the fact that the two crimes were committed in the same tract of country, there can be little doubt that the same gang was at work in both cases. The second case took place about a mile below Ramporehat station, some iron chairs having been laid on the line, near the Teendore bridge. The up-mail met with the obstruction, but suffered no material damage. In this case also the police were unsuccessful.

Spike-thefts.

338. The number of spike-thefts continues to decrease, there having been only 16 true cases against 33 of last year. In two cases arrests were made, and two persons punished. The convictions of some old offenders in cases of previous years have had good effect. In November 1879, a theft of spikes and tools occurred, and in the beginning of 1880, head-constable Ram Lall Roy, acting on information which he had got, succeeded in arresting a gang of five Mariahs in the act of removing some of the stolen property from its place of concealment. All

these men were convicted, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and it is satisfactory to note that there has not been a single case of spike-theft reported in that part of the Burdwan division since the punishment of these men.

During the year also an absconded spike-thief was arrested by the Maldah police, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Running-train theft.

339. This description of theft has evidently been checked. The Assistant Inspector-General reports that there were now and then reports of thefts of bags and short receipts of goods at destination. It is difficult to assert whether these were short despatched, or stolen from trains in transit. There were, however, some suspicious cases.

Pocket picking.

340. There were 17 cases as compared with 19 of last year. Twelve persons were sent up for trial, and were all convicted. The percentage of property recovered, although not so good as last year, is fair, being 51·9 per cent.

Illicit opium.

341. The number of cases decreased from 22 in 1879 to 11 in 1880, but the quantity of opium seized rose from nearly six to above eight maunds. It is difficult to account for this decrease in cases. For I believe that both police-officers and railway servants are anxious to detect these cases on account of the reward which a successful case brings to the officer detecting it. There was one very important case which occurred at Arrah, in which almost five maunds were seized. Five persons were arrested, of whom four were convicted. The defendants were up-country Marwaries, who said that they had purchased the opium in Nepal and were taking it to Pattiala. This is the second case of smuggling opium from Nepal which has been mentioned in this report.

Re-convictions.

342. The subject of ascertaining all previous convictions of offenders has engaged the special attention of the police, and much information on this point has been acquired and recorded. There were 31 cases of re-conviction during the year. Several notorious offenders have been brought to justice, and the sentences passed on re-conviction have on the whole been sufficient. In some instances, however, this was not the case, as shown by the examples given below:—

Consecutive numbers.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentence.			Present conviction and sentence.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
1	Government Railway police.	Abdool Wahid ...	1st June 1878	380	Six stripes ...	8th January 1880.	379	Nine stripes.
2	Ditto ...	Meghoo Sutteree	6th January 1879.	"	Two weeks ...	11th March 1880.	"	Fifteen "
3	Ditto ...	Pachoo Sheik ...	21st April 1873	411	Six months ...	16th January 1880.	381	Nine months.

343. NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

There has been a very marked increase in the number of non-cognizable cases. The total number is 108,350 as compared with 93,627, thus showing an increase of 14,723 cases. Under classes II, III, V, non-cognizable crime may be said to have remained stationary; in class I there has been an increase of 777 cases; in class IV of 8,461; in class VI of 2,392; under special laws of 2,942.

The increase under class I is chiefly visible under the heading "Offences against public justice," and indicates in reality no increase in criminality, but increased activity on the part of district officers in punishing absence of chowkidars, witnesses, and similar offences.

The increase in class IV appears entirely under "Criminal force," under which there were 53,247 cases as compared with 44,867 of last year. This increase is due to some extent to the large number of rejection of cases of hurt by the police, and chiefly, as I have elsewhere observed, to the prosperity of the people, who were enabled by the good harvest

to gratify their litigious tendencies by a free indulgence in the institution of petty cases.

In class VI the increase is visible under "Proceedings to keep the peace," and also under "Offences relating to marriage." The increase under the latter head may also have some connection with the prosperity of the people. Immorality is not unfrequently an accompaniment of easy circumstances.

The special laws, which appear to have been more frequently broken during the year than in 1879, are the Hackney Carriage Act, Municipal Act, Pound Act, Abkari, Railway, Stamps and Salt Acts. An increase of cases under these Acts is an indication of wholesome activity on the part of Magisterial officers in taking them up.

The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed for purposes of investigation was 5,977 as compared with 4,854. The percentage of instances of employment of the police is rather less than last year, being 5·5 against 5·7. There was an increasing tendency to employ the police in cases of criminal misappropriation, simple mischief, and offences relating to marriage.

The number of cases transferred from the cognizable to the non-cognizable side was 2,989 as compared with 2,918 of last year, such transfers being made almost entirely from classes IV and V.

Process was issued against 117,197 persons as compared with 102,468 of last year, and of these persons 84,818 actually appeared before Magistrates. The results of cases were almost the same as those of last year, the percentages of persons convicted to persons summoned and actually appearing being 43·2 and 59·7 as compared with 43·4 and 58·8 of 1879.

344. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	4,282	3,617	2,564	3,439	3,475	1,826	1,160	57
Bankoora	410	897	701	765	726	482	226	17
Beerbhoom	1,469	2,085	1,621	2,351	1,136	605	422	13
Midnapore	3,342	4,530	3,412	4,340	2,919	1,606	1,016	71
Hooghly	2,409	3,564	3,299	4,243	3,135	1,972	951	77
Howrah	3,032	4,087	3,651	4,329	4,136	2,850	937	35
Total ...	15,144	18,780	15,248	19,467	15,527	9,341	4,712	270

There has been a large increase of cases, which is visible in all the districts of the division, except Burdwan, where reduced area has no doubt affected the number of cases instituted. The increased territorial jurisdiction of the division generally accounts to some extent for the larger number of charges preferred, and the general prosperity, of the people no doubt, has something to do with the same fact. The results have been nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions being 60·1 as compared with 59·6. In Hooghly and Howrah the results are good, in Midnapore and Beerbhoom they are unsatisfactory. None of the cases appear to deserve special notice.

Prosecutions for perjury still continue numerous. In Midnapore such cases arose chiefly from Ghatwals producing receipts of punchoke rent from sirdars which were not genuine. The agency of the police was employed in 496 cases as compared with 440 last year. Allowing for the number of cases transferred from the cognizable side, and for the increased number of cases generally, the conclusion at which the Commissioner arrives is correct,—viz., that in the division generally "Judicial officers have not thrown work on the police, which they could or ought to have done themselves."

345. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs	4,841	4,910	4,082	5,610	4,373	2,720	1,309	58
Nuddea	3,821	3,203	2,379	3,600	2,214	1,142	812	39
Jessore	4,246	4,237	3,546	5,685	3,797	2,496	1,020	110
Moorshedabad...	2,669	2,851	2,135	2,746	1,910	1,091	633	17
Total ...	15,577	15,201	12,142	17,591	12,294	7,449	3,774	224

There is a decrease in the number of cases in this division, which it is not easy to account for. In Nuddea, the sickness which prevailed during a part of the year may account for a diminution in the institution of cases; but this will not apply to Jessore and Moorshedabad, where abnormal sickness did not prevail to any considerable extent. The results of cases generally were rather better than last year, the percentage of convictions being 60·5 per cent. as against 58·4 of last year. An increase in the number of cases of extortion in Nuddea is noticed. The Magistrate observes "that the increase in the number of cases of extortion does not indicate either a degeneration in public morality, or weakness in the administration, as the increase was due to coercive measures adopted at a time by the agents of a few landlords in the Chooadanga sub-division to realize by show of force rents from the ryots of some villages, which were simultaneously claimed by other rival landlords."

The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 1,482, as compared with 588 distributed as follows :—

24-Pergunnahs	786	against	322
Nuddea	218	,,	108
Jessore	350	,,	104
Moorshedabad	128	,,	44

It will thus be observed that there has been a very decided tendency to employ the police in non-cognizable cases in every district of the division. The Commissioner expresses his dissatisfaction with this state of matters, and has addressed judicial officers on the subject. The 24-Pergunnahs appears to be the chief offender in this respect. I find, *e.g.*, that out of 205 reported cases of simple mischief, the police were employed in 179; they also investigated 58 out of 138 offences under the Cantonment Act, and 45 out of 151 cases under the Pound Act. Injudicious employment of the police was also apparent in the sub-division of Kooshtea.

346. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagepore	1,030	1,474	1,002	1,310	965	530	313	17
Rajshahye	596	632	496	1,142	1,074	560	329	5
Rungpore	2,095	2,386	1,976	2,458	2,050	1,307	617	27
Bogra	774	674	421	674	458	186	185	4
Pubna	1,636	1,832	1,364	1,920	1,539	767	615	25
Darjeeling	330	362	227	307	303	142	153	7
Julpigoree	1,021	852	432	526	527	230	246	11
Total ...	7,482	8,212	5,918	8,337	6,916	3,722	2,458	96

There is an increase in the number of cases in the division generally. This increase is apparent in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, and Darjeeling, while there is a decrease in Bogra and Julpigoree. The fluctuations in these petty cases are in no case so marked as to demand special explanation. The results of cases are somewhat better than last year, the percentage of conviction being 53·8 as compared with 52·6. None of the cases were of any importance; the increase in cases against the marriage laws, which I have elsewhere referred to, is noticeable in the district of Pubna, but no explanation of the increase is attempted.

The police were employed in 654 cases, or deducting transferred cognizable cases, in 276 cases. I do not think that the agency of the police can be said to have been otherwise than sparingly used. In the district of Pubna, I find that the police were employed in 200 cases. Looking to the small number of transfers from the cognizable side in this district, the employment of the police appears at first sight to have been excessive, but I observe that 125 of these cases were proceedings under chapter 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which the employment of the police was necessary.

347. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	6,553	5,859	4,488	5,569	3,072	1,903	1 011	62
Furreedpore	3,225	4,236	3,358	3,943	2,591	1,455	924	181
Backergunge	4,549	5,027	3,913	12,233	7,652	5,414	1,806	89
Mymensingh	3,715	3,287	2,959	3,244	2,321	1,312	916	69
Total ...	18,042	18,409	14,718	24,989	15,636	10,084	4,657	401

There is an insignificant increase of 367 cases in the division generally, but there is considerable fluctuation in the districts, Dacca and Mymensingh showing a decrease, while Furreedpore and Backergunge have a larger number of cases. The increase in these two latter districts is partly accounted for by increased activity in taking security to keep the peace. No satisfactory explanation of the decrease is given.

The results of cases are rather worse than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 64·4 against 68 of last year. Results in Backergunge are specially favourable.

The Commissioner animadverts on the large number of persons summoned, who did not appear before Magistrates, as betraying want of care in the issue of process in the first stage of a case. This occurred specially in Backergunge.

The agency of the police was employed in 1,668 cases, of which about half were proceedings under serial 37, in which police action is necessary. It will also be borne in mind that of these 1,668 cases 642 were cognizable transfers.

The Commissioner notices a marked decrease in the number of cases of extortion, especially in Mymensingh, where there is a diminution in the number by 133 cases. These cases, however, ended very unsuccessfully, the percentage of conviction being only 9·5.

348. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	1,891	2,222	1,493	2,307	1,383	674	644	24
Noakholly	2,753	3,543	1,974	2,239	1,407	868	459	29
Chittagong Hill Tracts	106	74	71	145	181	44	122	11
Tipperah	4,813	6,678	6,172	7,012	2,639	1,759	572	40
Total ..	9,563	12,517	9,710	11,703	5,610	3,345	1,797	104

There is a very considerable increase in the number of cases, which is visible under nearly all classes. The increase of cases in Chittagong is attributed to the mode in which complaints have been treated in this and former years. "The decrease in 1879 was most extraordinary, and was put down to good harvests and prosperity. In 1880, prosperity has greatly increased, the harvest has everywhere been more plentiful while crime has increased. In 1879, there was an unusually strong staff of Magistrates in the district, and it is probable that complaints were heard with very much more promptness than was possible during the year under report, with a weak staff, constantly changing." I confess that I am unable to follow the reasoning in these

remarks. Apparently, the meaning is that the weakness of the Magisterial staff and the dilatory manner in which complaints were heard, encouraged people to commit non-cognizable offences. This may be so, but such a state of matters would not have encouraged people to complain of the commission of petty offences. If complaints were disregarded, or disposed of in a perfunctory manner, people would soon cease to complain. They would not continue to spend their money, even in their favourite amusement of litigation, if they found that they gained nothing by the transaction. I cannot accept this account of the increase of non-cognizable crime in Chittagong as sufficient or satisfactory.

In Noakholly there is also an increase of cases under all classes, except class II, and this is also attributed to the dilatory manner in which subordinate Magistrates have disposed of cases. The same cause for increase is assigned in Tipperah, but with a difference. The increase here is apparently attributed "to the careless manner in which one Deputy Collector did his work, granting summons indiscriminately without proper enquiry."

349. The Commissioner notes the introduction in Noakholly of what I conceive to be a most pernicious system with reference to enquiries in non-cognizable cases. "Last year," says the Commissioner, "Mr. Westmacott took steps to prevent the making over of non-cognizable cases to police for enquiry." This year he reports "I have during the year been obliged to check a tendency on the part of the Deputy Magistrates to send their mohurirs to enquire locally into cases, even cases in which the police had already held enquiry, and decide the cases on their report—sthat is to say, on second hand gossip. This was worse than the tendency I mentioned in last year's report, to refer non-cognizable cases to the police for enquiry, though it arose from the same motive—viz. a desire to shirk the trouble and responsibility of forming a judicial opinion upon evidence. Such a system encourages the false and frivolous charges of petty crime which the people are only too apt to bring forward, more especially when they have money in their pockets." This system is an ingenious device not only to save trouble, but to prevent the laziness and carelessness of judicial officers from coming to light through the office returns. Employment of the police in non-cognizable cases excites comment. The deputation of mohurirs, who have really no legal power to make enquiries, is not entered in any return, and the employment of such irregular agency may escape notice. I bring this irregularity prominently to the notice of Government that it may not be introduced elsewhere. The Commissioner adds that he has called for the names of the officers who have thus neglected their work.

350. The general results of cases are good. The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed is not given in the Divisional Report, but obviously no fair inference could be drawn from figures upon this point so long as the irregular practice above alluded to prevailed.

351. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	1,778	2,677	2,515	3,447	2,953	1,694	813	50
Gya	1,867	2,168	1,676	2,214	2,297	1,367	814	32
Shahabad	2,406	2,387	1,651	2,672	2,631	1,251	1,262	113
Mozufferpore	845	1,254	810	1,321	976	565	339	20
Durbhunga	1,098	1,191	924	1,563	1,503	918	375	67
Sarun	904	1,914	852	1,549	1,337	678	576	81
Chumparun	809	1,367	871	877	813	340	423	46
Total ...	9,707	12,958	9,299	13,643	12,510	6,813	4,602	409

There has been as elsewhere an increase in the number of cases in all districts of the division, except Shahabad. This increase is chiefly observable in classes IV and VI under special laws. As in other divisions, cases of criminal force have increased, and offences chiefly under the Municipal Act have risen from 1,678 to 2,109. Results are rather better than last year, the percentage of conviction having been 54·4 against 52·9. In Chumparun,

Sarun, and Mozufferpore the issue of cases has been very unfavourable. In Chumparun only 38·8 of persons summoned have been convicted, which points to grant of process without discrimination.

Police agency was employed in 834 cases, of which 334 appear to have been cognizable transfers, leaving a balance of 500. Of this balance, 142 were proceedings under serial 27. So that, on the whole, employment of police agency was not excessive.

352. BHAGULPORE DIVISION

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,230	2,602	2,602	3,007	2,484	1,463	1,003	18
Bhagulpore	1,384	2,927	2,570	2,945	2,255	1,534	712	8
Purneah	2,364	2,984	2,087	2,618	1,399	784	546	14
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,453	4,397	3,441	4,801	3,501	2,356	758	26
Maldah	472	669	242	382	435	301	53	12
Total ...	9,903	13,579	10,942	13,753	10,074	6,438	3,072	78

There has been a large increase of cases in this division, noticeable under all classes to a certain extent, but chiefly, as elsewhere, under classes IV and VI, Special Laws. The special laws under which the increase appears are the Municipal Act, including Municipal Bye-laws, and Pound Act. The increase in class IV is attributed chiefly to the prosperous season, which stimulated petty litigation.

There seems to be a difference of procedure in the districts of the division as to the issue of processes. I quote the remarks of the Commissioner:—"In Monghyr processes issued in all cases; in Maldah, in only 36·3 per cent.; and in Bhagulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, 87·8, 69·9, and 78·3 per cent., respectively. In Maldah, where the utmost precaution was taken to issue summonses, the result was the best, 78·7 per cent. of the persons summoned having been convicted. Purneah, where the percentage was 29·9, shows extremely bad results, worse than Monghyr, where summons issued in every case, and the percentage was 48. The ratio of convictions to acquittals was extremely good in Maldah, good in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Bhagulpore, and fair in Monghyr and Purneah. The Magistrate of Purneah is not satisfied with the manner in which petty crime has been treated by the judicial officers during the year. These cases are often protracted over a considerable period, and the constant adjournment of such cases by some Magistrates has been severely noticed by him."

The police enquired into 363 cases, as compared with 261 last year;—not an excessive number considering transfer and increase of cases. Enquiries by the police in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are still numerous, but this is due to the exceptional constitution of the police in that district.

353. CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2,746	2,412	1,255	1,626	1,016	604	266	12
Pooree	1,696	1,724	1,210	1,550	1,022	607	280	13
Balasore	1,875	1,761	749	1,035	1,049	543	481	18
Gurjhats	311	343	299	513	185	73	51	7
Total ...	6,628	6,240	3,513	4,724	3,272	1,827	1,078	50

Cases decreased somewhat during the year in the division, such decrease being noticeable in Cuttack and Balasore, while Pooree and the Gurjhats show a slight increase. Results were better than those of last year, the percentage of conviction, being 55·8 as compared with 46·8. This is due to improvement in the Gurjhats figures; taking the other three districts of the division, results are also better than those of last year.

The police enquired into 146 cases. The Commissioner notes that there is a tendency to employ them too freely in Pooree, which he has checked.

354. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers			
	1879.	1880.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazaribagh	494	661	551	676	652	359	281	10
Lohardugga	374	802	788	1,322	1,327	801	489	37
Singbhoom	111	126	91	96	104	56	45	1
Manbhoom	602	865	592	896	896	451	390	31
Total ...	1,581	2,454	2,022	2,990	2,979	1,667	1,205	79

There is a large increase in the number of cases visible generally in all districts of the division. No explanation of this increase is given. The results are better than last year, the percentage of convictions being 55·9 as against 54·3. The number of cases investigated by the police is not given in the Divisional Report.

355. CRIMINAL TRIBES AND PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

The same system of supervision over professional offenders and criminal tribes was in force during the year. These offenders are the Bediyas, Punka Chur Kayasts, Jhenida Moochis, Hijalmat Gwalas, Mugheya Domes, and Burwars.

356. The Bediyas have been most closely watched during the year, and the result has been most satisfactory. Not a single Bediya has been ascertained to have been concerned in any case of burglary in any district other than that in which they live, and in Nuddea itself only five were sent up as being concerned in any offence within the limits of that district. There can be little doubt that the system of watching these professional thieves has had a very considerable effect in reducing the number of burglaries in many districts. Their plundering expeditions during the festivals of the Ruth and Doorga Poojah have now been stopped, and the absence of any member of the tribe from his village for any length of time is at once detected and enquired into. Some of them have taken to cultivation, others have become daily labourers, but the mass of them are too lazy to do anything but earn a livelihood by the sale of mats, which are made by their women, and the leaves for making which they in most cases steal from their neighbours' date-trees. But so long as their depredations can be confined within such limits, and so long as the villagers do not charge them with such thefts, no interference between them and their neighbours seems to be required. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes that there is not much chance of any radical reformation on the part of the tribe until the present generation passes away, and that "they are still looking forward to a time when they will be able to return to their former thieving habits and to the relaxation, if not withdrawal, of the surveillance exercised." The surveillance will be relaxed as soon as the members of the tribe take to honest means of livelihood, and show that they will not prey upon the public, until then the maintenance of a watch over them is absolutely necessary.

357. The Punka Chur Kayasts have also been watched during the year, and I have extended to them the system which has been found to check the Bediyas. But this system cannot be successful in the case of the Punka Chur men without the use of boats, and these I have not got. I have a scheme in view for withdrawing some of the patrol boats from their present beats, and using them

to guard the rivers, on the banks of which these noted robbers live. If I find that this partial withdrawal of patrol boats can be effected without danger to the people on the beats on which they now are, I shall be able to watch the Kayasts without causing any additional expense to Government. The result of the experiment will be reported next year.

358. The Moochis and Gwalas have been tolerably quiet during the year, and have remained under constant supervision.

359. The Domes have been also well kept in hand so far as is possible. Mr. Lyall personally visited Chumparun in connection with the excesses committed by this tribe, and he submitted a report on the subject of a proposed scheme for their being kept in order. This scheme is still under the considera-tion of Government.

360. During the year, the operations of a criminal fraternity called the Jadua or Dacoutia Brahmins were brought to notice by Major Ramsay, District Superintendent of Patna. The operations of these men have been detailed in *Police Gazette,* volume II, paragraph 441, and alluded to in volume III, paragraph 487. They are cheats and swindlers by profession, and systematically prey upon the public. One practical difficulty in the way of checking their operations by police action is that cheating, section 417, Penal Code, is not a cognizable offence, and the issue of process must be obtained from the Magis-trate in each case, the police not being allowed to interfere directly. I have already brought to the notice of Government the advisability of having offences under section 417 and following sections declared cognizable in connec-tion with police operations against other swindling gangs, and this, it seems to me, should be borne in mind when the new Criminal Procedure Bill is intro-duced.

361. During the year, Major Ramsay brought to notice the discovery of a class of chamars, who have been in the habit of poisoning cattle by means of an instrument called *sutari,* which is also occasionally used for assassinating human beings. The *modus operandi* is of interest, and I reproduce it from the *Gazette.* The *sutari* is made from the seed of a jungle creeper called Karjari, which is sold by bunneahs, and is said to be used for medicinal purposes. The Karjari is a self-sowing plant, and grows about the same time as the rubbee. The seed is contained in a small pod like a pea. There are two kinds of Karjari, one with a white flower and seed, and the other with a red flower and scarlet seed with a black spot on it. The former is used by the chamars for *sutaris.* Karjari is only poisonous when it enters the blood; taken internally it is harmless. The seed is a small white pea, the outer portion of which has a shiny polish, and is extremely hard. A quantity of this seed is taken, and the outer covering or shell of each seed is carefully broken and separated. The kernel, which is divided into two parts, is then dipped in water, and, when softened, is pounded on a curry-stone, and a paste is prepared. The paste is then rolled with the palm of the hand on the stone, until it is made into a cylindrical shape with a marvellously sharp point The point, about three-fourths of an inch long, is then cut off with a knife, and this sharp-pointed piece of paste forms the *sutari.* The process is repeated until half a dozen *sutaris* are made. Some straw is then cut into lengths of about two and a-half inches a piece, and a *sutari* is inserted in both ends of the hollow piece of straw. Each piece of straw thus accommodates two *sutaris,* which are put in the sun to dry, care being taken that no injury occurs to the points. As soon as the *sutari* is thoroughly dry and hard, the point is edged or sharpened on a brick, after which it is soaked in some animal fat for a night, and the instru-ment is ready. A handle is then made of wood about three to three and a-half inches long, like the handle of a chisel, or brad-awl. At one end of this handle, which is about an inch in diameter, two holes are drilled, perhaps quarter to three-eighths of an inch deep. The *sutari,* which now represents a stout evenly tapering sharp thorn, is pressed firmly at the thick end into the holes in the handle, a piece of cloth being first spread over the holes that the *sutaris* may be held firmly in them. Two *sutaris* are generally put into the handle about an inch at the most apart from and parallel to one another. The blow given with this instrument is delivered with great force, so that every bit of the *sutari* protruding from the end of the handle is driven into the flesh. The handle is then withdrawn, the cloth abovementioned not

holding the *sutari* sufficiently firmly in its place to stand longitudinal pulling, the result is that such portion of the *sutari* as has been driven into the flesh remains imbedded therein, whilst the portion thereof which was in the handle is left sticking out beyond the skin.

Any attempt to withdraw the *sutari* from the flesh by pulling at the piece sticking out has the invariable result of causing the *sutari* to break, whilst a piece more or less remains in the wound. The *sutari* prepared with the juice of akwan (Asclepias gigantea) is more rapid in its effect than if prepared with water. The juice is most acrid in its taste. The wound from a *sutari* is also dangerous to human life. In 1871 a man was murdered by a *sutari* being driven into his side; lately another man was wounded by a *sutari*, while asleep, and died from lock-jaw; a third man was wounded with a *sutari*, but escaped death by the affected part being excised. This man's cousin, however, died from the effects of a *sutari* being driven into his cheek. The offenders in these offences were suspected to be chamars, who, being poor and of a low caste, can be induced to undertake such acts of assassination for small remuneration. The treatment to counteract the deadly effect of a *sutari* is a free and prompt scarification of the part where the wound is inflicted, and the application of blue stone thereto.

362. The Burwars still continue to come in hundreds from Oudh for purposes of plunder in Bengal. Many have been arrested during the year, but the yearly exodus of members of this tribe from Gonda to Bengal still continues. It seems to me unjust to the inhabitants of Lower Bengal that a notoriously criminal tribe should be allowed, year after year, to send plundering expeditions from Oudh into these provinces, without some very strenuous efforts being made to prevent such raids. There cannot be the slightest doubt that these Burwars are a criminal tribe who live by no other means than theft, and who periodically migrate to Bengal to pursue their criminal calling. The case of these people seems to me to be precisely one to which the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act should be applied, and I bring the subject prominently to the notice of Government in the hope that it may be considered advisable to move the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to take action in the matter. I have heard it said that the Burwars frequent fairs in the character of hucksters, selling small wares, and thereby earning an honest living. I am not aware whether they pursue this calling in other provinces, but they certainly do not follow it in Bengal; they frequent fairs only to steal, the only wares which they have for sale or sell are stolen goods, and their only customers for such articles are receivers.

363. The year commenced with 481 photagraphs, and to this number have been added, during the year, 239, at a cost of Rs. 871-13.

The likenesses are of the following persons :—

Burwars	... 34	Cattle-poisoners	... 8
Bediyas	... 71	Other criminals	... 8
Kayasts	... 104		——
Pickpockets	... 8	Total	... 239
Oudhias	... 6		——

364. The *Police Gazette* still continues to be of great use, and the advantages of such a publication are every year becoming more apparent.

365. The subject of re-convictions has continued to receive attention, and there is a very marked improvement in the manner in which punishments have been awarded to habitual offenders. There can be no doubt that the wholesome severity with which habitual criminals are now being treated, has caused diminution in crime, and has secured to the people much more freedom from the depredations of incorrigible offenders than they formerly enjoyed. The justice of punishing habitual offenders with severity has been thoroughly recognized by Government, and the advantages of such a procedure are perfectly understood by a people amongst whose proverbs may be found the saying "*badmâsh shâshan nekmâsh pâlan.*"

Re-convictions.

366. The number of re-convictions is shown in the following table :—

Commissioners' Division.	Names of Districts.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1880.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
	Bengal.										
	Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division ...	Burdwan	42	29	7	2	3	1	......	......	......	......
	Bankoora	5	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Beerbhoom	26	15	8	1	......	1	......	......	1	......
	Midnapore	35	26	4	3	1	......	......	1	......	......
	Hooghly	32	23	5	1	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Howrah	51	40	8	2	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	191	137	33	9	6	4	......	1	1	......
	Central Districts.										
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	66	50	10	4	1	1	......	......	......	......
	Nuddea	70	50	16	4	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Jessore	36	28	4	3	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Moorshedabad	50	34	9	4	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	222	162	39	15	4	2	......	......	......	......
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	11	10	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Rajshahye	50	38	5	7	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Rungpore	20	10	8	1	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Bogra	12	9	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Pubna	24	16	6	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Darjeeling	13	7	5	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Julpigoree	28	26	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	158	116	28	13	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Eastern Districts.										
Dacca ...	Dacca	51	39	9	1	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Furreedpore	28	18	7	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Backergunge	29	25	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Mymensingh	25	20	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	133	102	25	3	3	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	76	61	10	2	3	......	......	......	......	......
	Noakholly	19	16	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Tipperah	23	17	3	1	1	......	1	......	......	......
	Total ...	118	94	13	3	6	1	1	......	......	......
	Behar.										
Patna ...	Patna	145	102	26	8	3	3	2	1	......	......
	Gya	104	69	23	6	4	1	1	......	......	......
	Shahabad	45	31	7	6	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Mozufferpore	55	35	8	9	1	......	......	......	2	......
	Durbhunga	59	43	10	3	......	......	2	1	......	......
	Sarun	67	42	14	7	4	......	......	......	......	......
	Chumparun	52	37	10	3	1	......	......	......	1	......
	Total ...	527	359	98	42	14	4	5	2	3	......
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	91	64	19	4	3	1	......	......	......	......
	Bhagulpore	34	26	5	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Purneah	25	18	4	2	......	......	1	......	......	......
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	199	160	23	12	1	1	......	1	1	......
	Maldah	23	15	4	3	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	[illegible]	283	55	23	6	2	1	1	1	......
	Orissa.										
Orissa ...	Cuttack	63	48	10	3	......	1	......	......	1	......
	Pooree	26	20	3	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Balasore	35	27	5	2	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Gurjhats	37	26	6	4	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	161	121	24	11	3	1	......	......	1	......
	Chota Nagpore.										
	South-West Frontier Agency.										
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	46	37	8	......	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Lohardugga	16	12	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Singbhoom	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Manbhoom	17	13	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	81	63	15	2	......	1	......	......	......	......
	Grand Total ...	1,963	1,437	330	121	42	16	7	4	6	......

367. The list of apparently inadequate sentences passed upon reconvicted offenders, which has for some years been given, has, I am glad to say, assumed very contracted dimensions. The supervision which is now exercised both by Commissioners and from this office has had a most beneficial effect. That the exercise of such supervision is still needed, may be seen from some of the sentences which I give below :—

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentence.			Present conviction and sentence.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
1	Burdwan	Akbarally Khan	11-1-1879 ...	379 I. P. C.	Seven days	10-1-1880 ...	379 I. P. C.	Fifteen stripes.
2	Ditto	Mohur Sheik	23-6-1877 ...	457 & 380	Three years	7-9-1880 ...	457	One year.
3	Ditto	Patun Ghose ...	23-12-1876 ... 5-3-1873 ...	457 457	Two years ... ... Three years	12-7-1880 ...	457	One year.
4	Beerbhoom	Radhu Chatterjee	In 1879 ...	379	Fined Rs. 5	29-4-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 10.
5	Ditto	Kedar Bagdi	8-3-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 5	25-6-1880 ...	380	One month.
6	Ditto	Ram Bisnu Dass ...	7-6-1875 ... 21-3-1877 ... 6-7-1878 ...	379 454 454	Three months ... ... One year ... ... Eighteen months ...	2-8-1880 ...	380	Two years.
7	Midnapore	Poran Dass	2-3-1870 ... 7-11-1870 ... 22-12-1871 ... 19-2-1872 ... 25-2-1874 ... 8-12-1875 ... 21-6-1877 ...	379 & 511 379 379 379 379 & 511 379 379 & 511	Two years ... ... One month ... ... Twenty stripes ... ... Ditto ... ... Six months and twenty stripes. One year and fined Rs. 10 Two years and fined Rs. 30.	7-7-1880 ...	379 & 511	Eighteen months.
8	24-Pergunnahs ...	Koilash Poramanick ...	17-9-1879 ...	379	One month	27-8-1880 ...	379	Fifteen days.
9	Nuddea	Bahadoor Sheik	30-4-1870 ... 3-2-1878 ...	411 379	Four months ... ... Nine months	30-1-1880 ...	379	One year and 10 stripes.
10	Moorshedabad ...	Behary Ghose	5-9-1876 ...	457	Six months	7-1-1880 ...	379	Six months and 25 stripes.
11	Ditto	Bangal Sheik	25-5-1874 ...	379	Ten stripes	15-7-1980 ...	379	Fined Rs. 10, in default one month more.
12	Ditto	Ishwar Hari	9-12-1878 ...	379	Eighteen months ...	26-10-1880 ...	456	Three months and fined Rs. 5, in default 15 days.
13	Rajshahye	Joymoni Bewa	5-11-1869 ...	380	One year	11-3-1880 ...	380	Six months.
14	Ditto	Roikristo Pramanick ...	26-1-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 15 in default 7 days more.	24-3-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 20, in default 7 days more.
15	Rungpore	Kalinath Misser ...	26-4-1879 ... 13-9-1879 ...	380 381	Three months ... ... Six months	20-9-1880 ...	379	Eighteen months.
16	Pubna	Misso Sirdar Pramanick	28-3-1864 ... 15-6-1871 ...	379 380 & 75	One month ... ... Six months and 20 stripes.	24-9-1880 ...	457 & 75	One year.
17	Darjeeling	Dhoamon Newar ...	3-9-1877 ... 30-5-1878 ... 1-8-1879 ...	380 380 380	One month ... ... One year ... ... Six months	9-2-1880 ...	380	Two years and 30 stripes. Out of this imprisonment to undergo three months solitary confinement.
18	Julpigoree	Rasel Nassyo	Unknown ...	380	Five strokes	18-3-1880 ...	380	Fined Rs. 25, in default one month more.
19	Ditto	Adar Mahomed	Unknown ...	379	Fined Rs. 10	30-3-1880 ...	379	Seven days.
20	Ditto	Halu Dass	26-1-1880 ...	411	Thirty stripes	26-3-1880 ...	411	Three months and 30 stripes.
21	Dacca	Sheik Askar	21-5-1877 ...	411	Three months	23-5-1880 ...	379	One month.
22	Do.	Elahibux	25-11-1879 ...	379	Twenty-five stripes ...	5-6-1880 ..	379	Three months.
23	Do.	Sheik Teto	14-7-1877 ...	457	Seven months and Rs. 10 fined, in default one week more.	27-5-1880 ...	457	Thirty stripes.
24	Do.	Kalachaud Chaugo ...	12-3-1879 ...	379 I. P. C.	Ten months	20-5-1880 ...	380 I. P. C.	Twenty stripes.
25	Do.	Ibrahim	11-3-1879 ... 12-2-1875 ...	457 379	Four months ... ... Two years	15-12-1880...	379	Two years and 2 Rs. fine, in default 3 months.
26	Furreedpore ...	Dina Dass	2-10-1876 ... 9-7-1877 ...	379 380	Twenty-five stripes ... One year	7-7-1880 ...	457	One year.
27	Ditto	Gopaul Sheik	31-5-1869 ... 29-7-1875 ...	457 457	Two years ... ... Two years and fined Rs. 50, in default six months more.	27-7-1880 ...	457	Two years and fined Rs. 10, in default six months more.
28	Ditto	Digamber Mistri ...	30-10-1872 ... 18-8-1873 ... 8-10-1874 ... 2-7-1879 ...	380 380 380 380	Twenty stripes ... ... Six months and 30 stripes One year and 30 stripes Six months	16-9-1880 ...	380	Two years.
29	Ditto	Gorachaud Mundal ...	18-7-1872 ... 3-2-1875 ...	411 457	One year ... ... Two years and 30 stripes	30-10-1880	411	Two years and fined Rs. 50, in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment.
30	Backergunge ...	Forman	19-10-1878 ...	411	Six months	10-8-1880 ...	411 & 75	Nine months.
31	Tipperah	Haridhan	31-7-1873 ...	379	Fined Rs. 10	9-8-1880 ...	411	Fined Rs. 10, in default two weeks more.
32	Ditto	Chand Bibi	24-9-1879 ...	411	Ditto	16-9-1880 ...	380	One week.
33	Ditto	Tiu Gazi	14-7-1870 ...	380	Fifteen stripes	20-10-1880 ...	379	One month.
34	Ditto	Bairagi Chung	27-7-1868 ... 29-5-1869 ... 23-3-1874 ... 28-3-1874 ...	379 379 & 380 411 411 & 414	Ten do. ... ... Six months ... ... Two years ... ... Ditto	23-11-1880...	380	Two years and a fine of Rs. 10, in default six months.
35	Chittagong	Aradhon	30-1-1870 ...	380	Ditto	25-2-1880 ...	380	Two years and thirty stripes.
36	Noakholly	Kasi Mali	6-11-1878 ...	411	Three months	31-7-1880 ...	456	One month.
37	Patna	Heenja Gowala	7-12-1871 ...	456	One year	23-3-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
38	Do.	Meghu Tutera *alias* Basant.	6-1-1879 ...	379	Two weeks	11-3-1880 ...	379	Fifteen stripes.
39	Do.	Hazari Hulwai	22-10-1879 ...	379	One month	4-2-1880 ...	380	Twenty stripes.
40	Do.	Pershad Gowala	12-9-1877 ...	381	Twelve stripes	28-2-1880 ...	381	Three months.
41	Do.	Sooba Gowala	21-12-1870 ...	380	One year	15-3-1880 ...	371	One year.
42	Do.	Musamut Budhon ...	3-2-1873 ...	379	Two weeks	22-6-1880 ...	411	One month.
43	Do.	Dumri Mussulman ...	10-2-1874 ... 9-4-1874 ... 7-6-1875 ... 8-2-1877 ...	379 379 379 457	Ten stripes ... ... Three months and 15 stripes. Three months ... ... Two years	31-8-1880 ...	379	Two years, on appeal before judge sentence reduced to one year.
44	Do.	Kasim Ali	8-7-1873 ... 7-4-1876 ... Unknown ...	379 380 224	Two months ... ... Two years and 30 stripes One month	5-12-1880 ...	379 & 511	One year.
45	Gya	Jhari Dosadh	Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	379 379 379	One year ... ... Two months ... ... Six months	3-1-1880 ...	379	One month.
46	Do.	Allen Mohund	17-11-1879 ...	379	One week	11-3-1880 ...	379	Ten stripes.
47	Do.	Chatua Rajwar	16-3-1875 ... 30-3-1875 ...	379 379	Fourteen days ... ... Ten days	28-2-1880 ...	379	Thirty stripes.
48	Do.	Budhon	20-3-1867 ... 15-3-1869 ... 4-4-1873 ...	504 C. P. C. 379 504 C. P. C.	One year ... ... Two years ... ... One year	22-1-1880 ...	379	Twenty stripes.
49	Do.	Budhon Gowala	15-8-1876 ...	457 & 411	Six months	12-2-1880 ..	379	One month.
50	Do.	Badhi Dosadh	16-11-1872 ... 23-3-1876 ... 20-3-1879 ...	379 379 504 C.P.C.	Two weeks ... ... One month ... ... Six months	19-3-1880 ...	379	Two years.
51	Do.	Talwa Rajwar	Unknown ...	379	Ten stripes	17-6-1880 ...	379	One month and fined Rs. 2, in default one week more.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentence.			Present conviction and sentence.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
52	Gya	Kashi Dosadh	16-7-1872 24-7-1876 Unknown 19-3-1879	457 411 379 505 C. P. C.	Six months One year Two months One year	11-6-1880	379	Three months and 25 stripes.
53	Do.	Mungroo Musahar	22-4-1871	379 I. P. C.	Six months	18-9-1880	457 & 511	Six months.
54	Do.	Rungela Gowala	6-7-1865	372	Fourteen years	25-6-1880	457 & 75	One year.
55	Do.	Bissasor Duba	21-5-1880 2-6-1880	380 224	Three months Six months	6-11-1880	380	Six months.
56	Do.	Doma Gowala	27-5-1874 In 1876	395	Five years Six months	7-11-1880	411	Ditto.
57	Do.	Baijnath Singh	15-9-1880	379	Fined Rs. 10 or in default one month.	23-10-1880	379	Fined Rs. 7 or in default two weeks.
58	Do.	Gokhul Bangala	12-6-1879	379	Ten stripes	21-10-1880	457	Four months.
59	Shahabad	Shamsahai Bunia	9-10-1877	379	Six months	12-2-1880	379	Six months.
60	Ditto	Ajaeb Ahir	21-6-1879	379	Two months	30-1-1880	411	Three months.
61	Ditto	Mohip Ahir	12-1-1865	395	Seven years	20-1-1880	379	Two years and a fine of Rs. 30, or six months more.
62	Ditto	Shewburt Bind	9-7-1874 8-11-1869 8-11-1869	379 457 324	Three months One and a half years Six months	15-3-1880	392	Two years and a fine of Rs. 10, or three months more.
63	Ditto	Chikhoori *alias* Boojha-'mam Bind.	30-5-1877 26-2-1878 28-10-1869 9-4-1875	379 457 457 147	Twenty-five stripes One year Twenty stripes Four months	30-3-1880	380	Two years and twenty-five stripes.
64	Mozufferpore	Bhikhun Gowala	Unknown	379	One year	19-2-1880	379	Nine months.
65	Durbhunga	Laljee Kurmi	23-4-1880	379	One month	28-4-1880	380	One week.
66	Ditto	Pabit Dhoonia	5-1-1880	379	Ditto	16-11-1880	379	One month.
67	Sarun	Jodhi Jolaha	Unknown	379	One year	23-1-1880	457	Six months and twenty-five stripes.
68	Do.	Gopi Bari	2-9-1873	411	Ditto	28-2-1880	411	Six months and thirty stripes.
69	Do.	Ramdat Pundey	30-5-1878	379	Three months	29-3-1880	379	Nine months.
70	Do.	Rawnak Ahir	6-12-1873	411	Two years	4-5-1880	457 & 75	Six months and thirty stripes.
71	Do.	Bhanta Dome	30-4-1866 6-2-1868 11-5-1878	457 411 457	Six months One year Two months	26-6-1880	457	Two years and thirty stripes.
72	Do.	Bhaujan Bhaut	24-11-1871 29-1-1876 28-1-1878	411 411 411	Six months Two years Two years and 20 stripes	26-6-1880	379	Two years and twenty stripes.
73	Do.	Lakhan *alias* Lakhno Chokra.	30-8-1880	380	Six months	27-9-1880	454	Ten stripes.
74	Do.	Pilloo Durzi	26-5-1876	411	Fined Rs. 10	29-10-1880	380	Three months.
75	Do.	Bloocheng Dosadh	26-2-1866	411	One year	8-11-1880	379	Ditto.
76	Do.	Sitaram Tewari	27-3-1878	379	Five stripes	25-10-1880	379	Fifteen stripes.
77	Chumparun	Kanhai Ahir	4-2-1875	380	Nine months	8-1-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5.
78	Ditto	Moos Tutwa	6-6-1878	380 & 224	Ditto	23-1-1880	379	Six months and twenty stripes.
79	Ditto	Ramdhani Dosadh	21-3-1878 13-11-1879	380 379	Three weeks Six months	22-3-1880	379	Six months and Rs. 10 fine, or in default one month more.
80	Ditto	Abdullah	11-11-1878	380	One and a half years	22-8-1880	381	One year and fifteen stripes.
81	Ditto	Zalim *alias* Kudrut Lohera.	27-6-1878 28-4-1880	379 379	One month One month and fined Rs. 5.	28-9-1880	379 & 75	Six months and twenty stripes.
82	Monghyr	Soopun Muslim	18-4-1876 14-4-1878	379 379	Ten stripes Six months	22-1-1880	380	One year and twenty stripes.
83	Ditto	Suman Dosadh	29-3-1870 16-5-1872	457 457	Two years Thirty stripes	12-1-1880	379	Ditto.
84	Ditto	Amirwa Chakra	21-1-1880	380	Five stripes	11-2-1880	380	Ten stripes.
85	Ditto	Jan Ali	8-12-1868 4-8-1877	379 411	Twenty-five stripes Thirty stripes	2-3-1880	379	Six months and twenty-five stripes.
86	Ditto	Mullick Ahmud	23-4-1867 8-12-1868	411 411	Twelve stripes Six months and 25 stripes.	2-3-1880	379	One and a half year.
87	Ditto	Ram Lall Dosadh	29-7-1872	379	Thirty stripes	19-2-1880	379	Thirty stripes.
88	Ditto	Bhorasi Dosadh	20-9-1879	379	Twenty stripes	30-3-1880	379	Ditto.
89	Ditto	Mirza Beni Beg	16-8-1875 10-5-1878	379 379	One year One and a half year	23-8-1880	379	One year.
90	Ditto	Mohun Dosadh	30-11-1874	411	Two years	25-11-1880	379	Ditto.
91	Ditto	Chulhan Mussar	5-9-1865 29-10-1869 24-3-1876	411 411 379	Twenty stripes Ditto Six months	23-10-1880	379	Two years and thirty stripes.
92	Bhagulpore	Dhiru Musleim	13-7-1874 17-5-1879	379 379	Two years Fined Rs. 5	5-10-1880	379	Two months.
93	Purneah	Bhola Khawas	In 1874	457 & 411	Two years	7-2-1880	379	Two years.
94	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Mohesh Chunder Dey	12-9-1877	380	Two years and fined Rs. 250.	25-3-1880	379 & 511	Six months.
95	Ditto	Lochmun Mundle	18-7-1877	417	Fined Rs. 5	25-2-1880	379	Fined Rs. 20.
96	Ditto	Singu Paharia	Unknown	411	Two years	13-1-1880	379	One year.
97	Maldah	Dwarka Nath Tewary.	Ditto	411	Two years and a fine of Rs. 300.	25-6-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5.
98	Ditto	Jhumae Sheik	1-9-1870	457	Twenty stripes	9-4-1880	380	One month and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default one month more.
99	Ditto	Godhan Sheik	3-8-1878	381	Fifteen days	29-5-1880	379	Two months.
100	Ditto	Tarucknath Sein	8-6-1869	380	Two years	9-6-1880	379	Fined Rs. 20, in default fifteen days.
101	Ditto	Trailokya Barik	6-5-1880	380	One month	2-12-1880	380	Two months and fined Rs. 5, in default one month more.
102	Cuttack	Chintamoni Pandah	3-1-1879	381	Three months	3-2-1880	379	Six months.
103	Ditto	Gani Singh	19-6-1877	379	Seven stripes	4-3-1880	380	Fifteen stripes.
104	Ditto	Daitaree Padhan	23-3-1877	379	Fifteen days	10-1-1880	379	Two months.
105	Ditto	Dinai Jena	30-12-1874	379	One month	5-1-1880	379	Six months.
106	Ditto	Keilai Malik	13-12-1876	379	One week	12-3-1880	379	Four months.
107	Ditto	Godai Naik	15-3-1879	457	Twenty stripes	15-8-1880	379	Ten stripes.
108	Ditto	Mussamut Chundo	14-2-1879	379	Two months	31-8-1880	380	Two months.
109	Ditto	Musit Soonai	19-10-1876	380	One month	26-10-1880	379	Fined Re. 1, or in default fifteen days' imprisonment.
110	Ditto	Chintamoni Pandah	3-1-1879 3-2-1880	381 379	Three months Six months and fined Rs. 10.	27-12-1880	379	One year.
111	Pooree	Ajib Padhan *alias* Rajib Padhan.	25-8-1879	379	One month	16-1-1880	454	Four months and fined Rs. 5, in default one month more.
112	Ditto	Khuggaie Majhee	17-4-1879	379	One month and six days	17-1-1880	379	Three months.
113	Ditto	Jagai Mullick	12-7-1869	379	Six months	14-5-1880	379	One month.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentence.			Present conviction and sentence.		
			Date.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
114	Pooree	Haria Bhoie	28-6-1878 ...	379	Eighteen stripes ...	15-5-1880 ...	379	Three months and fined Rs. 8, in default one month more.
115	Ditto	Bhoirab Naik	14-6-1878 ...	380	Twenty stripes	19-6-1880 ...	379	Two months.
116	Ditto	Purusotam Mahanty ...	11-2-1876 ...	380	Three months, and fined Rs. 15, or ten days more.	21-9-1880 ...	380	One month.
117	Ditto	Krishna Behara	24-6-1880 ...	380	Ten stripes	1-7-1880 ...	379	Ten stripes.
118	Ditto	Dasia Bhoie	30-8-1880 ...	379	One month	25-10-1880 ...	380	Three months.
119	Ditto	Dhani Dubini	4-2-1874 ...	379	Twenty-five stripes ...	1-10-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
120	Balasore	Bhagwan Dass *alias* Chawa.	19-10-1878 ...	379	Six months	17-1-1880 ...	380	Six months and fined Rs. 5, or in default one month more.
121	Ditto	Godai Mahanty	20-11-1879 ...	379	Fifteen stripes	20-1-1880 ...	411	Six months and fined Rs. 10.
122	Ditto	Khoosali Mahapater ...	29-12-1871 ...	379	Three years and nine months.	30-3-1880 ...	411	Two years.
123	Ditto	Sodai Mahapater	29-12-1871 ...	379	Three years ...	30-3-1880 ...	411	Ditto.
124	Ditto	Charli Ghose	18-11-1879 ...	380	Fifteen stripes	17-4-1880 ...	379	Three months.
125	Ditto	Sagree Bowa	5-3-1878 ...	406	Two months	2-7-1880 ...	411	Fourteen days.
126	Ditto	Ram Bhin	17-4-1880 ...	379	Fifteen stripes	6-9-1880 ...	379	Two weeks, and fined Rs. 2.
127	Gurjhats	Kristo Naik	17-10-1876 ...	411	Two years	14-1-1880 ...	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
128	Ditto	Nachee Naik	25-5-1876 ...	379	Two months	13-1-1880 ...	411	Ditto.
129	Ditto	Nunda Naik	12-5-1874 ...	379	Twelve stripes	9-2-1880 ...	411	Two months and fifteen stripes.
130	Ditto	Goboori Naik	18-12-1878 ...	379	Two months	1-3-1880 ...	379	Two months and twelve stripes.
131	Ditto	Khedooal Naik	17-10-1879 ...	379	Eleven stripes	7-5-1880 ...	379	Three months and twelve stripes.
132	Ditto	Mokund Naik	13-8-1879 ...	379	Six months	25-6-1880 ...	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
133	Ditto	Nela Naik	22-6-1866 ... 22-11-1877 ... 31-1-1879 ...	456 379 379	Six months ... ... Ditto and twenty stripes. Six months and twenty-five stripes.	23-8-1880 ...	380	One year.
134	Ditto	Koosun Digal	21-2-1879 ...	379	One month	29-9-1880 ...	379	One month and five days.
135	Ditto	Jogi Digal	22-2-1879 ...	379	Ditto	19-9-1880 ...	379	Ditto.
136	Ditto	Dhobu Digal	8-5-1867 ... 5-6-1871 ... 24-8-1872 ...	380 419 417	Ditto ... ... Six months ... ... Ditto	12-12-1880	379	Seven months.
137	Hazaribagh ...	Teko Kairee	3-2-1880 ... 1-4-1880 ...	379 379	Two weeks ... ... Fined Rs. 5	15-4-1880 ...	379	Six months and fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.
138	Ditto	Sona Kairee	23-1-1880 ...	379	Two weeks and fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.	1-4-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.
139	Ditto	Gopi Durzee	13-5-1872 ... 12-7-1876 ...	379 380	Twenty-five stripes ... One year and thirty stripes.	12-4-1880 ...	380	One year.
140	Ditto	Gopikissen Dooboy ...	22-11-1879 ...	379	Four months	15-5-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default two weeks more.
141	Ditto ...	Juggornath Naik ...	Unknown ...	379	Six months	8-6-1880 ...	380	Fined Rs. 20, in default twenty days more.
142	Ditto ...	Musti Dufali	14-4-1878 ...	406	Ditto	23-4-1880 ...	379 & 511	Six months.
143	Ditto ...	Mussamut Shahiddinie ...	9-12-1876 ...	379	Fined Rs. 3, in default 10 days.	14-7-1880 ...	379	One week and fined Rs. 15, in default 15 days.
144	Ditto ...	Sookharia Dasadh ...	19-7-1871 ... 15-2-1877 ...	379 379	Fifteen stripes ... One month	28-9-1880 ...	379	Two months.
145	Ditto ...	Dadhoowa Bhoian ...	Unknown ...	379	Thirty stripes	19-7-1880 ...	411	Ditto.
146	Ditto ...	Hira Lall	6-12-1869 ...	379	One year	26-11-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 25, or in default one month.
147	Ditto ...	Dinoo Rajwar	Unknown ... Ditto ...	....	Two weeks ... ... One year	3-12-1880 ...	379	One month.
148	Ditto ...	Sookra Moorda	Ditto ...	......	Nine months	18-10-1880 ...	411	Six months and fined Rs. 10, or one month more.
149	Lohardugga ...	Bawa Domo	25-6-1878 ...	380	Two months	2-1-1880 ...	411	Ten stripes.
150	Ditto ...	Mussamut Ablakhia ...	18-6-1879 ...	457	Five months	23-6-1880 ...	379	One month.
151	Manbhoom ...	Dhunda *alias* Sook Dass Bhoomiz.	26-5-1876 ...	392	Two years	14-2-1880 ...	457	One year.
152	Ditto ...	Modhusudun Mahatu ...	7-3-1878 ... 18-2-1880 ...	379 457	One month and fine Rs. 30, in default one week's more. Fined Rs. 25.	12-6-1880 ...	379	Three months.

368. As last year, I give a statement showing the manner in which cases have been disposed of with reference to remands. A diminution in the promptitude with which cases have been disposed of is apparent.

I give by divisions the percentage of cases disposed of after two hearings :—

Burdwan	74·9	Patna	57·9
Presidency	66·4	Bhagulpore	69·9
Rajshahye	58·2	Orissa	72·3
Dacca	48·1	Chota Nagpore	67
Chittagong	60·5		

Some of the districts have adopted different principles in filling up their returns. This diversity of practice will be remedied next year, meanwhile the figures above given may be considered approximately accurate. The Dacca, Patna, and Rajshahye Divisions show the worst results, and the most tardy disposal of cases before judicial authorities.

Province.	Commissioners Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number of A Forms sent up.	Number of A Forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A Forms remanded once.	Number of A Forms remanded twice.	Number of A Forms remanded thrice.	Number of A Forms remanded four times.	Number of A Forms remanded five times.	Number of A Forms remanded six times.	Number of A Forms remanded seven times.	Number of A Forms remanded eight times.	Number of A Forms remanded nine times.	Number of A Forms remanded ten times.	Number of A Forms remanded eleven times.	Number of A Forms remanded twelve times.	Number of A Forms remanded thirteen times.	Number of A Forms remanded fourteen times.	Remarks.
		Western Districts.																	
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	672	247	170	95	85	32	21	10	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	
		Bankoora	585	171	164	90	61	36	23	14	9	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	
		Beerbhoom	606	340	114	71	38	17	10	5	4	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	
		Midnapore	1,506	692	343	195	114	57	42	25	*38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* More than six times.
		Hooghly	2,183	1,339	342	270	131	56	13	14	6	3	4	5	..	...	...	..	
		Howrah	2,739	2,102	197	149	110	56	33	26	*55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	8,291	4,891	1,330	870	539	254	142	94	120	7	12	11	4	2	...	...	
		Central Districts.																	
	Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	3,308	1,988	676	310	167	92	23	20	18	5	1	2	4	1	1	...	
		Nuddea	1,223	234	214	241	175	147	59	39	31	21	11	6	3	5	6	5	2 nineteen times.
		Jessore	1,534	526	408	256	137	81	45	26	*55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Moorshedabad	1,730	731	400	244	136	90	50	27	21	10	8	4	2	1	2	1	3 more than fourteen times.
		Total ...	7,795	3,470	1,098	1,051	615	410	177	112	125	36	20	12	9	7	9	6	
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	496	92	173	82	53	48	21	15	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Rajshahye	814	382	199	129	53	26	7	6	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rungpore	603	122	162	122	92	39	28	11	10	9	4	1	2	...	1	...	
		Bogra	411	182	65	83	26	9	7	8	*31	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Pubna	540	94	76	120	107	42	28	19	*54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Darjeeling	481	325	74	48	12	14	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Julpigoree	442	137	133	113	19	11	5	2	*8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3,787	1,334	882	697	362	189	97	64	119	12	4	2	2	...	1	...	
		Eastern Districts.																	
	Dacca	Dacca	1,640	522	516	263	175	60	32	8	5	1	1	...	2	13	...	...	42 pending.
		Furreedpore...	647	148	132	92	71	51	50	35	21	21	9	3	4	2	...	1	7 more than fourteen times.
		Backergunge	1,196	139	199	271	167	99	76	73	54	32	23	18	12	7	6	4	16 ditto.
		Mymensingh	1,024	257	257	189	124	67	36	32	*62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	4,507	1,066	1,104	815	537	277	194	148	142	54	33	21	18	22	6	5	
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	648	280	121	91	64	33	25	16	13	9	3	5	2	3	...	...	1 fifteen times.
		Noakholly	523	97	125	105	79	64	23	10	*20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	26	26	.....	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Tipperah	776	261	284	121	54	24	18	11	*3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1,973	664	530	317	179	121	66	37	36	9	3	5	2	3	...	...	
		Total of Bengal ...	26,353	11,434	5,514	3,750	2,232	1,251	670	455	542	118	72	51	35	34	18	11	
Behar.	Patna	Patna	1,114	448	347	126	75	37	18	15	*14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gya	750	220	235	150	69	23	15	13	5	2	12	2	2	...	1	1	
		Shahabad	740	214	178	127	63	63	22	13	*43	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	20 pending.
		Mozufferpore	549	202	212	65	35	14	5	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7 ditto.
		Durbhunga	606	214	221	73	35	18	18	4	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* More than six times.
		Sarun	603	191	176	84	72	23	17	7	*12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 pending. 21 ditto.
		Chumparun	766	285	267	175	20	4	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	14 ditto.
		Total ...	5,137	1,774	1,636	800	369	182	96	56	80	4	13	2	2	...	1	1	
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,204	564	432	154	76	16	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 pending.
		Bhagulpore	512	201	128	79	46	25	12	14	*7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* More than six times.
		Purneah	751	230	255	119	58	32	17	10	*13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 pending.
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	238	198	26	11	3	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Maldah	520	31	233	120	61	43	10	6	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ditto.
		Total ...	3,285	1,240	1,074	483	244	116	47	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total of Behar ...	8,422	3,014	2,710	1,283	613	298	143	88	103	4	13	2	2	...	1	1	
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	1,064	434	379	127	52	35	10	6	3	5	4	2	3	...	...	1	3 fifteen times.
		Pooree	681	122	259	121	82	54	14	11	10	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	
		Balasore	370	163	147	32	15	10	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pending.
		Gurjhats	148	36	97	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4 ditto.
		Total of Orissa ...	2,263	755	882	287	151	109	25	17	13	7	9	3	3	1	...	1	
		South-West Frontier Agency.																	
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh	705	229	235	93	54	18	15	9	13	5	1	5	4	2	3	...	6 more than fourteen times.
		Lohardugga	584	225	231	60	34	15	11	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
		Singbhoom	113	41	55	10	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Manbhoom	434	171	55	59	53	23	24	14	5	11	9	2	4	1	...	3	
		Total of Chota Nagpore	1,836	666	576	222	143	57	52	25	23	17	11	7	9	8	3	3	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	38,874	15,869	9,712	5,542	3,139	1,706	896	585	681	146	105	63	49	38	20	16	
		Percentage	......	40·8	24·9	14·2	8	4·3	2·3	1·5	1·7	·3	·2	·1	·1	·09	·05	·04	

369. The Commissioner of Burdwan records that the conduct of the police, on the whole, has been good. "The police is no longer a new institution, and the time for censorious criticism of it has long gone by. We all know its merits and its weaknesses by this time, and have accepted the duty of making the best of it. My own opinion is that it is a very respectable police as police go, and to those who, like myself, have worked with it, and known it intimately since the day of its birth, its gradual improvement appears very marked and very creditable to all concerned. The police are sure to come in for a considerable amount of abuse in every country, but abuse proves nothing."

Conduct of the police.

In the Presidency Division the conduct of the police is reported to have been generally fair. The Commissioner, however, notes that as he was absent from the division for the greatest part of the year, he cannot speak from personal knowledge. As I took Mr. Peacock's place during his absence, I can say that, on the whole, the police of the Presidency Division performed their duties satisfactorily. I found traces of defective supervision in Nuddea, and took measures to have such defects remedied.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye reports that the conduct of the police in the several districts of the Division has been satisfactory or fairly so. He remarks that the efficiency of the force as a detective body is said to be below the average in Dinagepore, but that the best work done in the division latterly has been done in that district.

In the Dacca Division, the conduct of the force in Dacca is reported by the District Superintendent to have been unsatisfactory, "and that with bright exceptions they displayed dilatoriness, apathy and want of discipline discreditable to the Inspectors and Station Officers." The Magistrate endorses this view, and the Commissioner agrees with both officers, remarking that he thinks the Dacca Police are quite as good as any in the division, and he adds that "the faults mentioned are the besetting sins of all the Eastern Bengal Police;" he might have said of the inhabitants generally. The Magistrate of Furreedpore has given no opinion as to the working of the police, and no remarks are recorded in the Divisional Report. In Backergunge, the police are said to have, on the whole, done their work pretty well, and in Mymensingh well.

In Chittagong and Noakholly, the conduct of the police has been reported to have been not altogether satisfactory, owing chiefly to most of the members and officers of the force being residents of the district, and mixed up in cases, owing to many of them being small landowners. There is much truth in this, and an attempt has been made to remedy this state of matters. It is, however, not easy to provide men who are not residents of the districts, especially for service in Chittagong. No officer goes to this district willingly; transfers of officers, as a punishment, might easily be arranged, but such officers are not likely to raise the tone of the police. Transfers of good officers, on the other hand, operate as a punishment to them. In Tipperah, the police are reported to have done their duty well, but the force allotted to the district is said to be too weak to perform its work properly. This, however, is not the place to discuss such a question.

The conduct of the police is not separately discussed in the Patna Divisional Report. The action of the police, as regards detection of crime, indicates, it is said, signs of improvement in most of the districts, though the ratio of conviction in cases is generally so low that the police can hardly claim any credit for the results. The Magistrate of Sarun considers the police to be wanting in detective ability and inefficient, and both that officer and the Commissioner express dissatisfaction with the supervision of his subordinates, exercised by the present District Superintendent. In Gya, where detective results are very unsatisfactory, it is said that many of the officers are comparatively new to their work, and may be expected to improve as they gain experience. Some of them are much superior to their predecessors in point of education, and it is to be hoped have inherited none of their bad practices.

The conduct of the Patna police was good, and the results of good supervision were especially visible in the City of Patna.

The Commissioner of Bhagulpore reports that the conduct of the police everywhere has been much as usual, and that the police of Maldah and

Monghyr appear to have done comparatively better work during the year under report.

In Orissa the police have done their duties much as usual; in Balasore the work turned out has been decidedly inferior to that of last year. The Magistrate contrasts unfavourably the acquirements of the officers with those of the police of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Commissioner makes the following very pertinent remarks on the subject, several of which apply not merely to Orissa, but to other districts in which the action of the police is criticized by local officers, who appear to forget that they are the responsible heads of the district police, and that it is their duty to remedy shortcomings as well as criticise them:—"In comparing the police of Orissa with those of the 24-Pergunnahs, it must be remembered that the province of Orissa is not so advanced as the districts about the metropolis; education has not reached the standard that it has in Bengal. It is consequently not possible to obtain for the higher posts men of such high education as are available in Bengal. Beyond this, the police are what the Magistrate and District Superintendent make them. If the officers are incompetent, they were selected by the District Superintendent, and in the case of the higher officers the selection was made with the Magistrate's approval. The reasonable inference is that the selections were made without adequate care. If they do not know their duties so well as officers elsewhere, it is mostly because the District Superintendent and the Magistrate have been less careful to teach and see that they learned them. If the police of the 24-Pergunnahs are better than the police of Balasore, it is no doubt mainly because the District Superintendent has by careful selection and teaching done more to make them so than the District Superintendents who have lately been at Balasore. It is certain that the outturn of work at Balasore this year has been considerably inferior to that in the other two districts; but it is also inferior to that which was obtained in the same district last year. The Magistrate's attention will be called to these circumstances, and it will be pointed out to him that the remedy for the state of matters he indicates rests with himself and his District Superintendent, and that he is expected to apply it."

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore specially notices the want of detective ability displayed by the police in Manbhoom, which is ascribed to the fact that the physique of the officers of the force is generally defective, and that so many are all but incapacitated by age and disease that there is little hope of any improvement being made until a considerable proportion of those officers are invalided and replaced by others. The Commissioner remarks that such men cannot be summarily dismissed as they would lose their chance of pension, and recommends that they should be invalided on pension fitting for their time of service. The retention of these men in the force acts as a great hindrance to promotion of young and better men.

It seems to me that the remedy for this state of matters lies with the local authorities. A pension is not given to an officer because he has drawn Government pay for so many years, but for approved service during a prescribed period. If the men are unfit to perform the duties of police-officers, they should not be retained in the force. If they have not served sufficiently long to entitle them to pension, they must be content to receive whatever sum they are entitled to under the rules, but the fact that they are invalids not yet entitled to pension does not justify their retention in the force, unless they are able to perform the ordinary duties of a police-officer. Retention of such men involves an unjust generosity to them at the expense of Government.

370. I cannot speak from personal administration of the department as to how this police have performed their duties during the year, but I think I may safely leave their conduct to be judged by the results which have been attained during 1880. There is, no doubt, room for improvement in many respects, but the results on the whole have been satisfactory.

371. The following statements are herewith submitted:—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.
Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.
Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively.)

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively.)

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th June 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

APPENDICES.

Period—1880.
District or Division—Lower Provinces.
Area of the Lower Provinces—165,996 square miles.
Population—61,209,570 souls.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNI

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	·6	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
		Total	·8	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	157·2	151	...	3	124	8	1	70	4	11	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	29·2	23	...	2	21	......	...	5	1	4	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	552·6	526	...	11	430	16	...	330	14	40	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,479·4	2,082	3	44	1,494	199	2	872	220	753	2
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	55·2	97	...	...	84	5	...	78	1	1	...
		Total	3,273·6	2,879	3	60	2,153	228	3	1,355	240	809	2
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	3·4	2	...	1	2	......	...	......	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	14·2	9	...	...	8	......	...	3	1	6	...
11		Murder by poison	25·	16	...	1	15	1	...	1	4	6	...
12		Other murders	321·2	268	...	12	268	5	...	96	25	113	1
13	307	Attempts at murder	71·4	63	...	6	66	1	1	27	16	15	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	266·8	250	...	7	248	5	...	99	47	85	1
15	376	Rape	382·	324	...	11	271	31	1	32	120	8	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	60·	65	...	1	51	8	1	21	10	5	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	139·6	114	...	4	108	2	1	58	3	10	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	442·4	413	2	6	411	2	...	242	22	7	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	3·	3	...	...	1	1	...	......	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	743·3	611	4	13	527	22	5	347	21	88	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	51·2	30	1	2	29	......	...	6	8	3	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	38·8	33	...	...	22	1	...	9	4	9	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	902·2	840	11	21	723	29	2	321	82	71	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	317·6	218	4	5	127	49	...	39	58	20	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	250·4	146	1	1	78	37	...	16	49	21	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	28·	19	...	1	13	5	...	6	2	4	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	·2	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,106·2	1,177	5	19	823	112	2	367	163	85	...
29	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	77·8	66	...	...	62	4	...	45	1	1	...
		Total	5,225	4,697	28	111	3,833	315	13	1,735	636	558	5
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	247·8	175	...	13	181	2	...	36	53	83	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3·8	4	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1·8	2	...	1	3	......	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	20·4	14	...	1	10	3	...	4	3	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	27·8	12	...	2	14	......	...	7	2	4	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	33·	28	...	1	27	1	...	10	7	4	...
		Robbery other robberies	195·6	186	...	6	156	16	...	39	62	20	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,106·2	784	3	25	644	71	2	185	189	48	...
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	654·2	687	8	15	483	45	1	175	61	36	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2,200·5	18,308	649	301	17,604	120	27	1,314	1,058	119	2
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	294·6	201	2	3	181	6	1	93	23	10	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	14·8	10	...	...	9	......	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	2,460·5	20,411	662	368	19,314	266	31	1,868	1,458	325	2
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	90·	100	...	...	74	3	...	68	...	3	...
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	7,000·[illegible]	8,194	925	67	4,013	525	28	2,568	216	257	1
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4,313·6	3,499	23	48	1,470	595	7	521	743	177	1
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	46·	40	1	...	34	2	...	25	3	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour	5·8	4	...	...	......	......	...	1	1	...	...
		Total	11,456	11,837	949	115	5,591	1,125	35	3,183	963	437	2

MENT A.

ZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Serial number.	PERSONS. Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By police.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																		Rs.	Rs.	
1	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	... ..	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......		...	...	...	...	......	......	......	.. ...	
2	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
3	151	34	196	1	7	188	70	15	73	17	...	...	...	4	9	......	......	......	......	
4	22	9	35	...	...	35	23	2	7	......	...	...	...	1	2	......	......	... ..	......	
5	526	137	703	2	8	693	170	9	496	5	1	...	...	11	1	......	......	......	......	
6	6,890	1,610	9,255	13	127	9,075	2,974	453	4,880	85	29	...	40	629	23	2	1	6	1	2 persons punished under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and transferred to class IV, serial No. 38A.
7	140	20	161	1	...	160	11	3	142	......	...	...	...	4	...	......	......	......	......	
	7,729	1,810	10,350	17	142	10,151	3,248	482	5,598	107	30	...	40	649	35	2	1	6	1	
8	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	.....	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
9	12	......	12	...	...	12	9	3	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	247	26	
10	12	......	18	...	...	18	1	5	......	6	2	...	...	1	3	7	5	661	240	
11	22	3	31	...	2	29	11	13	... ..	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	13	13	
12	434	53	601	4	18	579	113	136	......	147	11	...	...	60	112	1	1	5	5	
13	63	1	79	...	3	75	23	17	......	30	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	58	58	
14	415	15	516	1	27	483	102	129	3	174	4	2	...	33	38	... ..	......	......	......	3 persons transferred to section 323, Indian Penal Code, serial No. 38A.
15	220	49	277	...	20	257	136	45	3	51	...	...	...	12	10	......	......	......	......	
16	44	12	61	...	3	58	21	7	......	25	...	...	...	1	4	......	......	......	......	
17	99	11	120	2	5	113	34	5	32	32	2	...	...	4	4	......	......	......	......	
18	348	9	364	1	20	343	84	......	245	......	9	...	...	5	...	... ..	......	......	......	
19	2	......	3	...	...	3	1	......	1	......	...	...	...	...	1	......	......	......	......	
20	797	133	1,018	2	20	990	242	30	510	119	5	...	6	71	13	......	......	......	......	
21	27	5	35	...	9	26	8	4	......	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	542	359	
22	37	26	75	...	...	74	34	14	12	7	3	...	1	1	3	......	......	......	......	
23	749	142	962	2	49	905	329	5	501	8	9	...	5	53	..	......	......	.....	......	1 person transferred to section 352, Statement A, Part II.
24	212	94	326	...	21	304	157	50	58	19	1	1	...	5	14	1	1	61	61	
25	106	50	177	1	10	165	109	7	39	2	...	...	1	8	...	......	......	......	......	
26	34	6	44	...	6	38	15	5	18	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
27	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	......	... ..	......	
28	1,325	395	1,805	7	43	1,755	789	24	853	3	1	...	...	85	...	14	4	173	54	
29	92	4	97	...	4	93	26	2	49	9	...	...	..	7	...	......	......	......	... ..	
	5,050	1,008	6,621	20	260	6,320	2,244	501	2,324	649	49	8	14	347	206	28	15	1,760	816	
30	512	21	616	8	32	576	124	193	3	184	6	...	...	32	34	112	59	61,071	12,455	
31	13	5	18	...	...	18	5	......	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
32	1	......	1	...	...	1	......	......	......	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	239	187	
	7	11	19	...	...	19	2	......	6	2	...	...	...	9	...	7	4	201	131	
33	10	6	20	...	...	20	9	......	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	298	45	
	34	3	41	...	5	36	9	......	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	1,310	808	
	135	49	204	...	14	190	78	25	59	13	1	...	...	9	5	97	47	7,248	529	
34	588	182	818	...	60	735	330	40	293	28	3	...	23	33	8	......	......	9	......	
34a	446	153	635	...	34	599	273	12	286	......	1	...	2	27	...	......	......	......	......	
35	3,218	267	3,606	5	359	3,234	1,112	86	1,695	202	13	1	7	93	33	9,640	2,051	4,20,808	74,454	
36	188	27	225	...	9	215	72	6	124	9	...	...	1	2	2	34	22	343	198	
37	41	2	43	1	...	42	8	18	......	15	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	233	154	
	5,198	726	6,246	14	513	5,685	2,022	380	2,496	475	24	1	33	205	83	9,028	2,208	4,91,760	88,961	
38	108	26	137	...	...	137	27	......	108	2	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
38a	5,167	2,972	8,397	9	150	8,237	2,749	28	5,185	57	50	1	3	170	...	1	1	20	20	2 persons transferred from section 147, Indian Penal Code, serial No. 6, and 3 persons transferred from section 304, Indian Penal Code, serial No. 14.
39	2,043	1,228	3,449	1	114	3,319	1,770	25	1,388	1	16	...	15	119	...	......	......	......	......	
40	44	2	46	...	2	44	14	......	29	......	...	...	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
41	......	7	7	...	...	7	2	......	5	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	7,362	4,235	12.036	10	266	11,744	4,562	53	6,715	60	66	1	18	290	...	1	1	20	20	

STATE

PERIOD—1880.
LOWER PROVINCES.

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated by police. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	1,333·2	1,131	257	12	780	40	...	277	88	23	...
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	2,496·2	1,855	8	40	1,677	127	...	826	238	50	7
		Theft ... ordinary	34,839·6	29,093	425	684	21,521	2,226	30	7,733	4,294	983	9
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2,341·4	1,990	5	36	597	247	2	272	227	71	5
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,234·8	1,974	3	40	1,940	33	...	1,399	61	125	5
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8,915·2	8,222	44	72	2,242	978	11	1,571	515	311	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	19·4	20	...	2	18	......	...	8	3	...	...
		Total ...	52,179·8	44,285	742	886	28,775	3,651	43	12,086	5,426	1,563	26
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, decoits, robbers, and thieves ...	5·6	4	...	...	4	......	...	3	...	5	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2,752	946	...	5	488	332	5	587	11	66	4
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	21	22	...	...	11	1	...	8	2	4	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	———Gambling Act	128·4	143	...	...	139	1	...	123	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	———Excise Laws	2,046·8	3,025	3	10	2,316	98	3	2,072	31	31	...
53	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	———Railway Laws	431.4	277	...	2	208	5	...	193	3	5	...
54	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	———Salt and Custom Laws	1,457·8	1,273	...	3	1,105	23	...	1,102	1	10	...
55	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	———Stage Carriage Act	28·2	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	———Stamp Act	17·6	26	...	...	......	17	...	15	...	1	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9,610	16,466	2	4	15,747	93	4	14,49 9	29	33	...
		Total ...	16,498·8	22,186	5	24	20,019	571	12	18,604	77	157	4
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	716·6	1,980	...	7	1,729	37	...	1,614	3	15	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	113,955·6	108,275	2,389	1,571	81,434	6,193	137	40,445	8,603	3,864	41

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P.,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17*th May* 1881.

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Persons. — Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year, — By police.	Persons. — Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year, — By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. — Before being put on trial. — In custody of police.	Number pending at end of year. — Before being put on trial. — On bail.	Number pending at end of year. — Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. — Committed to Sessions.	Property. — Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Property. — Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Property. — Amount of property stolen.	Property. — Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																		Rs.	Rs.	
42	564	100	687	1	24	654	287	16	338	1	...	...	8	12	...	11	6	66	33	
43 {	1,772	223	2,052	8	93	1,945	716	22	1,131	17	6	2	4	51	2	1,535	1,209	35,962	28,491	
	15,632	5,850	22,474	25	1,172	21,237	8,889	155	11,204	128	57	6	82	780	23	19,008	9,578	3,24,481	1,05,729.	1 person transferred to section 411, serial No. 45, and 2 persons transferred to Statement A, Part II.
44	557	755	1,388	13	27	1,347	853	15	402	20	7	...	1	48	2	605	220	45,681	16,124	1 person received from serial No. 43.
45	3,138	215	3,483	17	66	3,400	913	95	2,186	97	14	...	...	62	4	1,822	1,767	92,152	61,660	
46	3,376	4,813	8,500	5	123	8,367	4,054	42	3,980	3	55	1	4	233	...	1	1	1	1	
47	9	2	11	...	...	11	2	......	8	1	..	...	...	...	...	8	3	622	187	
	25,048	11,958	38,595	69	1,505	36,961	15,744	345	19,249	267	139	9	49	1,186	31	22,990	12,784	4,98,965	2,12,225	
48	76	......	81	...	...	81	......	14	2	60	5	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
49	601	306	1,037	22	...	1,015	278	5	679	4	14	...	...	35	...	......	......	......	......	
50	28	12	44	...	...	44	23	......	21	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
51	559	13	572	...	...	572	59	......	496	......	...	..	...	17	...	......	......	......	......	
52	2,729	1,123	3,883	1	26	3,853	623	22	3,163	......	2	...	3	43	...	......	......	......	......	
53	277	65	347	4	...	343	39	......	303	......	...	...	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
54	1,178	192	1,380	...	2	1,374	97	......	1,276	......	...	4	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
55	......	4	4	...	...	4	......	......	4	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
56	......	32	33	...	...	33	6	......	25	......	...	...	...	2	...	......	......	......	......	
[illegible]	17,510	1,457	19,002	8	25	18,958	1,354	2	17,567	......	4	...	11	31	...	......	......	......	......	
	23,018	3,204	26,383	35	53	26,277	2,479	43	23,536	64	25	4	14	130	...	... ..	......	......	......	
58	2,244	335	2,594	2	6	2,583	251	......	2,319	......	3	2	1	10	...	3	.... .	41	......	
	75,644	23,276	102,825	167	2,745	99,721	30,550	1,804	62,237	1,022	330	20	169	2,817	355	32,952	15,009	9,92,593	3,02,066	

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

PERIOD—1880.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.
POPULATION—61,209,570 souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases: Average institutions of five preceding years.	Cases: Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases: Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases: Total of columns 5 and 6	Cases: Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Cases: Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons: Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons: Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Persons: Discharged after appearance.	Persons: Acquitted: By Magistrate.	Persons: Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court.	Persons: Convicted: By Magistrate.	Persons: Convicted: By High or Sessions Court.	Persons: Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	·8	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	·0	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1·6	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	·6	3	1	4	...	3	6	19	...	12	...	7	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	......	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	4,047·4	3,643	1,602	5,245	254	4,947	8,381	8,504	118	2,384	37	5,778	14	165	8 died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	380·8	412	60	472	67	406	584	601	37	196	9	333	1	21	4 ditto.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1,296·6	1,492	612	2,104	136	1,876	2,433	2,517	222	981	107	993	62	138	14 ditto.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	190·8	212	26	238	25	204	318	359	43	151	41	10	68	45	1 died.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	204·6	198	61	259	60	234	340	340	9	73	...	254	...	4	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trademarks.	5·6	8	1	9	...	7	9	7	...	...	...	5	...	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	211·2	226	50	276	109	170	545	788	2	131	2	626	5	17	5 died, &c.
		Total ...	6,337·6	6,194	2,413	8,607	651	7,847	12,616	13,135	431	3,928	196	8,006	150	392	32
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	147·6	125	15	140	95	80	118	126	32	49	8	10	19	8	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5·8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	153·4	126	15	141	95	81	119	126	32	49	8	10	19	8	
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,266·4	1,306	2	1,308	101	857	1,136	900	115	496	1	254	...	30	4 died, &c.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	9·4	6	...	6	...	6	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	46,231·6	53,247	117	53,364	1,695	39,155	46,137	24,967	2,242	10,243	4	11,998	2	426	52 died &c.,
		Total ...	46,241·	53,253	117	53,370	1,695	39,161	46,144	24,974	2,242	10,250	4	11,998	2	426	52
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,559·8	1,708	12	1,720	69	1,035	1,215	881	108	439	9	287	1	34	3 died, &c.
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1,149·2	888	28	916	234	572	837	817	35	336	20	400	4	20	2 ditto.
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	104·6	133	18	151	27	120	144	148	15	37	11	70	10	4	1 ditto.
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,810·8	8,201	29	8,230	562	5,627	7,050	4,562	427	2,167	5	1,825	4	127	7 ditto.
		Total ...	10,624·4	10,930	87	11,017	892	7,354	9,246	6,408	585	2,979	45	2,582	19	185	13
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
20	298	Offences against religion ...	34·	8	...	8	2	6	7	7	2	2	...	3	...	...	
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	147·8	116	1	117	5	92	197	194	10	89	...	90	...	5	
22	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	3,471·8	3,841	2	3,843	150	2,300	2,780	1,856	278	1,106	58	313	33	58	10 died, &c.
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	764·8	920	1	921	6	544	631	377	54	210	3	99	...	11	
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	1,136·4	1,341	11	1,352	17	918	1,235	925	106	357	2	444	...	15	1 ditto.
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	457·6	512	53	565	46	507	921	973	3	72	...	894	...	3	1 ditto.
26	291a	Keeping a lottery office ...	2·6	8	...	8	...	4	9	43	...	2	...	41	...	...	
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	5,203·4	5,305	1,184	6,489	1,354	5,164	17,814	13,558	401	3,295	7	9,448	...	381	26 ditto.
		Total ...	11,218·4	12,051	1,252	13,303	1,580	9,544	23,594	17,933	854	5,133	70	11,332	33	473	38

PERIOD—1880.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.
POPULATION—61,209,570 souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average institution of five preceding years	Cases. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases. Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases. Total of columns 5 and 6.	Cases. Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Cases. Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons. Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Persons. Discharged after appearance.	Persons. Acquitted By Magistrate.	Persons. Acquitted By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Convicted By Magistrate.	Persons. Convicted By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
	Regulation VI of 1819. Act I (B.C.) of 1866.	Ferries...	23·4	23	14	37	3	30	54	57	...	19	...	37	...	1	
	Act XVIII of 1854. Act XXXI of 1867. Act XIII of 1870. Act XXV of 1873.	Railway Acts	233·4	466	57	523	200	443	638	750	10	92	...	615	...	3	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878.	Abkari Act	201·8	397	133	530	124	456	621	654	9	135	...	500	...	9	1 died.
	Act I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	13·6	11	...	11	...	10	38	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	
	Act XIII of 1859.	Breach of contract ...	283·4	223	...	223	1	190	208	117	5	30	...	82	...	...	
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	60	196	25	221	80	211	291	311	12	72	...	225	...	1	1 died.
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	384·6	456	96	552	120	483	673	669	7	140	...	517	...	4	1 escaped.
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jails Act	25	21	8	29	1	28	34	34	...	2	...	32	...	...	
	Act XXII of 1864.	Cantonment Act	57·8	16	138	154	58	154	276	264	14	13	...	237	...	...	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. Act I (B C.) of 1873.	Salt Acts	153·8	235	49	284	8	268	291	309	4	43	...	259	...	1	2 died, &c
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Vaccination Act	11·6	18	1	19	4	17	43	48	3	13	...	32	...	...	
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act.	6·2	3	8	11	...	7	7	11	1	5	...	5	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866.	Hackney Carriage Act	54·2	164	141	305	5	305	418	413	6	48	...	359	...	...	
	Act XIV of 1866.	Post Office Act	36·8	48	4	52	9	50	58	63	...	17	5	33	5	3	
	Act XVIII of 1869.	Stamp Act	136·2	304	148	452	1	441	603	613	3	78	1	525	...	6	
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	3·6	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	6,075·8	6,519	29	6,548	153	5,335	6,511	3,173	218	1,363	...	1,534	...	50	8 died, &c.
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act	10·8	4	2	6	...	5	8	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Census Act	1·6	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court ...	16·4	39	129	168	2	73	117	215	4	19	...	192	...	...	
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths.	80·4	115	103	218	18	215	239	238	2	18	...	218	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876.	Bengal Municipal Act	6,889	5,208	3,148	8,356	103	8,291	9,861	9,884	310	1,478	...	7,986	...	87	23 died, &c.
	Act VIII of 1876.	Native Passengers Ships Act.	·8	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act XIX of 1876.	Dramatic Performances Act.	......	......	..	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	55·6	83	20	103	1	98	161	188	5	69	6	87	13	8	
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. Act I (B.C.) of 1871.	Village Chowkidari Acts ...	179·2	294	71	365	61	302	1,215	1,244	6	148	...	1,090	...	...	
	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878.	Hazareebagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act.	......	......	...	......	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Act IX of 1878 Act XVI of 1878	Native Press Acts ...	......	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	......	Mutiny Act ...	3·2	......	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	......	Other Special Laws	585	1,297	140	1,437	11	1,256	1,977	2,040	13	379	...	1,624	...	24	
		Total ...	15,583·2	16,140	4,464	20,604	963	18,668	24,342	21,342	632	4,184	12	16,263	18	197	36
		GRAND TOTAL ...	91,426	1,00,000	8,350	1,08,350	5,977	83,512	1,17,197	84,818	4,891	27,019	336	50,445	241	1,711	175

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATE

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime, with

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A. 1879.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. 1880.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided. 1879.	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided. 1880.	Number — Number of persons arrested. 1879.	Number — Number of persons arrested. 1880.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ..	142	133	......	......	217	196
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	32	21	......	......	67	35
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	522	416	......	......	851	703
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,836	1,695	......	......	9,294	9,255
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	56	89	......	......	92	161
		Total ...	2,588	2,384	61·5	58·7	10,521	10,350
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder „ dacoits	1	2	......	......	11	12
10		Murder „ robbers	15	8	.. ..	......	25	18
11		Murder „ poison	22	16	......	......	35	31
12		Other murders	296	273	... ..	.. ..	667	601
13	307	Attempts at murder	71	68	... ..	. . ..	84	79
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	228	253	... ..	.. ..	447	516
15	376	Rape	282	303	......	.. ..	246	277
16	377	Unnatural offences	44	60	... ..	... ..	58	61
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	101	111	... ..	......	115	120
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	399	413	......	... ..	359	364
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	2	... ..	......	3	8
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	529	534	......	... ..	924	1,018
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	48	29	... ..	......	49	35
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	26	23	......	... ..	90	75
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	748	734	... ..	......	923	962
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	180	176	.. ...	......	303	326
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	139	115	......	......	195	177
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	22	18	......	......	44	44
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	... ..	... ..	......	1	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	924	937	... ..	......	1,690	1,905
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	72	66	......	......	102	97
		Total ...	4,150	4,181	53·1	53·	6,366	6,621
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	227	183	... ..	.. ..	871	616
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	4	......	... ..	3	18
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	4	3	... ..	:. ..	5	1
		Robbery with hurt by other means	18	13	... ..	... ..	31	19
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	22	14	.. ..	... ..	35	20
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	28	28	... ..	... ..	35	41
		Robbery ... other robberies	177	172	... ..	......	220	204
34	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	790	717	... ..	......	862	818
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	556	529	. . .	......	651	635
35	454, 455, 457, to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	19,751	17,751	. ..	......	4,179	3,606
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	195	188	......	......	224	225
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	9	9	......	. ..	64	43
		Total ...	21,788	19,611	52·2	49·7	7,180	6,246
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*							
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	98	77	......	... ..	192	137
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,659	4,566	......	......	7,794	8,397
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,264	2,072	......	......	3,490	3,449
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	37	36	......	......	60	46
41	374	Compulsory labor	1	......	... ..	......	3	7
		Total ...	7,059	6,751	50·7	47·2	11,539	12,036
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*							
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	807	820	... ..	......	585	687
43	379, to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	2,334	1,904	......	......	2,687	2,052
		Theft ... ... ordinary	28,156	23,777	......	......	26,006	22,474
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,088	846	......	......	1,463	1,388
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,032	1,973	......	... ..	3,639	3,483
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,378	3,231	......	......	8,661	8,500
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	23	18	... ..	......	8	11
		Total ...	38,018	32,469	55·6	50·5	43,049	38,595
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*							
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	2	4	... ..	......	12	81
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	832	825	... ..	......	1,011	1,037
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	12	......	......	32	44
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	140	140	......	......	558	572
52		———Excise Laws	2,113	2,417	......	......	3,090	3,883
53		———Railway Laws	248	213	......	......	443	347
54		———Salt and Custom Laws	1,605	1,128	......	......	1,807	1,380
55		———Stage Carriage Act	......	2	......	......	... ..	4
56		———Stamp Act	11	17	......	......	23	33
57	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	11,241	15,844	......	......	13,761	19,002
		Total ...	16,201	20,602	86·6	85·7	20,737	26,383
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1,238	1,766	90·9	82·	1,775	2,594
		Grand Total ...	91,042	87,764	64·5	63·5	1,01,167	1,02,825

N. B.—Annas and pies to be

MENT B.

result of Police operations, for the year 1880.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
215	188	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
66	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
833	693	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9,111	9,075	......	......	......	......	19	6	4	1	......	......
92	160	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10,317	10,151	58·6	55·1	59·8	56·2	19	6	4	1	21·	16·6
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11	12	......	......	......	......	142	247	......	26	......	......
25	18	......	......	......	......	3,110	661	1,249	240	......	......
29	29	......	......	......	......	......	13	......	13	......	......
628	579	......	......	......	......	130	5	122	5	......	......
82	75	......	......	......	......	......	58	......	58	......	......
435	483	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
223	257	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
45	58	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
111	113	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
334	343	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
903	990	......	......	......	......	95	542	3	359	......	......
46	26	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
86	74	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
890	905	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
290	304	......	......	......	......	3	61	3	61	......	......
188	165	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
44	33	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,667	1,755	......	......	......	......	63	173	63	54	......	......
102	93	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,143	6,320	44·	44·9	45·6	47·	3,543	1,760	1,440	816	40 6	46·3
786	576	......	......	......	......	59,188	61,071	6,873	12,455	......	......
3	18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......
5	1	......	......	......	......	26	239	......	187	......	......
31	19	......	......	......	......	3,925	201	2,091	131	......	......
34	20	......	......	......	......	1,605	298	236	45	......	......
30	36	......	......	......	......	220	1,310	51	808	......	......
206	190	......	......	......	......	4,857	7,248	546	529	......	......
763	735	......	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	......	......
616	599	......	......	......	......	74	......	64	......	......	......
3,766	3,234	......	......	......	......	3,71,144	4,20,808	60,066	74,454	......	......
220	215	......	......	......	......	733	343	188	198	......	......
66	42	......	......	......	......	219	233	110	154	......	......
6,526	5,685	48·8	47·5	53·8	52·2	4,41,901	4,91,760	70,225	88,961	15·8	18
189	137	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7,600	8,237	......	......	......	......	1	20	1	20	......	......
3,396	3,319	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
58	44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11,245	11,744	54·2	56·2	55·6	57·6	1	20	1	20	100·	100
569	654	......	......	......	......	1,086	66	67	33	......	......
2,554	1,945	......	......	......	......	44,174	35,962	34,306	28,491	......	......
24,627	21,237	......	......	......	......	3,96,915	3,24,481	1,20,877	1,05,729	......	......
1,417	1,347	......	......	......	......	80,845	45,681	33,870	16,124	......	......
3,570	3,400	......	......	......	......	58,475	92,152	35,842	61,660	......	......
8,469	8,367	......	......	......	......	23	1	23	1	......	......
8	11	......	......	......	......	1,737	622	1,017	187	......	......
41,214	36,961	52·8	50·5	55·1	52·8	5,83,255	4,98,965	2,26,002	2,12,225	38·7	43·5
11	81	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,002	1,015	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
558	572	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,054	3,853	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
437	343	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,806	1,374	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
23	33	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13,731	18,958	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20,644	26,277	87·6	89·4	88·	89·8	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,772	2,583	90·8	89·3	90·9	89·7	......	41	......	......	......	......
97,861	99,721.	60·5	62 1	62·6	64	1,028,809	9,92,552	2,97,672	3,02,023	28·9	30·4

excluded from columns XVI to XIX.

J. MONRO,

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thuggee ... ... by strangulation	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	......	......	... .	......	
Thuggee ... ... „ poison ...	......	...	...	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on land ... with murder ...	1	1	1	1	35	11	11	...	11	...	24	33	11	11	26	14	11	3	9	...	64	432	.... .	1	134	......	
Dacoity on land ... „ wounding...	1	6	3	2	67*	17	21†	1	21	...	43	54	45	17	54	29	17	14	6	1	624	1,599	571	28	48	2	* Includes 7 persons pending at end of last year.
Dacoity on land ... simple	71	101	60	109	1,524	487	478	167	241	67	1,037	784	609	487	728	646	478	183	208	167	62,127	48,171	49,850	11,033	5,035	9,812	† Ditto ditto.
Dacoity on water ... with murder ...	2	1	1	2	24	7	1	...	1	...	17	2	8	7	...	8	1	...	7	...	133	142	81	......	......	......	
Dacoity on water ... „ wounding...	.....	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	17	...	5	17	...	3	14	...	1,355	51	13	60	......	......	
Dacoity on water ... simple	35	12	8	39	438	60	55	13	40	...	366‡	91	68	47§	86	83	46‖	13	32	13	11,136	8,935	10,557	1,683	1,656	2,641	‡ Exclusive of 12 persons discharged by order of Magistrate.
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. with murder ...	......	1	...	......	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	4	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	......	. ....	13	......	......	13	§ The difference of 13 persons is owing to the fact that they belong to 1879.
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. without „ ...	1	2	1	......	3	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	13	1	4	13	1	1	9	1	173	183	236	......	108	187	‖ The difference of 9 persons is explained by the fact mentioned above.
Other professional crimes, viz.—																											
Kidnapping	1	11	11	1	29	29	29	17	9	3	...	16	6	29	16	5	29	4	2	17	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Cattle theft	......	14	14	......	22	22	22	16	...	6	...	52	14	22	52	14	22	37	13	16	386	290	751	386	290	751	
House-breaking by Moghia domes	......	30	30	......	52	52	52	46	5	...	...	45	34	52	45	34	52	41	30	46	789	192	490	560	82	141	

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th *May* 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police, usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the Regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bankoora	Topabone mela of Topabone	21	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Baroonee mela of Dihar	7	9,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	31	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
Beerbhoom	Kendoule	30	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Buckleshur	8	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Birchundropore	31	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	69	95,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
Midnapore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hooghly	Oottraon at Pandooah	6	1,000	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	......
	Oottraon at Tribany	1	10,000	...	...	2	22	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	......
	Shebochotoirdussee at Tarkessur ...	2	15,000	...	..	1	4	..	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Maharum at Hooghly	3	15,000	...	1	3	15	2	4	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kokind Baruni at Budangunge ...	1	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Baruni at Tribany	1	2,000	...	...	2	22	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	......
	Churuckpoojah at Tarkessur	2	40,000	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shanjattra at Mahesh	1	15,000	...	1	2	40	...	1	...	13	...	...	1	4	...	......
	Ditto at Gooptipara	1	9,000	...	...	1	14	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	30	...	......
	Ruthjattra at Mohesh	8	40,000	...	1	2	40	1	2	7	14	...	2	12	43	...	......
	Ditto at Gooptipara	8	9,000	...	..	1	14	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	30	...	......
	Oottraon at Kristapore	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nirunjun of Kartick at Bansbariah ...	1	750	...	...	2	22	...	..	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Ditto of Chinsurah	1	3,000	...	1	1	22	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bysak mela of Sandessur Thakoor at Chinsurah.	31	15,500	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rashjattra at Mankoond	4	16,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barwaripoojah at Sreepore	1	2,000	...	1	1	12	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	20	...	......
	Ditto at Chandoor in Ballaghur.	1	400	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	......
	Gokool Dewan Peer at Basoobatti ...	4	2,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bunjit Rais Dighi Snan at Jehanabad	1	2,000	1	3	12	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	79	2,01,650	1	9	36	268	4	18	32	112	...	4	14	141	...	......
Howrah	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugur fair	7	90,000	1	1	2	6	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Harwa Gorachand Peerka mela ...	8	50,000	1	1	2	15	...	3	1	30	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Bariopore Rashjattra mela	8	12,000	...	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Banshara Ghagi Saheb's mela... ...	4	9,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Joynuggur Dolejattra fair	7	6,500	...	1	3	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	......
	Kantalpara Rashjattra	4	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	..	...	...	...	..	......
	Degunga Kulsoor Rashjattra	3	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhangore mela	6	5,500	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Kagipara Agdat Peerka mela	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Habra Badar Peerka mela	4	5,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Penety Rashjattra	3	4,000	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tarapuker fair	1	4,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Khurda mela	1	3,000	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kashpara Bara Peerka mela	3	2,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	......
	Khurda mela	1	2,000	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto	3	2,000	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Behala Ruth mela	2	1,600	...	1	2	20	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Penety mela	1	1,500	...	...	1	16	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khurda Rash mela	5	1,000	...	...	1	16	1	1	2	10	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	74	2,16,100	2	6	20	197	1	4	11	69	...	...	...	...	...	......
Jessore	....	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......
Moorshedabad	....	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Nuddea	Kishnaghore Barodale	3	8,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Basanto mela Exhibition	8	10,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Nuddea Pat Purnima	2	10,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Dhulat	12	25,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Dasahara	3	25,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nakasipara Bromanitala	4	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kishengunge Maligrash	6	2,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nakasipara Sarvamongala	4	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kaligunge Ramnavami	3	5,000	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tehatta Uttarain	7	2,000	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Debalogunge	7	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Toolsi Behar (Hagulbera)	30	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mooroote (Snan Jattra)	2	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khoksa Kalipooja	6	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bheramara Rash	15	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhadalia Doorgapore	31	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Doulatpore Jungadoho	7	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bara Gangdia	15	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lukhi Khala	15	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khalsa Kundu	18	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gorapata Gostobehar	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bongong Pettapole	5	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Santipore Rashmela	5	25,000	...	1	4	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chogda Kulia / Do. Devanandpat	3	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Do. Kulia Ghosopara	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Do. Mela	3	8,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ranaghat Patoolipore	3	430	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kaligunge Mash Purnima	3	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ranaghat Exhibition fair	4	12,000	...	1	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	232	2,16,550	...	6	20	272	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	53 13 0	4 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	15 0 3	0 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	The other was a false case.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	4	100 13 3	36 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	2 13 0	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 3 3	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	1 7 0	1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	5 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
9	8	10 9 3	5 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1	3	584 14 9	10 months 18 days.	......	This force has been withdrawn on 1st May 1880.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	7 4 0	7 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	20 11 9	20 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
10	10	34 7 9	34 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. — Officers. — Inspectors.	Strength of police usually located at the place. — Officers. — Sub-Inspectors.	Strength of police usually located at the place. — Officers. — Head-constables.	Strength of police usually located at the place. — Men.	Detached from the regular force. — Officers. — Inspectors.	Detached from the regular force. — Officers. — Sub-Inspectors.	Detached from the regular force. — Officers. — Head-constables.	Detached from the regular force. — Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. — Officers. — Inspectors.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. — Officers. — Sub-Inspectors.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. — Officers. — Head-constables.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. — Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. — To Government.	Total cost under columns IX & X. — To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Dinagepore	Aloakhon	12	80,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nekmurd	10	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2	5	11	129	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	22	2,80,000	...	...	..	...	3	7	15	171	...	...	...	...	...	......
Rajshahye	Khatoor	6	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Manda	10	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boodpara	15	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nowpara	8	4,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moorudpore	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bolihar	8	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Taherpore	11	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Latlore	8	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kolum	7	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kaligunge	7	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tamook	7	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pakooria	7	6,000	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nagirpore	7	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandpore	7	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koojoil	20	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	133	1,06,100	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	......
Rungpore	Khalahati	30	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tulsighat	30	10,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Fakeerer mela	15	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sibbari	21	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Paglapore	20	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khulahati	1	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shikerhat	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chilmari	3	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Noonkhowa	3	7,100	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Guzla	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Golabbag	48	15, 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Tushbhander	15	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Goda Simla	18	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barabhita	24	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Total	239	1,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	38	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bogra	Gopinathpore	15	15,000	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mahasthan	8	8,000	1	...	1	4	..	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	23	23,000	2	1	1	8	..	...	2	12	...	...	..	...	..	......
Pubna	....	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Darjeeling	....	......	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	......
Julpigoree	Jalpesh	12	5,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	......
Dacca	Moonsheegunge	42	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	33	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dhamray	62	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nunglebund	3	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	107	4,62,000	..	.	...	...	1	4	9	71	...	..	...	...	...	......
Furreedpore	Furreedpore agricultural exhibition and mela.	15	5,000	1	1	2	12	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Podomi	7	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rajnuggur	30	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kartickpore	45	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Haturia	15	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moishar	3	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tengra	20	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gopalpore	7	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Goalundo	7	4,000	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	149	28,500	1	1	2	12	1	1	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
Backergunge	... .	.. ...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Mymensingh	Hossainpore	45	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kishoregunge	55	12,000	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sherepore	32	6,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Parabari	28	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	160	30,000	1	2	3	20	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
4	4	30 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
24	24	445 6 6	445 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
28	28	475 6 6	475 6 6	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	13 4 6	4 2 3	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	..	..	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	.	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	
3	2	14 6 6	5 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	1 4 6	1 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	2 8 3	2 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
6	6	3 12 9	3 12 9	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	8	986 1 0	1 year	None	Government notification dated the 29th April 1880.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	1,098 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
(a) 1	......	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	(a) Pending enquiry.
(b) 1	......	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	(b) One discharged.
1	1	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	1	0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	15 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	15 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	(a) 4	1,097 8 0	One year ...	Singkhally 0	In all these places the frequent occurrence of serious riots originally led to the quartering of special police as a punitive measure, and the subsequent continued apprehension of the breach of the peace in case of their withdrawal led to their further retention.
......	......	......	......	1	...	1	4	(a) 50	9,094 0 0	Ditto ...	Bamna 3	
......	......	......	......	1	..	...	1	10	1,761 0 0	Ditto ...	Gyanpara or Madartali 5	
......	......	......	......	3	...	1	6	64	11,952 8 0	One year ...	8	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Tipperah	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Chittagong	Sittakoond ...	9	3,000	...	...	1	4	1	3	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohamooni ...	8	9,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	17	12,000	...	...	1	4	1	4	5	37	...	...	...	...	...	......
Noakholly	....	......	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Patna	Baraofat ...	6	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Somari ...	4	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohoram ...	1	70,000	...	..	...	...	1	1	8	100	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gajimia ...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramlila ...	7	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	25	...	...	1	7	...	16 14 0
	Bassioura at Asamkuo ...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivrat at Shaikh Metho Jari ...	1	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barni at Sticoura ...	1	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivrat at Bihta ...	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Gajimia ...	2	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Magh Purnima ...	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Biswa ...	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivrat at Sewnar ...	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Do. at Baikathpore ...	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chiraga at Bihar ...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	40	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Giriak Purnima ...	2	12,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	37	1,97,700	...	...	...	...	5	11	32	309	...	...	1	7	...	16 14 0
Gya	Bissen Sankrant or Cheyt Sanskrant and Kartic Purnima at the river-side in Town Gya.	4	10,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	25	...	......
Shahabad	Berhampore fair March 1880 ...	9	90,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	6	46	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto May " ...	10	80,000	...	...	1	4	1	3	5	42	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	19	1,70,000	...	...	2	8	2	5	11	88	...	...	...	...	...	......
Mozufferpore	Hajeepore ...	2	50,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Byroasthan (Kutra) ...	7	25,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...
	Sitamarhee ...	9	40,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Muniari, Majorgunge ...	9	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ...	27	1,40,000	2	3	4	36	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
Durbhunga	Shewrath ...	10	25,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gangee Bank ...	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	12	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
Sarun	Sonepore Fair ...	18	1,25,000	...	...	1	3	1	4	3	76	...	...	...	70	...	148 5 4
	Patna ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mozufferpore ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhagulpore ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Monghyr ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Durbhunga ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shahabad ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ..	18	1,25,000	...	...	1	3	2	6	10	138	...	...	...	70	...	148 5 4
Chumparun	Bettiah ...	13	85,000	1	1	4	30	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Urreraj ...	10	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribini ...	4	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gobindgunge ...	2	4,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Adapore ...	15	5,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lakhowra ...	8	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohumdi ...	3	11,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	54	1,37,500	1	3	6	46	...	2	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	......
Monghyr	....	......	......	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bhagulpore	Shiborattree at Singessur ...	9	65,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tilasankrat at Bowsee ...	15	75,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	24	1,40,000	...	...	..	...	2	3	6	49	...	...	...	...	...	......
Purneah	Caragola ...	16	60,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	... ..
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sripunchoomi ...	2	2,500	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivratree ...	3	2,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhadhi Purnima ...	2	2,500	...	1	2	6	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barai Nawan ...	1	8,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Fauthe Mela ...	15	4,000	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	23	19,000	2	3	4	23	2	3	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
... ..	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	58 5 6	58 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	58 5 6	58 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	3 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	15 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	45 11 6	5 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	.. ...	
1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	.. ...	
4	......	57 0 0	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	1	57 10 0	57 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	23 13 0	16 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	34 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
8	5	69 13 0	48 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
18	10	248 12 0	129 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	.. ...	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
18	10	248 12 0	129 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	.....	
3	3	12 4 0	12 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	147 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	185 14 0	20 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	.. ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
7	5	346 2 0	33 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	6 4 0	6 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	4 3 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	6 15 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Maldah	Ramkali	6	9,000	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	8	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Kuri	8	70,000	...	1	1	6	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	14	79,000	...	2	1	11	...	1	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
Cuttack	Mohorum in Cuttack Town	4	20,000	1	1	8	40	...	...	2	20	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Doorgapujah bejoya in Cuttack town	1	15,000	1	1	8	30	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bussunto Punchoum in Jajpur	1	15,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	6	50,000	2	3	17	78	...	...	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pooree	Ruthjattra	28	50,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	50	...	...	4	100	...	540
	Snanjattra	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dolejattra	5	30,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shevrat	2	40,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Punchak	5	20,000	...	...	..	...	1	4	10	58	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundunjattra	22	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mukerjattra	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramnavamy	1	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Usakoustomy	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Situl Susty	2	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rukanaharun	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Abhaamabasia	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	50	...	...	4	100	...	......
	Kallidahan	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dussarah	4	500	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribinijatra	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Melanjatra	5	20,000	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Snanjatra	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sagar Snanjatra	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Situl Susty	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Champak Dwadasi	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Kankasmarmi	8	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundunjatra	5	1,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Donhuna Choory	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandrabhaga	2	40,000	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhamjattra	22	18,000	...	...	...	..	...	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Attrijattra	22	40,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Asokijattra	10	21,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	28	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Rujo Sankranti	4	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchoke	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandanjattra	1	3,500	...	...	..	..	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pona Sunkranti	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Uskajattra	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhullanjattra	6	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundunjattra	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dolejattra	1	600	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	174	4,02,200	...	...	...	...	10	31	78	529	...	...	8	200	...	540 0 0
Balasore	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Gurjhat Mehals	......	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hazaribagh	Chatra	8	3,700	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hutree	8	3,050	...	...	1	4	..	1	...	15	..	...	...	..	...	......
	Madhubun	150	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	...	...	. .	...	...	......
	Total	166	11,750	...	1	3	14	...	1	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
Lohardugga	Chutia	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Juggernathpore	1	10,000	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	16	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	......
Singbhoom	Chyebassa annual fair	28	700	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	......
Manbhoom	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Grand Total	1,985	3,427,750	14	41	124	1,029	37	114	258	2,000	...	4	24	443	...	705 3 4

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

MENT D—*concluded.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
1	......	66 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	66 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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3	2	7 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	3 8 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	7 5 6	7 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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2*	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	* Reported in true C.
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8	4	17 13 6	7 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1†	4	41 0 0	Indefinite.		† This force has been discharged on the 6th September 1880.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	336 12 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	336 12 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1‡	......	74 4 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	‡ Under investigation.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
139	105	3,124 15 6	266 11 6	4	...	1	9	79	13,564 7 9	Ys. M. D. 2 10 8	8	

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.										
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2).	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII, and VIII.)	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bengal.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Western Districts.																				
Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	2	4	71	...	312	...	12	213	......	9,000	1,200	2,616	32,520	25,560	559	...	6·9	8,369	79,824
	Bankoora	...	2	3	50	...	208	...	7	127	......	9,000	1,250	2,364	22,860	16,776	......	...	6·7	2,611	54,861
	Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	44	...	200	...	1	16	......	6,000	1,150	2,022	17,940	16,068	328	...	6·6	3,875	47,383
	Midnapore ...	...	2	6	133	...	671	12	9	161	......	11,000	1,500	3,531	52,260	53,420	......	...	6·5	8,498	1,30,209
	Hooghly	...	2	3	76	...	369	...	26	383	......	16,800	1,000	2,804	31,860	29,916	......	...	6·7	5,459	87,839
	Howrah	...	1	5	71	...	556	...	......	......	......	7,200	600	3,840	30,840	48,192	......	...	7·2	12,746	1,03,418
	Central Districts.																				
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	2	7	133	...	652	89	65	523	......	16,411	2,100	4,705	58,128	60,672	......	...	7·1	19,497	1,61,513
	Nuddea	...	2	5	86	...	426	...	13	265	......	8,023	1,300	2,252	40,200	33,804	......	...	6·6	10,783	96,362
	Jessore	...	2	6	94	...	447	40	......	70	......	9,288	2,008	2,406	41,400	30,676	7,160	...	6·7	7,435	1,09,663
	Moorshedabad ...	...	2	4	100	...	450	...	12	234	......	12,600	1,500	2,385	41,700	37,788	......	...	7·	7,776	1,03,749
	Ditto S. Reserve	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,680	4,200	......	...	7·	444	6,324
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	3	57	...	322	...	2	30	......	9,200	904	1,984	25,800	25,812	......	...	6·7	6,815	70,515
	Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	57	...	305	...	5	65	......	8,700	850	2,850	24,660	24,618	......	...	6·7	5,705	67,413
	Rungpore	...	1	6	70	...	367	...	3	26	......	10,200	1,200	2,363	36,000	28,488	......	...	6·4	6,618	84,869
	Bogra	...	1	2	39	...	187	...	2	29	......	7,950	850	2,083	15,900	14,988	......	...	6·6	5,522	47,293
	Pubna	...	1	2	55	...	252	...	3	54	......	9,600	1,000	2,549	19,860	20,064	......	...	6·6	7,280	60,333
	Darjeeling... ...	...	1	2	33	...	164	...	3	32	......	4,125	600	1,403	14,280	16,448	240	...	8·4	2,180	39,576
	Julpigoree... ...	...	1	2	44	...	223	...	1	13	......	8,783	900	2,159	18,480	21,372	......	...	8·0	3,804	55,498
	Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca.	Dacca	...	3	4	70	...	321	14	11	266	......	14,900	1,400	2,437	30,360	27,396	......	...	6·8	15,878	92,371
	Do. Special Reserve.	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,740	8,760	......	...	7·3	768	14,268
	Furreedpore ...	...	1	5	65	...	297	28	2	43	......	7,200	1,500	175	31,500	25,740	......	...	6·6	11,943	78,058
	Backergunge ...	...	3	4	92	...	408	...	3	110	......	13,070	2,800	2,603	37,920	32,688	84	...	6·7	25,543	1,14,710
	Mymensingh ...	...	2	5	70	...	331	9	7	92	......	6,160	1,200	2,318	32,940	27,480	......	...	6·7	10,700	80,708
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	...	1	4	65	...	315	...	5	56	......	5,800	1,200	2,679	28,320	25,020	......	...	6·6	8,764	71,783
	Noakholly ...	...	1	3	44	...	246	...	1	14	......	6,335	700	2,526	19,920	19,224	......	...	6·5	9,282	57,987
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	3	4	49	...	595	...	......	......	......	13,315	2,300	2,948	23,172	71,628	......	...	10·0	67,805	1,81,168
	Tipperah	...	1	3	40	...	239	...	3	46	......	6,000	1,225	2,204	20,580	19,272	80	...	6·7	10,101	59,462
	Total ...	...	41	98	1,722	..	9,013	201	196	2,868	......	2,36,960	32,237	62,296	7,55,820	7,75,300	8,451	...	7·0	2,86,185	21,57,247
	Behar.																				
Patna.	Patna	...	2	6	105	...	911	...	20	351	......	13,538	1,000	3,189	42,900	68,688	600	...	6·3	18,359	1,48,274
	Gya	...	3	4	95	...	475	...	16	302	......	17,570	2,000	2,992	33,720	35,388	......	...	6·2	7,743	99,413
	Shahabad	...	2	5	77	8	352	...	8	227	......	16,800	1,350	3,106	32,040	27,408	1,536	9·	6·2	7,495	89,735
	Mozufferpore ...	...	1	3	54	...	279	...	11	163	......	11,200	1,100	2,509	21,480	20,832	......	...	6·2	6,450	63,571
	Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	48	...	265	...	8	139	......	7,341	1,578	2,193	21,120	19,488	......	...	6·1	6,775	58,795
	Sarun	...	2	2	66	...	300	...	11	162	......	15,000	750	2,657	23,880	22,104	......	...	6·1	4,172	68,563
	Chumpraun ...	...	1	2	53	...	249	...	3	37	......	7,200	900	2,194	21,660	18,456	......	...	6·1	2,892	53,302
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	2	3	51	...	298	...	8	127	......	13,350	1,000	2,655	24,360	22,200	......	...	6·2	5,609	69,374
	Bhagulpore ...	...	2	3	61	...	313	...	7	128	......	12,900	1,400	3,616	23,940	23,640	......	...	6·3	4,593	70,089
	Ditto Special Reserve.	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,620	8,280	......	...	6·9	768	13,668
	Purneah	...	2	5	72	...	354	..	6	117	......	16,800	1,300	2,509	31,620	29,460	......	...	6·9	6,966	88,655
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...	1	1	37	...	229	...	1	10	......	4,800	1,050	1,629	12,720	18,288	216	...	6·6	4,932	43,635
	Maldah	...	1	2	36	...	195	...	2	36	......	4,800	900	2,625	15,000	15,864	......	...	6·7	3,978	43,167
	Total ...	...	20	40	764	8	4,320	...	101	1,799	......	1,41,299	14,328	31,874	3,09,300	3,30,096	2,352	9·	6·3	80,932	9,10,241
	Orissa.																				
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	2	4	84	...	398	3	8	92	......	8,780	1,150	2,622	28,740	32,304	......	...	6·7	15,174	88,770
	Pooree	...	1	2	71	...	302	...	5	65	......	4,800	1,311	2,413	20,580	23,700	......	...	6·5	6,538	59,342
	Balasore	...	1	3	83	...	362	26	2	28	......	4,800	1,000	2,704	27,660	31,596	80	...	6·7	6,616	74,456
	Gurjhats	...	1	2	28	...	172	...	......	......	......	7,950	900	1,654	9,120	12,876	......	...	6·2	2,223	34,723
	Total ...	...	5	11	266	...	1,234	29	15	185	......	26,330	4,361	9,393	86,100	1,00,476	80	...	6·6	30,551	2,57,291
	Chota Nagpore. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																				
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	...	2	3	88	14	403	...	3	73	......	11,307	950	2,314	32,340	32,004	2,688	9·	6·3	5,965	87,568
	Loharduggа ...	...	2	3	85	...	374	...	2	61	......	10,403	1,136	2,522	33,360	27,372	161	...	6·1	5,403	80,357
	Singbhoom ...	...	1	1	27	...	138	...	......	10	......	8,400	600	1,850	8,580	10,836	......	...	6·5	1,590	31,856
	Manbhoom ...	...	2	3	54	10	209	...	2	46	......	11,934	950	2,012	21,900	17,712	1,920	9·	6·6	5,272	61,730
	Total ...	...	7	10	254	24	1,124	...	7	190	......	42,044	3,636	8,728	96,180	87,924	4,769	9·	6·4	18,230	2,01,511
	Total of Districts	...	73	159	3,006	32	15,691	230	319	5,042	......	4,46,633	54,562	1,12,291	12,47,460	12,93,796	15,652	9·	6·7	4,15,896	35,86,290
	Government Railway Police	1	...	7	76	...	501	...	......	......	14,436	......	......	......	39,120	43,104	......	...	7·1	26,550	1,23,210
	Office of Inspector-General of Police.	4	...	...	...	...	......	..	......	......	1,12,370	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	8,166	1,20,536
	Total ...	5	...	7	76	...	501	...	......	......	1,26,806	......	......	......	39,120	43,104	......	...	7·1	34,716	2,43,746
	Two Special Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for dealing with drugging cases.	...	...	...	2	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,920	......	480	...	...	......	2,400
	Salt guards in Orissa for different periods.	...	...	...	83	...	229	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,879	12,377	......	...	6·1	2,231	19,487
	Grand Total ...	5	73	166	3,117	32	16,421	230	319	5,042	1,26,806	4,46,633	54,5·2	1,12,291	12,93,379	13,49,277	16,132	9·	6·7	4,52,843	38,51,923

Note.—Columns 2 to 23 give the strength and cost of police as it stood on 31st December 1880.
* Columns 30 and 31 give figures as it stood on 31st December 1880, whereas

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

E FOR 1880.

and Employment of Police.

Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Men.	On other duties. Officers.	On other duties. Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	To area (6). Of district exclusive of towns (5).	To area (6). Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	To population (7). Of district exclusive of towns (5).	To population (7). Of towns (5).
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs. A. P.																
79,824	19,952 4 0	1	5	6	26	70	281	225	...	2,717	1,502,754	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·9	14 to 1	1 to 2,447	1 to 3,614	1 to 430
54,861	8,752 12 0	1	5	2	12	52	191	134	...	2,623	968,597	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·9	5 to 1	1 to 2,477	1 to 3,448	1 to 482
47,3 3	1,494 0 0	1	5	6	23	40	172	17	...	1,561	830,555	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,146	1 to 3,326	1 to 529
1,30,209	14,380 0 0	2	19	11	95	128	569	170	...	5,082	2,545,179	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·1	10 to 1	1 to 2,560	1 to 2,974	1 to 554
87,839	39,472 8 0	1	6	22	116	58	247	400	...	1,215	1,157,906	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·5	6 to 1	1 to 1,349	1 to 2,161	1 to 425
65,343	38,075 0 0	...	...	4	25	46	176	382	...	495	574,630	1 to ·7	1 to 1·9	34 to 1	1 to 907	1 to 1,836	1 to 297
1,61,513	61,213 2 0	1	5	16	100	125	636	564	24	2,788	2,210,047	1 to 1·8	1 to 2·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,502	1 to 2,172	1 to 497
96,362	24,062 0 0	1	6	8	47	84	373	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,275	1 to 3,278	1 to 400
1,09,663	4,272 0 0	1	6	18	106	83	384	70	...	3,658	2,075,021	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·1	11 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,463	1 to 205
1,03,749	21,355 8 0	1	5	9	45	96	400	238	8	2,288	1,238,992	1 to 2·8	1 to 4·1	9 to 1	1 to 1,544	1 to 2,051	1 to 309
6,324	......	...	...	......	...	5	50	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
70,515	2,452 0 0	1	6	2	24	59	292	32	...	4,126	1,501,924	1 to 9·9	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,610	1 to 3,870	1 to 458
67,413	6,116 0 0	1	14	5	32	55	259	70	...	2,234	1,310,729	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·0	9 to 1	1 to 3,006	1 to 3,493	1 to 456
84,869	2,475 0 0	1	6	6	28	70	333	29	...	3,476	2,149,972	1 to 7·3	1 to 7·8	5 to 1	1 to 4,545	1 to 4,810	1 to 480
47,293	2,841 0 0	1	5	4	37	37	145	31	...	1,501	689,467	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·5	3 to 1	1 to 2,623	1 to 2,936	1 to 317
60,333	5,302 8 0	1	5	5	25	52	222	57	...	1,978	1,211,594	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·3	14 to 1	1 to 3,301	1 to 3,796	1 to 607
39,576	5,106 0 0	...	...	7	38	29	126	35	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·1	3 to 1	1 to 403	1 to 415	1 to 335
55,498	972 0 0	1	5	2	25	44	193	14	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 10·2	1 to 10·7	2 to 1	1 to 1,474	1 to 1,526	1 to 471
92,371	24,360 6 4	1	14	22	108	54	213	277	...	2,706	1,852,993	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 2,692	1 to 4,275	1 to 330
14,268	......	...	...	......	......	10	100	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
78,038	2,990 0 0	1	6	8	49	62	270	45	...	2,249	1,511,878	1 to 5·1	1 to 5·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,424	1 to 3,764	1 to 472
1,14,710	6,962 0 0	2	10	6	34	91	364	113	...	3,648	1,878,144	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·1	4 to 1	1 to 3,029	1 to 3,610	1 to 421
80,798	7,106 8 0	1	6	5	24	71	310	99	...	6,299	2,349,917	1 to 12·2	1 to 15·0	3 to 1	1 to 4,554	1 to 5,469	1 to 699
71,783	6,367 1 0	1	5	2	22	67	288	61	...	2,322	1,127,402	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,527	1 to 2,862	1 to 414
57,987	1,282 0 0	1	5	4	23	43	218	15	...	1,852	713,934	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·3	9 to 1	1 to 2,310	1 to 2,412	1 to 317
1,81,168	......	...	...	2	11	54	584	......	...	5,561	69,607	1 to 8·5	1 to 8·5	0 to 1	1 to 107	1 to 107	1 to 0
59,462	4,204 0 0	1	5	5	44	38	190	49	...	2,469	1,533,951	1 to 7·4	1 to 9·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,620	1 to 5,330	1 to 516
21,19,172	3,11,565 9 4	24	154	187	1,119	1,623	7,586	3,414	32	70,490	33,331,345	1 to 5·0	1 to 6·5	6 to 1	1 to 2,357	1 to 2,980	1 to 424
1,19,756	55,222 0 0	1	6	19	83	63	337	833	53	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·3	1 to 4·0	23 to 1	1 to 1,118	1 to 2,325	1 to 309
99,413	23,104 0 0	2	20	5	32	95	423	318	...	4,716	1,949,750	1 to 5·2	1 to 8·1	9 to 1	1 to 2,178	1 to 3,169	1 to 381
80,735	16,544 0 0	1	6	11	94	72	260	235	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·8	16 to 1	1 to 2,539	1 to 3,604	1 to 526
63,571	14,688 0 0	1	6	7	41	50	229	174	..	3,335	2,188,382	1 t 6·5	1 to 9·9	16 to 1	1 to 4,282	1 to 6,181	1 to 604
58,795	10,974 0 0	1	6	1	8	50	251	147	...	3,004	2,196,324	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·4	8 to 1	1 to 4,733	1 to 6,697	1 to 498
68,563	12,491 0 0	1	6	16	108	53	186	173	...	2,654	2,063,860	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·1	12 to 1	1 to 3,800	1 to 5,386	1 to 409
53,302	2,619 0 0	1	11	6	37	49	201	40	..	3,531	1,440,815	1 to 10·2	1 to 11·6	7 to 1	1 to 4,176	1 to 4,632	1 to 699
69,374	10,491 0 0	1	6	3	28	52	264	135	..	3,922	1,812,986	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·0	11 to 1	1 to 3,707	1 to 4,923	1 to 519
70,089	9,993 0 0	2	19	5	28	59	266	155	...	4,268	1,826,290	1 to 8·3	1 to 11·1	5 to 1	1 to 3,553	1 to 4,621	1 to 555
13,668	.. ..	...	..	......	......	10	100	......	...	......	......	.. ...	......	.....	......	......	......
88,655	9,855 0 0	1	6	15	103	63	245	123	..	4,957	1,714,795	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,084	1 to 3,897	1 to 221
43,635	854 0 0	...	...	6	59	33	170	11	...	5,488	1,259,287	1 to 19·6	1 to 20·5	4 to 1	1 to 4,513	1 to 4,681	1 to 415
43,167	2,885 0 0	1	5	5	30	33	160	38	...	1,813	676,426	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,486	1 to 2,929	1 to 374
8,81,723	1,70,010 0 0	13	97	99	654	682	3,092	2,362	53	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 6·3	1 to 9·5	11 to 1	1 to 2,894	1 to 4,189	1 to 408
88,770	8,558 0 0	1	5	5	33	84	363	89	11	4,518	1,322,584	1 to 7·6	1 to 9·1	3 to 1	1 to 2,745	1 to 3,157	1 to 723
59,342	5,920 0 0	1	5	4	24	69	273	70	...	2,472	769,674	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	35 to 1	1 to 1,725	1 to 1,966	1 to 432
74,456	2,286 0 0	1	5	5	25	81	358	30	...	2,068	770,232	1 to 4·0	1 to 4·3	5 to 1	1 to 1,525	1 to 1,584	1 to 587
34,723	......	...	...	4	25	27	147	......	...	15,187	1,155,509	1 to 74·8	1 to 74·8	0 to 1	1 to 5,694	1 to 5,694	1 to 0
2,57,291	16,759 0 0	3	15	18	107	261	1,141	189	11	24,240	4,317,999	1 to 13·9	1 to 15·6	5 to 1	1 to 2,474	1 to 2,717	1 to 600
87,568	5,466 0 0	1	6	5	34	87	377	71	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·9	1 to 18·7	11 to 1	1 to 1,317	1 to 1,457	1 to 379
80,157	4,178 8 0	1	5	6	31	83	325	76	...	12,044	1,237,123	1 to 22·8	1 to 26·7	11 to 1	1 to 2,347	1 to 2,723	1 to 257
31,856	540 0 0	1	10	2	8	26	120	10	...	3,897	318,180	1 to 22·0	1 to 23·3	10 to 1	1 to 1,797	1 to 1,876	1 to 482
61,730	2,992 0 0	1	5	7	30	51	184	48	...	4,130	820,521	1 to 12·7	1 to 14·8	6 to 1	1 to 2,517	1 to 2,891	1 to 349
2,61,311	13,176 8 0	4	26	20	103	247	1,006	205	5	27,092	3,147,699	1 to 16·7	1 to 19·2	11 to 1	1 to 1,947	1 to 2,191	1 to 320
35,19,497	5,11,511 1 4	44	292	324	1,983	2,813	12,825	6,170	101	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,493	1 to 3,203	1 to 421
36,963	86,247 0 0	..	...	......	......	84	501	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,20,536	......	...	...	......	......	4	......	... ..	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,57,499	86,247 0 0	...	...	......	......	88	501	......	...	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......
2,400	......	...	...	......	......	2	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19,467	......	...	...	......	......	33	229	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
34,98,883	5,97,758 1 4	44	292	324	1,983	2,936	13,555	*6,170	101	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 6·7	1 to 9·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,493	1 to 3,203	1 to 421

whereas paragraph 6 of the report shows the budget grant of the financial year.

column 1 of Statement H shows the total actual strength at the commencement of the year 1880.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1880.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	11,861	21·5	20·9	By chakran lands, ryots and punchayets	2,48,517 0 0
		Bankoora	8,345	30	32	" jagir and chakran lands, ryots and punchayets	2,67,040 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,789	23·4	18·4	" chakran lands, zemindars and ryots	1,44,184 12 6
		Midnapore	8,636	41·8	12·5	" Government, villagers and zemindars, service lands.	1,08,657 0 0
		Hooghly	4,902	118·2	37·3	" dwarmasbahara and chakran land income ...	1,83,609 0 0
		Howrah	1,340	70	37·3	" chakran lands and villagers	(*a*)46,051 0 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4,107	74·7	48	By villagers	(*b*)1,97,136 0 0
		Nuddea	4,449	60	42	" ryots	1,86,858 0 0
		Jessore	4,378	70	40·5	" villagers	1,97,309 0 0
		Moorshedabad	4,106	59	36	" zemindars and ryots	(*c*)95,544 0 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5,045	36	16	" villagers	86,975 0 0
		Rajshahye	3,145	75	42	" punchayets and villagers	(*d*) 1,32,090 0 0
		Rungpore	4,675	65·7	36·1	" villagers	1,69,222 0 0
		Bogra	1,972	63·1	38·1	" villagers and punchayets	(*e*) 75,297 0 0
		Pubna	2,213	71·2	44·9	" villagers	(*f*) 99,385 13 3
		Darjeeling	......	... ..	......	....	......
		Julpigoree	1,164	57	41·3	" villagers	48,094 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,491	85·5	40·8	By villagers	(*g*)1,45,521 0 0
		Furreedpore	2,917	70	34·9	" ditto	1,01,985 0 0
		Backergunge	4,378	67	29·3	" zemindars and villagers	(*h*)1,28,280 0 0
		Mymensingh	7,617	50	36	" villagers	2,74,212 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,109	92·1	36·3	" villagers	76,632 0 0
		Noakholly	2,026	76	38·5	" ditto	77,991 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	... .	... ..	......	... .	......
		Tipperah	2,594	108	40	" zemindars and villagers	1,04,662 0 0
		Total ...	103,259	59·4	31·9		31,95,252 9 9
Behar	Patna	Patna	3,258	54	25	By zemindars and villagers	(*i*)81,187 0 0
		Gya	6,590	45	19·5*	" ryots and zemindars	1,29,077 0 0
		Shahabad	5,019	63	23	" ditto ditto	1,15,437 0 0
		Mozufferpore	4,553	69	30·2	" zemindars	(*j*)1,38,073 0 0
		Durbhunga	4,175	60	36	" ditto and ryots	1,50,003 0 0
		Sarun	5,275	54	20	" ditto and villagers	1,08,240 0 0
		Chumparun	2,327	79	30·4	" ditto ditto	71,062 11 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,574	52	33·4	" ryots and zemindars	(*k*)1,19,667 0 0
		Bhagulpore	3,652	97·0	22·4	" punchayets and zemindars	(*l*)76,837 11 0 and 8,003 beeghas and 7 cottahs of land.
		Purneah	4,855	64·5	36	" residents of the district	1,74,780 0 0
		Southal Pergunnahs ...	3,780	50	9·5†	" zemindars and ryots	36,006 0 0 and 18,808 beeghas of land.
		Maldah	1,595	75	48	" ryots	(*m*) 76,560 0 0
		Total ...	48,653	63·5	27·7		12,76,930 6 0 and 26,816 beeghas of land.

(*a*) Owing to the transfer of eight villages to the Hooghly district, there has been a decrease in the number of men.

(*b*) Throughout the rural jurisdiction of the district Act VI of 1870 is in force.

(*c*) Out of 4,106 chowkidars, 1,452 hold lands.

(*d*) The decrease in the number of chowkidars is owing to a reduction made in certain villages.

(*e*) There has been a decrease of 80 men owing to the transfer of certain villages to Mymensingh, and to some villages having been cut away by the river, also on account of revision of some villages.

(*f*) The Chowkidari Act VI of 1870 was in force throughout the year, and the chowkidars were paid regularly.

(*g*) 3,369 chowkidars are under Act VI of 1870.

(*h*) Act VI of 1870 has been in operation in the district with the exception of a few villages.

(*i*) In these are included three village chowkidars paid at Rs. 3 per mensem by the Patna Municipality.

(*j*) 34 of the chowkidars entered in column 1 hold land to the extent of 118 beeghas, or 3 beeghas 9 cottahs 8 dhoors each.

(*k*) Under Act VI of 1870, 1,615 chowkidars and jagir chowkidars 1,959.

(*l*) Of the number in column IV, 1,960 are punchayet chowkidars and 1,692 under Act XX of 1856.

(*m*) Act VI of 1876 has been in operation in the entire district with the exception of a few stray villages.

* Besides land and kind, those under Act VI receive Rs. 86 annually.

† Land 4·0 beegha.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1880—*continued.*

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
							Rs. A. P.
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	5,090	55	28·8	By jagir lands and villagers	(*a*) 1,46,868 14 0
		Pooree	2,182	55	16	,, Government villagers and jagirs	34,988 0 0
		Balasore	2,230	63	12·7	,, grant of service lands and subscription from villagers.	(*b*) 28,244 0 0
		Gurjhats	497	39·3	16	,, Government land and kinds	(*c*) cannot be ascertained.
		Total ...	9,999	60·5	18·3		2,10,100 14 0
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	2,822	53	22	By zemindars, tickadars, and ryots partly in cash and partly in land.	(*d*) 62,205 0 0
		Lohardugga	3,567	67	16·8	,, zemindars, illakadars and ryots partly in cash and partly in grain.	(*e*) 60,297 8 0
		Singbhoom	1,654	46·5	5·3	,, villagers.	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom	4,989	63	11·8	Partly by land and partly by village contribution, service lands, zemindars and digwars.	73,936 0 0
		Total ...	13,032	56·8	14·7		2,05,509 0 0
		Grand Total ..	1,74,913	60	23·1		48,87,792 13 9 and 26,816 beeghas o land.

(*a*) Five new chowkidars entertained during the year. There are also 333 khundayets, 30 paiks, and 70 rahabards.

(*b*) The new Chowkidari Act has not yet been introduced; one chowkidar was rewarded for courage in a dacoity case, one for arresting an absconded defendant from Nilgirie, and 13 fined for neglect of duty.

(*c*) Act VI of 1870 is not extended to this district.

(*d*) The number of men are of two clases, *viz.* 437 digwars and 2,385 chowkidars.

(*e*) There has been a decrease in the total number of men, as well as in the total annual cost owing to the new arrangements made under Act VIII of 1878.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

REGULAR POLICE.

STATE

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Armament of the Force. Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Punished judicially. Under Police Act. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	22	49	312	100	75	312	...	..	...	2	...	5	4	53	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Bankoora	3	12	38	208	60	29	172	...	...	1	6	...	6	11	38	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	2	11	33	200	50	16	180	...	2	...	3	...	8	12	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	6	30	103	671	120	36	654	...	...	...	8	...	4	8	59	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	3	17	59	369	60	35	353	...	...	1	3	...	...	6	23	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	2	8	39	201	23	26	201	1	1	1	7	2	5	19	42	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	7	38	95	652	110	30	641	...	1	2	28	...	5	9	35	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	5	29	57	426	43	42	432	...	1	2	23	1	23	38	114	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	6	24	70	493	140	46	353	...	1	1	20	...	14	45	134	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad, inclusive of special reserve	4	26	79	500	114	30	465	...	1	1	23	...	13	29	78	...	1	2	21	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	3	19	38	322	100	38	244	...	2	3	31	...	20	23	101	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	3	16	41	305	43	19	303	...	...	...	9	...	12	29	69	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	5	21	49	367	90	42	310	...	3	1	24	3	15	18	93	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	3	10	29	187	50	13	166	...	...	1	12	...	5	15	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	2	11	44	252	60	29	220	...	...	1	7	...	5	16	27	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	2	6	27	166	88	20	93	...	1	...	16	...	2	23	25	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	2	11	33	223	110	29	130	...	...	2	6	...	4	12	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca ...	Dacca, inclusive of special reserve	5	19	64	445	131	30	361	...	...	...	14	...	12	27	89	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore...	4	17	48	325	60	37	297	...	1	...	10	...	2	24	64	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	4	26	66	408	44	38	422	...	...	3	16	...	19	66	143	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	5	20	50	340	54	25	336	...	...	2	2	...	17	34	67	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	4	16	49	315	130	24	230	1	...	...	1	...	9	14	87	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	3	12	32	246	47	15	231	...	...	2	8	...	6	17	37	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	38	596	622	26	......	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	3	13	27	239	110	16	156	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	39	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	98	410	1,257	8,768	2,568	766	7,262	2	14	26	287	6	212	505	1,515	...	5	8	140	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																							
Patna ...	Patna	4	17	59	424	...	...	......	...	...	1	10	...	2	8	33	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Gya	4	18	77	475	120	38	416	...	...	...	14	1	18	65	79	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	5	14	63	360	90	16	316	...	...	...	9	...	6	23	49	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	3	13	41	279	37	6	279	..	...	...	2	...	2	6	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	3	13	35	247	90	32	157	...	...	1	6	...	10	11	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	2	14	52	300	80	32	256	...	1	2	7	1	6	19	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	2	14	39	249	62	55	187	...	...	4	11	...	10	20	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	14	37	298	70	16	212	...	1	...	4	...	14	32	35	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore, inclusive of Special Reserve	4	15	55	413	208	24	236	...	1	...	10	...	6	18	29	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	5	17	55	354	80	24	327	...	...	...	5	...	5	19	52	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	9	28	228	70	31	166	...	...	2	7	...	5	14	49	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	2	9	27	195	19	13	197	...	...	2	6	...	3	16	82	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	38	167	568	3,822	926	287	3,749	...	3	12	91	2	87	251	510	...	...	4	33	...	...	...	1
	ORISSA.																							
Orissa ...	Cuttack	4	15	69	401	34	23	432	...	...	3	4	...	10	51	63	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	2	9	62	302	29	17	364	...	1	2	11	...	8	47	35	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	4	14	68	388	29	42	377	...	1	3	16	1	13	36	56	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	2	3	25	172	195	10	......	...	...	...	2	...	2	16	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	41	224	1,263	287	92	1,173	...	2	8	33	1	33	150	172	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazarigagh	3	20	70	425	160	51	307	...	...	3	17	...	15	37	54	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1
	Lohardugga	3	21	64	361	120	...	425	...	1	...	14	...	14	20	50	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	1	4	23	138	138	28	......	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	3	12	42	219	60	72	144	...	2	...	2	...	1	6	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	57	199	1,143	478	151	876	...	3	3	38	...	30	66	128	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	1
	Government Railway Police ...	7	9	57	511	...	16	558	...	...	1	47	...	1	29	224	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	7	9	57	511	...	16	558	...	...	1	47	...	1	29	224	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	165	714	2,305	15,507	4,259	1,312	13,618	2	22	50	496	9	368	1,001	2,549	...	5	14	198	...	...	1	2

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1880.

by a Magistrate. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.				Other offences.				REWARD. Number of Police rewarded during the year.		EDUCATION. Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns VII and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	22	46	230	...	...	...	......	52	178	158	2	2	29	2	7	1	11	131·5	2·8
...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	12	38	115	...	...	...	......	30	121	139	2	...	5	7	9	...	4	60·1	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	11	26	33	...	...	6	167	30	105	116	2	...	11	5	4	...	4	63·8	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	6	28	90	324	...	...	34	200	85	326	331	3	1	30	8	14	...	12	53·5	1·4
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	15	3	17	59	93	...	...	...	......	128	236	84	2	...	79	4	3	...	15	32·5	3·3
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	1	1	2	6	33	38	...	...	...	......	40	159	44	...	1	20	10	1	7	2	70·3	·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	113	7	38	77	241	...	...	18	411	120	482	193	2	1	73	31	.	8	26	23·7	3·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	28	46	360	...	...	...	......	95	214	198	13	3	30	26	12	...	18	53·7	3·4
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	9	4	30	6	24	70	300	...	...	...	63	63	419	165	5	3	21	22	8	...	13	57·3	2·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	31	4	24	61	231	...	...	...	......	115	284	202	2	...	36	25	14	8	17	43·6	3·
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	19	31	33	...	...	...	......	64	299	83	2	...	12	36	...	20	11	10·6	2·8
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	9	6	3	15	33	83	...	...	...	......	42	167	144	...	...	10	9	...	1	10	61·6	2·7
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	5	21	40	99	...	...	...	......	104	243	95	2	...	30	28	...	8	7	43·1	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	9	3	10	27	60	...	...	...	93	38	118	75	...	...	15	13	9	1	2	45·3	·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	34	2	11	36	55	...	...	...	......	42	172	98	2	1	7	8	...	4	5	53·8	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	6	19	28	...	...	...	......	64	91	51	10	...	22	17	3	12	4	18·6	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	12	2	11	20	30	...	...	...	......	31	185	49	2	4	10	8	...	1	4	100	1·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	18	5	18	47	95	...	...	...	...	175	203	180	1	...	25	14	29	8	7	61·8	1·3
...	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	7	4	17	39	43	...	..	..	......	35	196	188	5	...	19	11	1	3	5	75·7	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	50	4	22	54	198	...	.	...	......	68	192	241	2	...	25	19	45	2	7	71·9	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	5	18	39	66	...	...	...	......	23	200	192	1	1	4	4	...	2	5	28·4	1·2
...	.	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	2	4	16	45	107	...	...	...	79	33	182	168	3	2	15	2	...	...	6	28	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	16	3	12	27	110	...		2	136	34	182	72	...	2	10	10	...	...	3	36	1·0
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	7	8	36	209	...	...	...	5	112	528	165	...	...	30	8	2	6	15	251·3	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	24	3	13	24	70	...	...	2	95	20	102	159	3	...	7	2	...	1	4	66·4	1·4
...	1	..	7	...	3	18	145	59	389	97	427	1,063	3,251	...	...	62	1,249	1,652	5,484	3,530	66	21	575	329	161	93	217	66	2·1
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	7	4	17	54	96	...	...	...	......	46	173	288	4	...	15	11	...	...	9	18·2	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	..	4	4	18	58	141	...	..	...	... .	19	163	382	5	...	4	14	...	2	7	13·5	1·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	51	18	5	14	52	120	...	...	...	20	15	192	231	4	1	5	9	...	...	5	22·1	1·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	36	193	...	.	1	5	19	215	117	3	1	8	2	5	...	5	12·3	1·4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	13	28	138	...	..	...	......	18	141	152	..	...	2	7	6	1	5	7·6	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	4	1	24	2	14	39	61	...		..	.	24	51	292	4	1	3	10	...	...	6	41·3	1·6
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	33	77	2	14	27	44	...	..	...	......	35	112	157	6	1	4	15	...	...	7	48·5	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	3	14	37	128	...	...	...	... .	30	114	208	1	...	10	5	5	3	6	31·2	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	7	3	14	50	182	..	...	...	... ..	114	155	218	1	2	37	11	3	1	4	26	1·0
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	8	4	7	5	16	45	241	...	...	8	114	52	240	188	5	..	14	5	12	7	7	40·6	1·6
...	...	...	1	..	2	1	3	1	10	1	8	20	24	...	...	2	50	35	149	83	2	1	15	9	1	1	3	32·7	1·1
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	....	2	9	22	47	...	...	...	.....	30	113	90	2	1	14	8	...	3	3	57·1	1·3
...	...	...	5	1	4	11	43	98	186	37	162	468	1,415	...	...	11	189	437	1,818	2,409	37	8	131	106	32	18	67	25·8	1·4
...	...	...	2	..	..	1	3	...	53	4	15	59	244	...	...	...	.. ...	31	154	304	1	...	5	7	2	...	10	36·5	2·0
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	11	2	57	2	9	54	159	...	...	1	7	31	127	219	2	4	7	14	3	..	5	54·8	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	4	14	59	207	...	1	6	110	39	207	228	3	1	5	20	10	...	8	36·7	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	20	18	..	..	..	......	19	122	57	...	1	17	2	1	...	5	84·6	2·4
...	...	...	3	...	...	6	29	2	111	12	41	192	628	...	1	7	117	120	610	808	6	6	34	43	16	...	28	46·8	1·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	20	3	20	61	155	...	..	...	......	39	220	248	4	1	18	20	2	...	13	40·	2·5
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	15	29	3	21	58	54	..	...	...	69	48	215	228	4	..	17	15	8	...	7	20·7	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	4	22	35	...	...	...	......	8	51	104	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	43·7	1·2
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	3	11	33	30	...	...	...	16	11	63	202	3	...	2	4	..	...	1	47·5	·3
...	2	1	...	...	...	3	16	16	57	10	56	174	274	...	...	.	75	106	549	782	11	1	40	44	10	...	23	35·9	1·6
...	...	...	2	...	1	1	23	3	18	7	9	57	121	...	...	...	......	207	323	113	2	...	93	48	5	14	14	134·6	2·5
...	...	...	2	...	1	1	23	3	18	7	9	57	121	...	...	...	. ..	207	323	113	2	...	93	48	5	14	14	134·6	2·5
...	3	1	17	1	8	39	256	178	761	163	695	1,954	5,689	...	1	80	1,630	2,522	8,784	7,623	122	36	873	570	224	125	349	49·9	1·8

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength. Inspectors.	Total sanctioned strength. Sub-Inspectors.	Total sanctioned strength. Head-constables.	Total sanctioned strength. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number provided with firearms.	Armament of the Force. Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Armament of the Force. Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Inspectors.	Dismissed. Sub-Inspectors.	Dismissed. Head-constables.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers. Inspectors.	Fined, &c. Sub-Inspectors.	Fined, &c. Head-constables.	Fined, &c. Men.	Punished judicially. Under Police Act. Inspectors.	Under Police Act. Sub-Inspectors.	Under Police Act. Head-Constables.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Inspectors.	Penal Code. Sub-Inspectors.	Penal Code. Head-constables.	Penal Code. Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	Burdwan	...	1	11	213	...	1	224	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bankoora	...	...	7	121	...	...	128	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	...	..	1	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	9	161	...	...	.	...	...	...	16	...	...	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	...	3	23	383	...	3	406	...	...	..	8	...	...	2	139	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	3	3	21	355	...	6	376	...	...	1	25	1	3	11	92	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	...	1	60	503	...	..	563	...	...	7	37	...	...	3	12	...	...	6	25	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment	..	...	4	20	...	...	24	...	..	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...
	Nuddea	...	...	13	265	...	...	278	...	...	...	17	...	...	13	93	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	...	...	12	234	...	...	246	...	...	3	13	...	...	1	34	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	...	...	2	30	...	...	32	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	...	...	5	65	...	...	70	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	27	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	...	..	3	26	...	...	29	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	2	29	...	...	31	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Pubna	...	..	3	54	...	...	57	...	..	1	11	..	...	1	12	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	1	2	32	...	1	34	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	..	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca	...	..	11	266	...	...	277	...	...	1	25	...	...	5	108	...	...	1	15	...	..	...	...
	Furreedpore	...	...	2	43	...	...	45	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	3	110	...	...	25	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	...	...	7	92	...	...	99	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	17	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	1	...	4	56	...	1	60	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	1	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	...	..	3	46	...	...	49	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	9	210	3,217	...	12	3,155	...	...	16	219	1	4	55	814	..	...	12	128	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																							
Patna	Patna	1	5	44	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	1	10	221	...	...	...	15	...	..	...	...
	Gya	...	1	15	302	...	1	317	...	...	...	11	..	...	11	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	...	1	7	227	...	...	235	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	71	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	..	...	11	163	...	...	174	...	...	...	8	...	..	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Durbhunga	...	...	8	139	...	...	147	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	...	...	11	162	...	...	173	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	43	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	...	3	37	...	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	...	...	8	127	...	...	135	...	...	1	2	.	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	...	...	7	128	...	...	135	..	.	1	12	...	...	4	36	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	...	...	6	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	1	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	2	36	...	...	38	..	...	...	1	...	..	2	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	7	123	2,284	...	1	1,465	...	...	3	150	...	1	40	632	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	1
	ORISSA.																							
Orissa	Cuttack	...	...	8	92	...	...	100	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	35	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	1	4	65	...	1	69	...	...	...	10	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	2	28	...	...	30	...	...	...	3	...	.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	14	185	...	1	199	...	...	1	16	...	1	13	45	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	...	...	4	72	...	...	76	...	...	...	18	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	...	...	2	74	...	...	76	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Singhbhoom	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	...	...	2	46	...	...	46	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	8	202	...	...	208	...	...	...	26	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5	17	355	5,888	...	14	4,967	...	...	20	371	1	6	109	1,549	...	...	14	165	...	...	...	1

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

MENT F—*concluded.*

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1880.

by a Magistrate.								Reward.		Education.											Number who have left the force during the year.								
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.				Other offences.				Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				Number of police under instruction during the year.															
Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns VII and VIII).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	11	29	...	...	...	...	14	133	21	...	...	33	6	...	14	4	Included in the Regular Police.	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	32	106	20	...	..	5	11	13	1	1		·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	16	6	10	7	...	...	...	3	3	...	1		5·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	......	...	...	3	15	...	...	1	90	29	98	22	..	...	2	16	...	...	2		1·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	3	16	27	...	...	...	...	93	230	86	...	2	49	8	9	2	16		3·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	7	3	3	14	17	...	...	...	..	134	217	13	...	...	58	25	9	13	22		5·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	23	...	1	60	79	...	...	...	424	178	361	60	...	2	64	44	...	9	31		5·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20	12	8	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	1		4·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	......	...	...	11	45	...	...	...	...	71	106	87	1	2	18	17	1	8	10		3·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	9	62	8	...	...	4	5	...	..	...		... ..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	6	6	...	...	..	...	48	154	51	...	...	24	16	14	12	7		2·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	5	..	...	...	4	...	...	1		3·1
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	37	25	..	...	...	11	...	...	2		2·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	......	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	22	1	..	..	...	1	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	26	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...		......
...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	15	37	7	...	..	1	12	...	2	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	29	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...		......
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...		......
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	82	152	32	...	...	41	26	6	6	2		·7
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	6	31	3	..	...	2	6	25	1	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	13	95	5	...	...	5	4	...	...	4		3·5
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	......	...	...	4	3	..	...	..	.	13	12	74	...	...	3	5	...	8	1		1·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	1	...	4	10	...	..	...	...	8	43	10	...	...	2	...	5	...	1		1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	......	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	13	2	8	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		......
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	......	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	3	...	..	...	1	4	3	22	24	...	...	3	...	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	6	...	...	6	81	3	78	4	9	165	333	...	...	2	592	795	2,015	570	1	6	326	235	85	77	106		3·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	34	1	4	34	118	...	...	...	..	84	439	362	3	4	36	42	...	...	13		1·4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	10	94	...	...	...	...	71	153	94	...	...	7	11	...	1	3		·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	33	130	72	...	1	12	7	...	...	2		·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	......	...	..	9	53	...	...	...	...	15	131	43	1	...	4	8	...	...	2		1·7
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	... ..	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	. .	14	86	34	...	...	4	5	1	...	3		2·
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	2	10	..	..	...	...	34	108	26	..	1	7	13	...	2	1		·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	6	21	12	...	...	1	2	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	......	...	...	8	21	...	...	...	...	23	74	38	1	10	7	3	1	...	1		·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	.. .	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	51	69	15	...	...	12	13	19	...	1		·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	......	...	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	25	62	38	...	...	22	6	5	4	5		4·0
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.... .	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	20	8	...	...	1	1	...	2	3		7·8
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	39	20	54	1	6	71	382	...	...	...	...	369	1,304	753	5	16	114	113	26	9	34		1·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	...	...	8	20	...	...	...	...	12	50	35	...	...	1	4	2	...	1		1·
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	...	15	40	15	...	...	3	10	4	1	1		1·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	2	7	..	...	...	...	11	11	8	...	...	1	3	7	...	...		......
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	13	...	1	14	35	...	...	...	...	38	101	58	...	..	5	17	13	1	2		1·
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	..	25	37	14	...	5	2	18	2	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	......	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	59	16	...	...	2	3	1	...	1		1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1		10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	30	7	...	...	1	2	4	...	...		......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	3	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	68	128	37	...	5	6	36	8	...	2		1·
...	...	...	7	...	...	9	131	39	148	5	16	253	708	...	...	2	592	1,270	3,518	1,418	6	27	451	391	132	87	144		2·2

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

REGULAR POLICE.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	RACE.												
		Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	BENGAL.													
	Western Districts													
Burdwan	Burdwan	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	71	308
	Bankoora	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	40	208
	Beerbhoom	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	43	200
	Midnapore	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	138	685
	Hooghly	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	79	369
	Howrah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	46	196
	Central Districts.													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	......	2	2	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	4	132	652
	Nuddea	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	85	417
	Jessore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	6	94	483
	Moorshedabad	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	106	494
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	57	322
	Rajshahye	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	57	203
	Rungpore	......	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	5	70	357
	Bogra	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	37	180
	Pubna	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	55	252
	Darjeeling	......	1	1	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	29	151
	Julpigoree	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	43	218
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	Dacca	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	69	319
	Special Reserve	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	100
	Furreedpore	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	70	......	317
	Backergunge	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4	78	419
	Mymensingh	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	69	338
Chittagong	Chittagong	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	3	64	314
	Noakholly	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	44	241
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	3	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	3	47	580
	Tipperah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	40	239
	Total	1	37	5	......	1	......	4	6	......	3	145	1,606	8,655
	BEHAR.													
Patna	Patna	1	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	76	424
	Gya	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4	95	465
	Shahabad	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	77	360
	Mozufferpore	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	52	277
	Durbhunga	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	46	247
	Sarun	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	65	300
	Chumparun	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	52	249
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	51	298
	Bhagulpore, Special Reserve	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	70	413
	Purneah	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	* 4	69	355
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	37	229
	Maldah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	36	195
	Total	6	16	3	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	33	726	3,812
	ORISSA.													
Orissa	Cuttack	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	3	82	398
	Pooree	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	1	68	300
	Balasore	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	3	80	388
	Gurjhats	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	27	169
	Total	1	4	......	2	......	......	1	6	......	......	9	257	1,255
	CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	88	416
	Lohardugga	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	83	357
	Singbhoom	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	26	135
	Manbhoom	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57	219
	Total	1	4	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4	254	1,127
	Government Railway Police	......	1	4	8	......	......	1	3	......	......	2	59	509
	Total	......	1	4	8	......	......	1	3	......	......	2	59	509
	GRAND TOTAL	9	62	15	10	1	......	7	15	......	5	193	2,903	15,358

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

* One vacancy in

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police for the year 1880.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
OFFICERS.												MEN.												Grand total officers and men.
		Hindoos.								Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	11	29	7	...	...	18	6	...	3	...	...	...	61	84	51	...	...	54	38	...	20	...	...	385
2	6	23	5	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	42	44	49	...	...	41	...	...	31	1	...	262
2	10	19	...	...	...	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	70	57	......	...	...	48	...	...	25	...	...	246
4	25	28	9	1	3	36	3	...	32	...	...	...	161	147	124	...	3	55	39	...	156	...	...	826
2	19	23	1	1	1	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	88	116	55	...	1	61	48	...	......	...	...	450
1	4	19	...	...	...	15	...	...	6	...	...	...	50	60	39	...	1	18	...	...	25	...	...	244
6	23	51	8	...	2	35	5	...	12	...	...	...	268	140	50	...	...	105	33	...	54	2	...	794
4	15	30	3	...	1	36	3	...	...	...	...	8	114	88	88	...	...	46	73	...	.....	...	...	509
1	11	22	3	...	3	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	210	51	58	...	...	......	...	...	164	...	...	585
3	23	37	9	1	1	27	...	...	11	...	...	2	192	101	67	...	...	38	...	...	94	...	...	606
2	14	23	...	...	1	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	138	52	1	2	...	71	...	...	58	...	...	384
1	17	27	1	1	...	8	2	...	4	...	...	...	135	28	21	1	2	49	24	...	33	...	..	354
3	9	23	1	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	165	21	8	1	2	......	...	...	160	...	...	435
1	16	6	3	1	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	129	9	12	...	...	18	1	...	11	...	...	221
1	10	26	1	...	3	12	...	...	5	...	...	...	129	51	28	...	1	24	...	...	19	...	...	310
6	7	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	19	......	84	...	......	...	...	39	...	...	188
1	13	4	...	6	2	17	1	...	1	1	...	...	31	15	35	44	...	15	1	...	43	34	...	264
3	3	21	3	1	2	...	...	...	42	...	...	1	59	50	54	...	...	37	118	...	......	...	...	394
1	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	50	1	...	3	6	6	5	...	...	110
...	9	21	4	...	...	32	...	1	4	...	...	1	150	39	37	...	...	60	...	...	30	...	...	388
3	7	29	...	...	...	31	...	...	15	...	...	7	120	101	10	...	...	160	...	...	21	...	...	504
2	8	22	1	...	3	34	3	...	2	...	...	...	119	56	1	...	2	106	29	...	15	...	...	413
5	12	7	1	...	...	25	...	...	12	7	...	2	62	11	8	...	...	17	...	...	66	148	...	383
2	5	15	...	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	9	83	39	18	...	1	14	58	...	19	...	...	289
6	4	...	...	18	1	...	2	12	4	9	...	...	8	4	......	329	...	......	3	96	42	98	...	636
1	5	9	...	1	1	20	4	...	3	...	...	1	96	25	......	.	...	45	57	...	15	...	...	283
66	288	517	67	46	26	448	34	13	286	17	...	31	2,695	1,434	864	462	13	1,085	538	102	1,148	283	...	10,463
5	24	7	4	...	2	36	5	...	...	...	...	...	66	56	181	...	...	69	52	...	......	...	...	507
4	36	3	1	...	1	51	2	...	6	...	...	...	170	80	85	...	...	49	49	...	32	...	...	569
2	25	3	7	...	1	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	103	60	108	...	2	52	35	...	......	...	...	444
1	10	7	2	6	2	26	1	...	1	...	...	1	32	22	102	1	...	94	13	...	12	...	...	333
1	13	4	4	...	1	25	2	...	...	...	...	1	38	21	131	1	...	32	...	...	23	...	...	297
3	33	1	5	...	2	22	3	...	...	...	...	1	87	39	128	...	1	9	28	...	7	...	...	369
...	24	5	6	...	...	18	...	...	2	...	...	1	55	31	86	...	9	50	...	...	17	...	...	304
3	25	7	5	...	1	8	3	...	4	...	...	...	58	52	134	...	1	8	17	...	28	...	...	354
2	35	11	6	...	1	16	3	...	2	...	..	...	86	65	171	...	5	38	24	2	22	...	...	489
2	32	7	9	...	...	22	...	...	3	...	...	1	109	64	94	4	...	16	...	...	67	...	...	430
1	4	15	3	...	1	7	...	...	5	3	...	1	26	55	72	4	2	19	...	...	18	32	...	268
1	9	9	5	1	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	47	28	61	...	...	24	...	...	35	...	...	234
25	270	79	57	7	12	289	20	...	24	3	...	6	877	573	1,353	10	20	460	218	2	261	32	...	4,598
3	22	11	4	...	3	35	...	...	12	...	...	4	184	22	25	1	1	108	...	...	53	...	...	498
7	14	9	4	...	2	8	18	...	11	...	...	1	115	15	33	...	3	7	55	...	71	...	...	373
8	22	7	6	...	1	41	...	...	2	...	...	11	132	44	20	...	...	174	3	...	4	...	...	475
4	6	1	3	...	1	2	10	...	3	...	...	10	51	8	15	...	2	......	...	23	40	20	...	199
22	64	28	17	...	7	86	28	...	28	...	...	26	482	89	93	1	6	289	58	23	168	20	...	1,535
3	51	4	1	...	...	31	...	...	1	2	...	...	144	35	104	...	1	71	22	...	18	21	...	509
4	42	6	9	...	1	18	...	...	7	1	...	17	95	22	39	...	3	31	...	...	47	103	...	445
2	4	5	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	5	...	...	11	7	6	...	...	5	26	...	19	61	...	163
1	6	13	8	..	...	25	...	...	4	1	...	3	39	35	65	...	...	10	...	...	36	31	...	277
10	103	28	21	...	1	77	3	...	15	9	...	20	289	99	214	...	4	117	48	...	120	216	...	1,394
16	25	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	...	2	99	147	171	...	...	......	...	...	90	...	...	587
16	25	10	3	...	1	..	...	...	23	...	...	2	99	147	171	...	...	......	...	...	90	...	...	587
139	750	662	165	53	47	900	85	13	376	29	...	85	4,442	2,342	2,695	473	43	1,951	862	127	1,787	551	...	18,577

the rank of head-constable.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.												
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	BENGAL.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	11	152
	Bankoora	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	119
	Beerbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	16
	Midnapore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	160
	Hooghly	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	26	383
	Howrah	......	......	......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	21	340
	Central Districts.													
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	64	523
	Nuddea	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	251
	Jessore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	70
	Moorshedabad	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	223
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	30
	Rajshahye	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	65
	Rungpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	26
	Bogra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	28
	Pubna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	54
	Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	32
	Julpigoree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	13
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca ...	Dacca	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	10	255
	Furreedpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	34
	Backergunge	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	110
	Mymensingh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	92
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	56
	Noakholly	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	14
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Tipperah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	46
	Total ...	......	......	1	......	1	......	2	4	......	......	2	208	3,092
	BEHAR.													
Patna ...	Patna	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	48	836
	Gya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	302
	Shahabad	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	227
	Mozufferpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	154
	Durbhunga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	139
	Sarun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	157
	Chumparun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	36
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	127
	Bhagulpore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	128
	Purneah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	94
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	10
	Maldah	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	36
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	129	2,246
	ORISSA.													
Orissa ...	Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	89
	Pooree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	4	63
	Balasore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	28
	Gurjhats	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	14	180
	CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	72
	Lohardugga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	73
	Singbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Manbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	46
	Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	191
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	......	1	......	1	......	3	5	......	......	2	359	5,709

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

MENT G—*concluded.*

and Men employed in the Police for the year 1880.

Religion or Caste.																								Grand total, officers and men.
Officers.												Men.												
		Hindoos.								Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hillmen.	Hindoos of all other castes.			Grand total, officers and men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	3	34	35	36
1	1	5	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	43	37	..	...	8	30	...	10	...	...	164
...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	30	19	19	...	...	8	...	...	43	...	...	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	......	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	17
...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	42	41	21	...	...	2	23	...	31	...	...	169
...	8	7	1	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	51	77	33	...	..	15	207	...	......	...	...	409
4	5	8	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	107	98	82	...	...	8	...	...	45	...	...	364
2	21	19	3	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	1	225	73	65	...	...	32	...	...	123	4	...	588
3	2	5	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	1	70	42	39	...	...	7	9	...	......	...	...	264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	3	...	...	......	...	...	29	...	...	70
...	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	24	65	44	...	...	6	...	...	84	...	...	233
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	......	......	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	32
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	50	1	2	...	...	......	4	...	8	...	...	70
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	......	.....	...	...	......	...	...	6	...	...	29
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	......	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	30
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	57
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	31	...	......	...	...	1	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.. ...	2	...	...	......	3	...	7	...	...	14
1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	66	35	44	...	...	1	26	...	83	...	...	266
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	......	2	...	...	2	2	...	6	3	...	36
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	......	88	2	...	...	7	...	...	13	...	...	113
...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	45	......	......	...	...	36	3	...	8	...	...	99
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	40	1	1	...	...	......	...	...	14	...	...	61
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	......	......	...	...	......	1	...	......	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......
...	2	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	......	... ..	...	...	......	21	...	2	...	...	49
13	68	56	11	2	1	40	8	...	16	3	...	2	956	597	400	31	...	140	415	...	544	7	...	3,310
1	19	5	7	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	179	83	280	...	...	112	182	...	......	...	...	885
...	5	2	...	...	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	146	47	21	...	...	......	26	...	62	...	...	318
...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	50	47	.	...	12	46	...	......	...	...	235
...	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	79	...	...	22	10	...	15	...	...	165
...	...	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	74	...	1	8	2	...	24	...	...	147
...	2	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	22	66	...	...	4	32	...	2	...	...	168
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	13	...	...	2	3	...	6	...	...	39
...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	37	18	28	...	...	.....	19	...	25	...	...	135
...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	16	56	...	...	4	11	...	10	...	...	135
...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	20	23	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	4	2	...	...	......	...	...	4	...	...	11
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	1	...	...	23	...	...	38
1	43	16	33	...	2	24	10	...	1	...	...	...	569	298	695	...	1	169	331	...	183	...	...	2,376
2	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	8	...	...	......	11	...	11	...	...	97
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	28	3	9	...	...	1	13	...	9	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	......	3	...	...	13	...	...	......	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	..	......	...	...	......	...	...	......
3	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	3	93	6	20	...	...	14	24	...	20	...	...	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	40	......	5	...	...	4	13	...	6	4	...	76
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	33	2	4	...	...	......	1	...	30	1	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	... .	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	6	1	16	...	...	4	...	...	13	2	...	48
...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	6	79	3	25	...	...	8	14	...	49	7	...	199
17	116	72	45	2	3	71	21	...	21	3	...	11	1,697	904	1,140	31	1	331	784	...	796	14	...	6,080

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

H.

***STATEMENT** of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year* 1880.

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	I. Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			II. Number of men, included in column I, discharged on reduction.			III. Number of dismissals from all other causes.			IV. Number of resignations.			V. Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction), and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in column I.		
		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan	Burdwan	380	......	211	......	......	......	2	......	6	29	......	33	8·1	......	18·4
	Bankoora	257	......	125	......	......	......	7	......	11	5	......	5	4·6	......	12·8
	Beerbhoom	246	......	24	......	......	7	5	......	3	11	......	......	6·5	......	12·5
	Midnapore	807	......	170	......	......	......	8	......	16	30	......	2	4·6	......	10·5
	Hooghly	448	......	409	......	......	......	4	......	8	79	......	49	18·5	......	13·9
	Howrah	260	......	382	10	......	......	10	......	26	20	......	58	11·5	......	21·9
	Central Districts.															
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	781	......	585	......	......	9	39	......	59	73	......	67	14·3	......	21·5
	Nuddea	503	......	265	......	......	......	26	......	17	30	......	18	11·1	......	13·2
	Jessore	593	......	70	......	......	......	22	......	5	21	......	4	7·2	......	12·8
	Moorshedabad	545	50*	249	10	......	13	25	......	16	33	3*	24	10·6	6*	16·
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	374	8	32	......	......	......	29	......	4	12	......	......	10·9	......	12·5
	Rajshahye	366	......	70	......	......	......	9	......	11	10	......	......	5·1	......	15·7
	Rungpore	425	11	29	......	......	......	28	......	4	30	......	......	13·6	......	13·7
	Bogra	222	......	30	......	......	......	13	......	1	15	......	1	12·6	......	6·6
	Pubna	309	......	58	......	......	1	8	......	12	7	......	1	4·8	......	22·4
	Darjeeling	182	......	26	1	......	......	17	......	2	22	......	2	21·4	......	15·3
	Julpigoree	265	......	14	......	......	......	8	......	1	10	......	3	6·7	......	28·5
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	Dacca	409	110†	268	28	......	......	12	2†	26	11	14†	41	5·6	14·5†	26·1
	Furreedpore	388	......	26	......	......	25	11	......	7	10	......	2	7·7	......	25·
	Backergunge	526	......	113	22	......	......	19	......	4	25	......	5	8·3	......	7·9
	Mymensingh	415	......	99	......	......	......	4	......	5	4	......	3	1·9	...	8·
Chittagong	Chittagong	384	......	61	......	......	......	2	......	......	15	......	2	4·4	......	3·2
	Noakholly	293	......	15	......	......	......	10	......	1	10	......	......	6·8	......	6·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	582	......	......	......	......	......	34	......	......	27	......	......	10·4	......	......
	Tipperah	275	......	49	......	......	......	2	......	......	7	......	3	3·2	......	6·1
	Total	10,235	179	3,390	71	......	55	354	2	245	535	17	326	8·8	4·3	16·8
	Behar.															
Patna	Patna	492	......	892	......	......	......	11	......	42	15	......	36	5·2	......	8·7
	Gya	550	13	303	......	......	......	14	......	11	4	......	7	3·2	......	5·9
	Shahabad	442	......	250	......	......	15	9	......	7	5	......	12	3·1	......	7·6
	Mozufferpore	342	......	176	......	......	2	2	......	9	8	......	4	3·	......	7·3
	Durbhunga	309	......	145	......	......	1	7	......	5	2	......	4	2·9	......	6·2
	Sarun	362	......	166	......	......	......	10	......	13	3	......	7	3·5	......	12·
	Chumparun	305	......	40	......	......	......	15	......	2	4	......	1	6·2	......	7·5
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	352	......	136	......	......	1	5	......	3	10	......	7	4·2	......	7·3
	Bhagulpore	377	110†	135	......	......	......	6	5†	13	13	24†	12	5·	26·3†	18·5
	Purneah	425	......	117	......	......	......	5	......	6	14	......	22	4·4	......	23·9
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	267	......	11	4	......	......	9	......	1	15	......	1	8·9	......	18·1
	Maldah	233	......	38	......	......	......	8	......	1	14	......	1	9·4	......	5·2
	Total	4,416	123	2,409	4	......	19	101	5	113	107	24	114	4·6	23·5	9·4
	Orissa.															
Orissa	Cuttack	489	......	100	......	......	......	7	......	4	5	......	1	2·4	......	5·
	Pooree	375	......	70	......	......	......	14	......	10	7	......	3	5·6	......	18·5
	Balasore	448	......	30	......	......	......	23	......	3	5	......	1	6·2	......	13·3
	Gurjhats	210	......	......	8	......	......	2	......	......	17	......	......	9·	......	......
	Total	1,522	......	200	8	......	......	46	......	17	34	......	5	5·2	......	11·
	Chota Nagpore.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	518	......	76	......	......	......	20	......	18	18	......	2	7·3	......	26·3
	Lohardugga	454	......	81	5	......	6	15	......	8	17	......	2	7·	......	6·1
	Singbhoom	167	......	10	......	......	......	5	......	3	3	......	1	4·7	......	40·
	Manbhoom	275	......	48	......	......	......	4	......	2	2	......	1	2·1	......	6·2
	Total	1,414	......	215	5	......	6	44	......	26	40	......	6	5·9	......	14·8
	Government Railway Police	......	564	......	......	......	......	......	48	......	......	93	......	......	25	......
	Total	......	564	......	......	......	......	......	48	......	......	93	......	......	25	......
	Grand Total	17,617	866‡	6,214	88	......	80	545	55‡	401	736	134‡	451	7·2	22·8‡	13·7‡

Note.—The actual Force as it stood on 1st January 1880 is shown in column I.
* Special Police.
† Special Reserve.
‡ Inclusive of Special Reserves.

Bengal Police Office
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division. Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Cases reported.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	.....
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*															
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	2	5	1	1	...	6	1	7	7	6	5	28	16
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	3	1	13	12	3	3	16	17	14	12	20	17	69	62
6	143 to 153, 157, 158... ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	43	137	65	149	17	52	87	198	42	113	23	86	277	735
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	3
		Total ...	49	140	87	164	21	55	109	216	65	133	51	110	382	818
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
10		Murder „ robbers	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	..	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
12		Other murders	7	...	5	2	2	1	11	4	5	1	4	2	34	10
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	12	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	1	..	...	3	5	7	4	6	...	3	...	26	10
15	376	Rape	7	1	2	...	2	...	6	1	5	2	5	...	27	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	1	1	...	1	1	5	3	2	1	...	1	11	7
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	7	5	6	2	6	5	7	4	13	8	7	5	46	29
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	... ..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	10	6	9	14	2	4	11	11	9	11	15	12	56	58
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	1	1	...	5	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	19	12	8	9	5	2	29	10	28	10	18	12	107	55
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	2	3	...	5	1	16	...	15	...	6	18	50	21
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	4	2	8	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	29	19	20	32	19	9	31	17	75	25	34	31	208	133
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	...	...	2	2	3	1	4	9	...	...	10	13
		Total ...	102	53	56	59	49	30	130	56	175	70	99	83	611	351
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*															
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	...	5	3	6	5	22	34	6	18	1	1	43	61
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	.		..	..	...	2	1
		Robbery with hurt... by other means ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	..		...	..	...	...	4	3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	4	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	...	1	4	...	...	2	2	3	3	1	1	9	10
		Robbery ... other robberies	3	2	7	8	7	...	8	1	1	...	4	3	30	14
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	7	...	7	2	16	8	31	4	41	33	8	4	110	51
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	13	5	10	16	14	4	21	15	15	7	11	6	84	53
35	454, 455, 457 to 460... ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	320	59	453	7	170	17	618	43	503	41	111	45	2,205	192
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	1	12	5	3	3	...	2	9	2	8	5	34	18
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	7
		Total ...	356	51	496	45	217	37	704	102	579	104	174	71	2,526	410

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year* 1880**

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Burdwan Division: Burdwan, Cases reported	Burdwan, Persons convicted	Bankoora, Cases reported	Bankoora, Persons convicted	Beerbhoom, Cases reported	Beerbhoom, Persons convicted	Midnapore, Cases reported	Midnapore, Persons convicted	Hooghly, Cases reported	Hooghly, Persons convicted	Howrah, Cases reported	Howrah, Persons convicted	Total, Cases reported	Total, Persons convicted
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person*														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	5			[illegible]	5	4	4	2	2	[illegible]	7	19	23
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	10	171	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	107	31	234	210	173	1 477	408
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	41	25	14		75	20	1[illegible]	32	1[illegible]	45	4	40	422	174
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life					1	1	1		2		1	1	5	2
41	374	Compulsory labour														
		Total	3[illegible]2	[illegible]	9	[illegible]18	1	61	1[illegible]	143	4[illegible]	251	263	181	1 9[illegible]3	1 107
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property*														
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house breaking	6		1		1	7	[illegible]	1	18	5	6	4	49	20
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle	39	25	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	11	[illegible]		16	21	13	182	91
		Theft { Ordinary	576	2[illegible]3		1[illegible]8	714	15	1	134	8	480	6	9[illegible]	4 [illegible]	1[illegible]
44	400 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	4		1	1	4	[illegible]		18	91	1	[illegible]	21	414	94
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	44	11	11	60	[illegible]	1	4	17	[illegible]	53	[illegible]	61	282	96
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	145		64	4	16	11	56	16	[illegible]0	1	1	126	1 203	601
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle											1	1	1	1
		Total	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	8	[illegible]7	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	515	[illegible]0	[illegible]	6 [illegible]57	2 [illegible]71
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves														
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	2	[illegible]	11	7	13	12	[illegible]2	[illegible]	29	20	12	9	89	5[illegible]
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion									1	2	1	4	5	6
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	——— Gambling Act	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	3			15	3	[illegible]	17	55	53	10[illegible]
52		——— Excise Laws	[illegible]	3	7	76	0	2 3		[illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	25	69[illegible]	657
53		——— Railway Laws	4[illegible]	43			10	8			[illegible]	1	4	15	[illegible]2	67
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws							1[illegible]	113			18	15	141	14[illegible]
55		——— Stage Carriage Act														
56		——— Stamp Act									2				2	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	5[illegible]2	561	[illegible]7	76	99	115	1[illegible]	132	1 3[illegible]	1 7[illegible]	1 [illegible]32	2 138	4 034	4 298
		Total	[illegible]7	[illegible]1	179	14	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 414	1 [illegible]3	1 910	2 257	5 082	5 380
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	18	17			12	9	113	107	9	8	45	89	197	180
		GRAND TOTAL	2 [illegible]85	1[illegible]3	15[illegible]	9[illegible]	1 18	893	410	1 [illegible]4	[illegible]	2 4[illegible]4	3 445	3 339	17 078	11 017

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881

J. MONRO,
Inspector General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	24-Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Nuddea. Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Jessore. Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Moorshedabad. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	4	2	7	2	5	1	3	3	19	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	2	......	1	......	3	1	6	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	21	17	17	13	17	16	25	13	80	59
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	63	143	103	207	140	286	64	201	370	837
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	1	......	......	3	3	5	2	11	6
		Total ...	91	163	129	222	166	306	100	220	486	911
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder ... „ robbers	2	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	3	1
11		Murder ... „ poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12		Other murders	12	6	8	6	14	4	4	2	38	18
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	3	1	......	3	1	2	......	10	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	11	9	3	11	6	5	1	38	21
15	376	Rape	8	2	21	7	12	10	11	......	52	19
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	1	......	......	1	......	4	......	8	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	......	2	1	......	......	2	......	5	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	22	13	19	10	11	8	12	7	64	38
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	23	35	32	33	17	22	20	15	92	105
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	4	1	......	1	......	......	......	5	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	1	1	2	......	3	1	6	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	51	20	15	18	59	38	39	12	164	88
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	......	2	......	5	2	7	2	16	4
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	......	1	2	8	......	2	......	16	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	2	7	......	......	......	......	2	7
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357... ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	120	53	49	30	44	32	38	29	260	144
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	8	6
		Total ...	280	151	165	119	192	125	150	70	787	465
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	......	2	......	1	......	4	9	10	9
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	......	......	1	3	......	......	1	......	2	3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Robbery ... other robberies	6	2	8	8	2	......	7	1	23	41
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	78	43	7	......	22	1	33	18	140	62
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	18	4	31	6	33	13	19	7	101	30
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	491	54	713	62	676	88	599	77	2,479	281
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	7	9	18	9	3	2	5	2	33	22
37	412 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	604	112	781	88	737	104	668	114	2,790	418
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	......	......	17	17	8	10	6	9	31	36
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	516	348	350	247	454	395	346	156	1,666	1,146
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	95	58	66	21	110	50	80	42	351	171
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	3	3	......	......	......	......	4	3	7	6
41	374	Compulsory labor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	614	409	433	285	572	455	436	210	2,055	1,359

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Presidency Division: 24-Pergunnahs: Cases reported	24-Pergunnahs: Persons convicted	Nuddea: Cases reported	Nuddea: Persons convicted	Jessore: Cases reported	Jessore: Persons convicted	Moorshedabad: Cases reported	Moorshedabad: Persons convicted	Total: Cases reported	Total: Persons convicted
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V—*Minor offences against Property*										
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house breaking	28	18	23	8	41	7	39	17	133	50
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	79	38	110	59	66	38	36	24	291	179
		Theft ordinary	1,151	414	1,101	380	1 011	314	953	392	4,216	1,600
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	41	7	72	11	74	9	79	16	266	43
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6	63	96	69	[illegible]	60	57	79	261	271
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	182	100	215	173	295	205	251	144	976	622
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...										
		Total	1,567	640	1 629	700	1 529	633	1 418	672	6 148	2 645
		Class VI—*Other offences not specified above*										
48	311, 400 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers and thieves										
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C P C, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	30	18	24	12	19	10	11	7	84	47
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion			2	8	1		1		4	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	———— Gambling Act	12	7	1	5			4	26	17	68
52		———— Excise Laws	277	2 4	32	46	86	83	111	93	506	482
53		———— Railway Laws	14	28	29	32			3	3	46	63
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	603	580			95	92			698	672
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	1	1	3	3					4	4
56		———— Stamp Act			8	3					8	3
57	269, 277, 279 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	729	796	361	503	20	28	398	501	1,508	1,828
		Total	[illegible]	1 714	[illegible]	61?	221	213	528	634	2 875	3 175
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	453	652			41	54	56	75	549	781
		Grand Total	5,275	3 841	3,597	2 026	3 457	1 890	3,356	1,997	15 685	[illegible]

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO
Inspector General of Police, L P

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	2	1	6	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	...	...	16	12
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	11	10	13	11	16	13	4	4	11	17	9	8	9	11	73	74
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	8	4	44	142	44	93	17	62	68	150	2	5	5	16	188	472
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	46	92	49	95
		Total ...	20	14	61	156	67	113	24	68	82	170	13	15	60	119	327	655
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
9		Murder ... ... „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
10		Murder ... ... „ robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
11		Murder ... ... „ poison	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12		Other murders	6	2	5	4	8	5	4	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	31	20
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	2	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	3	6	8	5	1	6	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	27	19
15	376	Rape	8	...	10	...	18	1	6	...	5	1	3	...	3	...	43	2
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	1	3	...	2	...	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	16	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	4	11	7	10	7	7	5	8	3	1	...	2	3	53	29
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	12	12	7	8	19	31	5	4	10	19	...	...	5	2	58	76
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	6	29	22	11	4	8	5	11	5	9	5	5	8	79	55
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	...	2	4	18	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	30	9
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	7	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	17	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	3	6
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	18	5	32	19	35	36	10	59	17	6	30	16	17	11	159	152
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	3	12	12
		Total ...	73	36	114	77	141	101	55	83	67	41	52	22	46	35	548	398
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*																
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	12	20	5	6	10	...	3	...	2	3	3	...	5	...	40	29
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt .. ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Robbery with hurt .. ... by other means	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	13	2	1	3	4	...	2	1	7	7	1	...	1	...	29	13
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	19	4	8	...	27	2	6	1	4	4	1	...	5	2	70	13
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	13	3	12	7	25	4	5	5	6	2	...	...	6	1	67	22
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	224	29	369	34	646	66	192	24	283	37	78	11	176	68	1,968	269
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	3	5	3	4	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	15	13
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	4
		Total ...	283	63	401	60	719	75	208	31	305	56	83	11	196	73	2,195	369

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Dinagepore: Cases reported	Dinagepore: Persons convicted	Rajshahye: Cases reported	Rajshahye: Persons convicted	Rungpore: Cases reported	Rungpore: Persons convicted	Bogra: Cases reported	Bogra: Persons convicted	Pubna: Cases reported	Pubna: Persons convicted	Darjeeling: Cases reported	Darjeeling: Persons convicted	Julpigoree: Cases reported	Julpigoree: Persons convicted	Total: Cases reported	Total: Persons convicted
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person*																	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1					1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	8	6
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	67	49	51	34	171	86	97	48	106	71	35	32	40	31	567	351
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	72	46	54	25	93	21	34	25	91	7	11	15	21	16	375	153
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life											3	1			3	1
41	374 ...	Compulsory labor																
		Total	140	96	105	59	263	107	132	74	198	79	52	49	63	49	955	513
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property*																	
42	453, 456	Lurking, house trespass or house breaking	11	7	203	19	39	12	14	[illegible]	16	7	2		20	6	311	57
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	14	13	3	2	30	25	11	8	6	27	23	10	1	3	156	115
		Theft ordinary	495	171	540	130	443	183	220	143	40	137	375	205	203	150	2,796	1,251
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	80	5	40	13	[illegible]	7	15	8	34	[illegible]	33	23	1	1	241	63
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	[illegible]	80	16	25	4	48	19	10	25	[illegible]	14	20	[illegible]	46	176	268
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	90	150	96	97	115	75	78	[illegible]	157	50	25	26	136	61	703	491
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle																
		Total	7[illegible]5	396	924	3[illegible]8	[illegible]96	[illegible]	430	[illegible]49	[illegible]	[illegible]	47[illegible]	344	[illegible]	267	4,423	2,244
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*																	
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves																
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	18	17	12	14	[illegible]4	0	11	13	14	9	[illegible]	3	16	7	128	93
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion									1	2					1	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	——— Gambling Act			2	10							27	58	1	14	30	82
52		——— Excise Laws	20	36	30	29	31	30	41	31	12	11	36	54	61	77	2[illegible]4	248
53		——— Railways Laws	5	4	[illegible]0	34	15	18					4	2	15	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws																
55		——— Stage Carriage Act																
56		——— Stamp Act											14	18			14	18
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	106	174	201	18[illegible]		1[illegible]	16	1[illegible]	103	90	32[illegible]	36[illegible]	66	62	1,[illegible]58	1,441
		Total	239	2[illegible]1	275	276	1[illegible]4	124	6[illegible]	[illegible]0	130	112	1,009	999	159	151	2,034	1,953
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	17	15			1	1			12	14	153	147	2[illegible]	29	209	206
		Grand Total	1,507	651	1,880	93[illegible]	2,011	880	917	56[illegible]	1,457	736	1,538	1,587	1,04[illegible]	7[illegible]3	10,689	6,338

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION. Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensing. Cases reported.	Mymensing. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	10	6	7	4	6	......	4	4	27	14
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	......	3	2	2	......	1	......	8	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	41	45	22	27	29	17	25	29	118	118
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	112	275	88	226	186	416	137	214	523	1,131
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	......	......	......	......	1	3	4	6	5	9
		Total ...	165	326	120	259	215	436	181	253	681	1,274
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder... „ dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder... „ robbers	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
11		Murder... „ poison	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	3	......
12		Other murders	17	3	9	......	16	22	9	11	51	36
13	307...	Attempts at murder	3	1	......	......	5	......	2	......	10	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	5	7	18	9	6	18	20	43	49
15	376	Rape	20	5	5	1	10	1	22	......	57	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	5	3	......	......	1	1	1	......	7	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	2	......	......	......	......	4	......	6	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	16	12	7	6	8	5	7	3	38	26
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	20	17	23	29	18	14	48	54	109	114
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	4	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	5	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	21	26	43	24	125	67	31	27	220	144
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	5	6	......	22	3	16	2	50	10
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	44	10	......	......	20	8	5	......	69	18
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	4	1	......	......	2	1	1	......	7	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	61	53	14	17	50	50	2	34	187	154
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	5	5	4	6	......	......	4	......	13	11
		Total ...	239	151	118	101	291	178	230	151	878	581
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	26	4	10	7	1	6	3	22	40
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Robbery ... other robberies	6	5	......	......	7	3	5	5	18	13
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	6	......	10	......	24	1	36	......	76	1
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ..	19	10	14	7	62	8	42	17	137	42
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	540	117	318	34	200	51	377	61	1,435	263
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	2	2	1	6	4	8	3	22	10
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	......	1	1	......	......	......	2	2	3	3
		Total ...	584	162	349	52	306	68	476	92	1,715	374
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	5	2	1	3	2	13	11	22	19
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	287	240	343	165	335	146	549	416	1,514	967
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	150	51	155	99	401	82	405	154	1,111	386
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	3	3	1	1	......	......	2	......	6	4
41	374	Compulsory labor	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
		Total ...	444	299	501	266	739	230	970	581	2,654	1,376

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1880.

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Dacca Division — Dacca — Cases reported	Dacca — Persons convicted	Furreedpore — Cases reported	Furreedpore — Persons convicted	Backergunge — Cases reported	Backergunge — Persons convicted	Mymensing — Cases reported	Mymensing — Persons convicted	Total — Cases reported	Total — Persons convicted
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V —*Minor offences against Property*										
42	453, 456	Lurking, house trespass or house breaking	[illegible]0	25	9	2	21	10	[illegible]7	30	147	67[illegible]
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	18	0	[illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]4	24	79	4[illegible]	212	1[illegible]1
		Theft ordinary	8[illegible]7	4[illegible]2	[illegible]7	217	745	15	641	172	2 760	9[illegible]3
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	[illegible]7	4[illegible]	[illegible]	5	51	10	[illegible]	1[illegible]	219	71
45	411 414	Receiving stolen property	44	1	[illegible]	4	[illegible]7	7	72	115	210	2[illegible]
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	269	6[illegible]	212	45	533	178	1 2[illegible]0	440
47	461 462	Breaking closed receptacle					1				1	
		Total	1 232	7[illegible]3	9[illegible]0	36[illegible]	1 161	320	1 456	5[illegible]0	4 819	2 002
		Class VI —*Other offences not specified above*										
48	311, 400 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits robbers and thieves										
49	Chapter XXXVIII C P C, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	7[illegible]	53	6[illegible]	2	30	3[illegible]	26	11	200	126
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion										
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	—— Gambling Act										
52		—— Excise Laws	76	154	4[illegible]	18	1[illegible]1	1[illegible]0	124	[illegible]7	3[illegible]7	619
53		—— Railway Laws			17	2[illegible]					17	[illegible]
54		—— Salt and Custom Laws					10	9				[illegible]
55		—— Stage Carriage Act										
56		—— Stamp Act			1	1					1	1
57	269 277 279, 280, 283 285, 286 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	55	533	6[illegible]	78	1[illegible]	138	100	106	8[illegible]	8[illegible]
		Total	704	[illegible]1[illegible]	1[illegible]6	17[illegible]	298	303	250	414	1 43[illegible]	1 [illegible]3
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	16	1[illegible]	34	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	19	109	108	181	[illegible]
		Grand Total	3 384	2 416	2 288	1 2[illegible]1	3 0[illegible]2	1 554	3 [illegible]	2 163	12 30[illegible]	7 [illegible]0

Bengal Police Office
Fort William
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO
Inspector General of Police L P

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	4	2	4	3	...	...	1	...	9	5
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11	16	4	4	2	2	14	8	31	30
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	48	132	61	276	...	...	136	333	245	741
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	3
		Total	63	151	71	285	3	2	152	341	289	779
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12		Other murders	7	3	6	1	...	...	5	4	18	8
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	4	4	5	2	2	8	8	22	19
15	376	Rape	6	3	4	...	2	...	4	1	16	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	1	1	1	...	...	4	3	7	5
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	13	10	13	2	1	31	35	54	62
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	29	9	21	18	...	...	13	7	63	34
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	...	4	...	1	1	7	7	19	8
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	43	18	29	37	4	8	39	47	115	110
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
		Total	117	51	82	75	12	16	130	117	341	259
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	6	3
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery other robberies	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	44	4	22	36	2	2	8	9	76	51
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	19	1	9	2	1	...	55	10	84	13
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	126	33	122	17	1	1	110	20	359	71
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1	1	7	7	...	...	2	1	10	9
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	196	42	161	65	6	3	180	40	543	150
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	5	7	8
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	196	53	122	116	5	2	531	226	854	397
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	69	15	59	50	3	...	262	79	393	144
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	267	70	182	167	8	2	797	310	1,254	549

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	8	1	28	26	2	......	93	35	131	62
43	379 to 382	Theft .. of cattle	35	10	23	14	......	......	50	21	108	45
		Theft .. ordinary	456	125	259	102	22	21	805	200	1,521	451
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	117	4	31	8	5	1	82	10	235	23
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	45	49	28	40	3	1	14	18	90	108
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	147	47	144	193	4	2	441	147	736	389
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.	.	... ..	... ..	......	. .	...	... .	.. ...	. ..
		Total ..	758	236	512	383	36	28	1,485	431	2,821	1,078
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401 . .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	... .	......	... .	...	. ....	......	......	......	......	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	3	13	28	... .	......	5	4	54	35
50	295 to 297	Offence against Religion		..	1	. ...	... ..	.....	.. ..	......	1	. ....
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act	...	...	. .	..	... .	....	.	...	....	.. ...
52		——— Excise Laws	107	91	2	2	. ..	...	63	64	172	157
53		——— Railway Laws	.	..	... .			......	...	......	...	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	128	136	16	12	.	....	......	. . .	144	148
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	. ..	..		..	......	....	......	.. ...	.. .	......
56		——— Stamp Act	. .	...	.. .	...	..	..	.....	...	.....	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	25	37	22	27	. ....	......	36	51	83	115
		Total .	206	267	84	69	. . ..	...	104	119	451	455
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total	21	17	.		... .	......	79	75	100	92
		Grand Total ...	1,718	834	1,092	1,014	65	51	2,927	1,433	5,802	[illegible]

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division. — Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozuffer-pore. Cases reported.	Mozuffer-pore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Cases reported.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	5	5	3	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	18	15
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice...	22	15	13	22	14	16	4	8	14	13	3	3	12	9	82	86
6	143 to 153, 157, 158...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	63	99	78	53	45	116	25	51	28	74	41	128	13	55	293	576
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	3	3	6	4	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	15	12
		Total ...	93	122	100	80	63	136	36	64	45	90	46	133	25	64	406	689
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10		Murder by robbers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
11		Murder by poison	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
12		Other murders	7	3	7	3	6	4	2	...	6	2	9	5	1	...	38	17
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	11	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	8	9	3	5	1	4	9	4	2	7	1	3	6	46	30
15	376	Rape	8	1	6	1	7	...	7	2	6	1	4	1	19	1	57	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	4	2	3	1	13	7
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	5	9	5	15	14	6	2	5	3	12	5	3	2	62	36
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide...	15	10	35	13	27	15	12	7	3	2	11	4	11	4	114	35
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	47	34	20	16	22	20	12	15	9	6	20	17	10	7	140	115
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	16	5
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	10	17	7	20	22	11	6	8	1	10	20	21	11	120	77
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	1	9	1	8	6	6	1	4	2	7	5	2	...	46	16
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	7	12
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	27	20	25	13	19	6	14	5	9	12	8	16	6	3	108	75
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	4	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	9
		Total ...	185	101	147	64	141	95	78	51	59	34	102	76	91	49	803	470
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	3	...	7	3	1	1	2	5	1	...	3	...	1	...	18	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	1	1	5	10
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	8	15	17
		Robbery, other robberies ...	12	7	3	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	10	1	33	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	22	1	28	6	19	4	17	4	16	13	15	3	11	3	128	34
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	21	10	11	7	16	12	7	1	6	5	21	8	7	1	89	44
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,065	70	2,116	119	321	35	467	28	525	46	1,239	68	628	42	6,361	417
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3	5	17	9	5	3	10	2	...	...	8	6	3	1	46	26
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1
		Total ...	1,127	103	2,187	144	366	60	505	41	548	64	1,299	99	668	57	6,700	568

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozufferpore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	9
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	172	115	181	86	209	149	105	64	126	82	221	140	59	30	1,078	666
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	11	6	30	20	16	...	35	12	63	25	82	14	40	13	283	90
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	2	...	...	1	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	186	124	211	107	227	152	151	84	189	107	304	157	105	43	1,373	774
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	8	7	5	2	1	14	8	4	3	5	4	...	...	41	29
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	33	12	49	28	64	34	35	21	52	35	38	21	33	10	304	161
		Theft ... ordinary	1,065	385	706	260	679	275	682	218	722	300	655	192	703	294	5,212	1,924
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	38	11	20	6	30	8	31	9	37	10	23	5	23	6	202	55
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	106	121	23	35	61	64	45	51	36	28	43	59	181	219	495	567
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	77	45	65	49	108	57	271	110	249	82	219	80	72	30	1,061	453
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	..	1	1	8		4	1	...	...	...	...	13	3
		Total ...	1,328	582	870	383	945	430	1,086	418	1,104	459	983	361	1,012	559	7,328	3,192
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	60	2	60
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	34	22	38	36	39	31	16	11	30	23	25	15	20	15	202	153
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	......
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	——— Gambling Act	12	63	7	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	80
52		——— Excise Laws	96	80	123	111	53	66	40	34	9	7	15	20	134	114	472	432
53		——— Railway Laws	52	47	2	2	13	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	67
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	7	8	69	53	...	...	...	...	32	35	108	96
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34, of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	4,030	4,144	291	377	322	319	218	103	136	227	114	108	68	63	5,179	5,431
		Total ...	4,224	4,356	462	543	438	442	345	291	177	257	154	143	257	287	6,057	6,310
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total ...	227	321	11	13	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	31	25	297	387
		Grand Total ...	7,370	5,709	3,088	1,334	2,180	1,315	2,229	977	2,122	1,011	2,888	969	2,189	1,084	22,966	12,399

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	3	......	...	2	1	4	2	1	...	10	6
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	...	......	..	......	......	......	...	......	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	6	8	13	7	11	10	11	12	7	8	48	45
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	32	56	24	66	30	100	4	26	19	50	109	298
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	2	3	2	2	3	... ..	......	......	...	7	7
		Total ...	43	69	40	75	45	114	19	40	27	58	174	356
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
9		Murder " dacoits	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	1	...	1	......
10		Murder " robbers	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
11		Murder " poison	......	......	1	...	......	...	2	......	1	...	4	......
12		Other murders	7	1	4	1	2	2	6	3	1	1	20	8
13	307	Attempts at murder	......	......	1	...	1	1	......	......	......	...	2	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	1	5	...	3	1	6	5	3	1	23	8
15	376	Rape	3	......	1	...	3	...	12	2	3	...	22	2
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	......	1	...	6	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	...	3	2	3	......	......	...	8	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	15	11	5	3	7	4	8	5	2	1	37	24
19	329, 331, 353	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	21	18	24	17	7	11	3	6	1	...	56	52
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	1	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	...	......	...	1	......	1	...	2	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	4	8	2	5	6	......	......	2	2	22	14
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	......	2	2	8	...	1	......	......	...	15	2
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	......	......	4	1	6	1	......	......	......	...	10	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	......	......	......	...	......	...	1	......	......	...	1	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	13	14	10	25	14	12	11	6	3	73	51
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	......	2	1	2	2	......	......	......	...	5	3
		Total ...	85	52	73	37	73	45	56	32	22	8	309	174
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	......	1	...	3	3	1	3	8	14	14	20
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	2	8	......	...	2	8
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery ... other robberies	2	......	3	...	......	...	4	2	1	2	10	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	35	23	26	13	8	5	20	12	7	...	96	58
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	22	11	11	2	22	23	10	7	5	2	70	45
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	660	85	513	28	36	25	492	35	204	35	1,905	212
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4	14	2	1	285	1	1	1	4	4	296	21
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	......	......	......	...	6	...	......	......	......	...	6	......
		Total ...	724	137	556	49	360	57	530	68	229	57	2,399	363

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	......	...	......	...	......	......	... .	...	1	1
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	83	59	108	99	164	116	40	53	59	52	454	379
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	33	16	31	14	123	64	27	15	47	57	261	166
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	2	1	1	......	...	......	......	......	...	3	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	...	.. ...	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	119	78	140	114	287	180	67	68	106	109	719	549
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking...	8	3	......	...	93	14	119	6	18	10	238	33
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	50	30	55	35	37	24	140	70	38	24	320	183
		{ ordinary	805	411	532	204	1,245	381	1,459	405	395	227	4,436	1,628
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	38	14	21	8	99	11	21	6	17	4	196	43
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	77	78	31	30	86	70	30	35	13	9	237	222
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	116	57	152	111	340	142	608	184	82	69	1,298	563
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	2	1	...	......	1	.. ...	......	......	...	3	3
		Total ...	1,096	595	792	388	1,900	643	2,377	706	563	343	6,728	2,675
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	. ....	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	... ..	...	......	......
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	40	34	13	14	61	52	36	31	7	8	157	139
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion	.....	... ..	......	...	2	...	.. ...	.....	1	1	3	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	———Gambling Act	6	20	3	19	1	4	......	......	......	...	10	43
52		———Excise Laws	118	107	8	7	26	25	53	80	8	8	213	227
53		———Railway Laws	1	1	6	3	......	...	6	9	... ..	...	13	13
54		———Salt and Custom Laws	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
55		———Stage Carriage Act	......	......	... ..	...	.... .	...	......	......	......	...	......	.... .
56		———Stamp Act	......	......	.. ...	...	......	...	......	......	.. ...	...	.. ...	. ...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	300	514	1,427	1,349	167	155	90	165	111	116	2,095	[illegible]
		Total ..	465	676	1,457	1,392	257	236	185	285	127	133	2,491	2,722
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Total ...	192	190	......	...	40	57	9	11	33	38	274	291
		Grand Total ...	2,724	1,797	3,058	2,055	2,962	1,832	3,248	1,210	1,107	741	13,094	7,135

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhat Mehals. Cases reported.	Gurjhat Mehals. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	9	6	2	1	2	1	...	...	13	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 226	Other offences against public justice	8	6	2	3	1	1	1	2	12	12
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	29	62	18	20	2	4	...	...	49	86
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	46	74	22	24	5	6	1	2	74	106
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	2	...	5	5	2	9	2	1	11	15
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	6	5
15	376	Rape	4	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	10	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	8	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	13	12
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	14	8	6	4	9	3	5	4	34	19
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievious hurt	6	3	6	4	3	...	1	1	16	8
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	5	5	1	6	4	1	1	22	11
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	...	2	...	6	2	...	...	14	2
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	23	4	3	6	8	2	3	3	37	15
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
		Total	79	31	37	27	45	28	16	15	177	101
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	4	1	3	4	6	...	...	8	13
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery other robberies	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	3	17	31	20	7	4	2	51	43
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	12	6	9	6	1	...	2	1	24	13
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	165	25	112	27	128	18	78	37	483	107
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	5	7
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	197	39	143	73	158	31	84	40	582	183
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	153	102	84	41	95	46	7	2	339	191
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	72	30	31	19	44	7	1	...	148	56
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	..	...	1	4	...	...	2	4
		Total	230	135	115	60	141	58	8	2	494	255
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	31	2	10	8	16	1	...	...	57	11
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	19	19	8	10	27	10	20	37	74	76
		Theft ordinary	1,045	431	827	508	465	116	173	130	2,510	1,185
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	33	5	62	7	66	10	...	...	161	22
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	26	23	16	37	40	41	3	8	85	109
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	247	93	287	77	117	41	6	3	657	214
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,401	573	1,210	647	731	219	202	178	3,544	1,617

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Orissa Division: Cuttack: Cases reported	Cuttack: Persons convicted	Pooree: Cases reported	Pooree: Persons convicted.	Balasore: Cases reported	Balasore: Persons convicted.	Gurjhat Mehals: Cases reported	Gurjhat Mehals: Persons convicted.	Total: Cases reported	Total: Persons convicted
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves										
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C P C, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	5	7	2	1	2	2			9	10
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion	1	3	2	1					3	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	——— Gambling Act	1								1	
52		——— Excise Laws	52	49	108	110	28	21	7	6	195	186
53		——— Railway Laws										
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	91	128	46	57	36	40			172	225
55		——— Stage Carriage Act										
56		——— Stamp Act	1	1							1	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	252	381	291	313	140	111			721	805
		Total	432	569	437	482	206	174	7	6	1,102	1,231
	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	54	62	6	10	20	32			80	104
		GRAND TOTAL	2,439	1,483	1,990	1,323	1,306	548	318	243	6,053	3,597

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police L P

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazaribagh. Cases reported.	Hazaribagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Cases reported.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	5	2	4	3	1	......	1	1	11	6
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	2	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	8	2	3	......	......	4	4	13	15
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	8	16	1	......	2	19	17	44	28	79
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	6	1	1	......	......	......	......	4	7
		Total ...	23	32	9	7	3	19	23	49	58	107
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder... „ dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder... „ robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder... „ poison	1	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
12		Other murders	5	4	15	7	2	......	5	4	27	15
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	3	2	......	......	3	3	7	6
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	3	10	10	2	......	3	3	19	16
15	376	Rape	2	2	13	3	......	......	15	3	30	8
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	......	2	2	......	......	......	......	2	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	4	......
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	11	8	13	9	3	2	3	1	30	20
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	12	10	16	2	......	7	11	30	39
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	5	2	......	......	......	......	......	4	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	1	4	5	4	......	28	25	43	31
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	2	2	3	......	......	2	......	8	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	......	......	4	......	......	......	1	......	5	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	11	8	13	3	......	......	6	11	30	22
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
		Total ...	62	51	94	60	13	2	74	61	243	174
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	13	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	14	3
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... other robberies	9	......	6	3	1	......	4	1	20	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	4	7	4	......	......	4	......	23	8
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	5	4	7	7	1	......	4	13	17	24
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	378	32	179	33	17	1	290	19	864	85
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	12	7	2	......	1	......	4	......	19	7
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Total ...	432	49	202	48	20	1	307	33	961	131
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	2	......	......	......	......	3	2	5	4
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	123	131	49	59	5	6	73	41	250	237
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	31	19	18	14	2	2	104	14	155	49
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	3
41	374	Compulsory labor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	158	155	67	73	7	8	180	57	412	298

STATEMENT AA—*concluded.*

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Hazaribagh: Cases reported	Hazaribagh: Persons convicted	Lohardugga: Cases reported	Lohardugga: Persons convicted	Singbhoom: Cases reported	Singbhoom: Persons convicted	Manbhoom: Cases reported	Manbhoom: Persons convicted	Total: Cases reported	Total: Persons convicted.
			Chota Nagpore Division									
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V —*Minor offences against Property*										
42	453 456	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking	5	4	8	4			11	2	24	10
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	47	43	81	86	8	7	42	22	178	158
		Theft { ordinary	413	326	377	233	39	17	587	175	1 416	751
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	4		5	6			7	3	16	9
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	54	38	57	85	11	20	16	9	138	152
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	99	73	148	94	2	1	99	42	348	210
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	2							2	2
		Total	6[illegible]9	486	6[illegible]1	508	60	45	762	253	2 122	1 2[illegible]2
		Class VI —*Other offences not specified above*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits robbers and thieves	2	2							2	2
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C P C, and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character ..	5	5	8	13			10	7	23	25
50	295 to 297	Offences against Religion ..										
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	——— Gambling Act	7	34					5	20	12	54
52		——— Excise Laws	33	32	76	74	22	22	39	27	170	155
53		——— Railway Laws	1	2							1	2
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws										
55		——— Stage Carriage Act										
56		——— Stamp Act										
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	31	36	265	249	28	27	122	184	446	496
		Total	79	111	349	336	50	49	176	238	654	734
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	Total	34	36	48	55			10	15	92	106
		Grand Total	1,417	920	1,140	1,087	153	124	1 532	706	4 542	2 837

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881

J MONRO
Inspector General of Police, L P

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Burdwan Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505... ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	165	114	102	73	122	90	494	361	219	145	129	95	1,231	878
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	8	4	4	4	2	1	18	6	8	4	35	21	75	40
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	67	21	51	11	47	20	108	47	130	45	114	62	517	206
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	9	1	13	...	4	1	23	6	21	5	12	1	82	14
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	2	...	...	2	2	19	14	8	4	6	2	39	24
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	46	38	3	3	18	14	7	6	22	14	35	24	131	99
		Total ...	299	180	173	91	195	128	669	440	468	217	331	205	2,075	1,261
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	1	4	1	2	1	11	3	12	2	4	1	36	9
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	3	1	4	1	2	1	11	3	12	2	4	1	36	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	20	8	13	7	12	4	42	2	20	7	7	3	123	31
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,189	300	265	169	469	214	888	388	903	427	1,005	365	4,719	1,563
		Total ...	1,189	300	265	169	469	214	888	388	903	427	1,005	365	4,719	1,563
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
16	417 to 420	Cheating	31	8	4	...	9	4	26	10	28	9	49	16	147	47
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property . .	11	4	9	6	23	10	30	19	12	4	15	6	100	49
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	3	...	...	9	5
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	119	43	30	19	97	28	60	39	81	35	31	22	448	186
		Total ..	162	55	43	25	131	42	119	70	124	51	95	44	704	287
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	4	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	13	4
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	60	9	17	7	33	5	52	4	79	23	31	13	272	61
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	1	4	1	11	4	22	4	18	2	13	3	72	15
24	504, 506 to 510... ...	Intimidation and insult	34	6	7	3	6	3	35	21	66	35	35	13	183	81
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	41	38	8	8	45	45	9	8	198	191	22	22	323	312
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	469	261	45	33	44	17	254	144	392	236	203	162	1,407	853
		Total ...	612	318	81	52	140	74	378	181	755	489	305	213	2,271	1,327
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12	1	1	...	...	25	25
	„ XVIII of 1854 ... „ XXXI of 1867 ... „ XIII of 1870 ... „ XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts	83	68	...	...	69	68	74	73	90	90	29	18	354	317
	„ XXI of 1856 ...	Abkari Act	...	...	29	25	26	24	3	3	36	14	83	56	177	122
	„ I of 1839 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of Contract	..	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	..	...	14	4	19	8
	„ XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	14	12	15	15	...	...	1	1	11	3	4	1	45	32
	„ V of 1861 ...	Police Act	...	...	7	7	3	3	10	10	12	11	11	9	43	40
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	8	8
	„ XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 „ I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	14	17	14
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6
	„ XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mookteara Act	1	...	..	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	10	8	...	...	20	16	...	...	9	9	9	7	48	40
	„ XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	6	3
	„ XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	26	21	40	37	7	5	13	12	13	10	80	76	179	161
	„ VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	107	27	27	25	41	10	102	27	38	19	25	11	343	125
	„ VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	..	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	7
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	3	3	4	4	...	...	44	41	21	19	95	87	167	154
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	889	787	16	15	...	...	460	304	660	593	1,679	1,420	3,704	3,118
	„ VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers Ships Act	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XIX of 1816 ...	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	10	3	...	...	8	4	43	22	...	...	3	2	64	31
	....	Mutiny Act	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	....	Other Special Laws	24	23	2	2	2	...	7	7	9	8	336	310	380	349
		Total ...	1,181	964	147	137	187	142	782	522	913	779	2,389	2,019	5,599	4,563
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,475	1,826	726	482	1,136	605	2,919	1,606	3,135	1,972	4,136	2,850	15,527	9,341

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO;
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

***Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Presidency Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Presidency Division.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abeting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	359	278	309	181	299	198	151	90	1,118	750
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	59	30	23	16	11	4	14	10	107	60
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	59	35	59	29	65	29	77	26	260	119
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	24	4	13	4	21	......	9	1	67	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	13	8	3	......	25	24	15	14	56	46
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	4	48	84	37	37	25	23	121	98
		Total ...	525	359	455	267	458	292	201	164	1,720	1,082
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	10	1	5	3	11	......	4	......	30	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	10	1	5	3	11	......	4	......	30	4
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	1	24	9	14	4	9	2	62	16
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,523	763	753	387	950	540	525	245	3,751	1,935
		Total ...	1,523	763	753	387	950	540	525	245	3,751	1,935
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	46	6	49	16	23	9	14	7	132	38
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property... ...	35	11	10	4	36	19	28	9	109	43
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	[illegible]	4	5	3	10	4	7	2	31	13
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	262	65	248	80	180	46	73	30	763	221
		Total ...	352	86	312	108	249	78	122	48	1,035	315
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	5	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	85	11	47	15	57	6	47	3	236	35
23	500 to 502	Defamation	17	2	5	......	13	2	16	3	51	7
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	60	27	34	5	18	8	35	6	147	46
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	20	17	13	7	3	3	40	24	76	51
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C.	143	107	161	115	1,209	977	88	50	1,661	1,249
		Total ...	332	165	260	112	1,360	996	226	86	2,178	1,389
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	6	2	2	2	......	......	......	......	8	4
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866											
	„ XVIII of 1854	Railway Acts	82	77	5	......	......	......	3	3	90	80
	„ XXXI of 1867											
	„ XIII of 1870											
	„ XXV of 1873											
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkari Act	13	6	4	2	2	2	11	10	30	20
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	36	28	9	7	......	......	29	20	74	55
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	17	12	......	......	40	34	57	46
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	54	46	17	12	51	25	81	64	203	147
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	2	2	1	1	1	1	......	......	4	4
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	258	232	......	......	......	......	......	......	258	232
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts	14	13	......	......	4	4	......	......	18	17
	„ I (B.C.) of 1873											
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	18	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	18	11
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	2	2	2	1	4	2	4	3	12	8
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	6	5	6	6	2	2	3	2	17	15
	„ VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	114	80	149	85	107	50	116	51	486	246
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ X of 1872, Chap. XXXII ...	Contempt of Court	......	......	14	14	1	1	7	7	22	22
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	17	17	8	6	......	......	......	......	25	23
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	203	158	148	74	433	353	383	301	1,167	886
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	11	4	10	4	7	3	1	......	29	11
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	776	681	13	5	143	143	55	51	987	880
		Total ...	1,616	1,345	405	231	735	586	733	546	3,509	2,708
		Grand Total ...	4,373	2,720	2,214	1,142	3,797	2,496	1,910	1,091	12,394	7,449

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

***Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	109	76	96	61	220	136	63	28	107	53	11	11	64	34	670	399
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants ...	10	4	18	11	10	8	7	4	22	9	7	6	9	5	83	47
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	17	7	48	23	64	18	14	2	56	9	5	3	5	2	209	64
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4	2	1	1	5	2	4	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	20	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	...	2	2	18	17	...	...	2	...	..	...	3	1	27	20
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	3	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	8	7	2	2	9	6	46	39
		Total ...	145	89	165	98	341	205	88	34	198	79	27	23	91	48	1,055	576
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	......
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	53	23	30	7	58	6	18	...	14	5	1	...	24	6	198	47
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	466	253	400	178	480	254	139	73	370	166	128	52	184	96	2,173	1,072
		Total ...	466	253	400	178	480	254	139	73	370	166	128	52	184	96	2,173	1,072
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	7	3	8	2	18	3	6	...	10	1	10	7	21	2	80	18
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	10	9	14	2	7	6	1	1	42	23	27	2	16	13	117	56
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	5	9	8	3	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	25	17
19	426 to 427, 434... ...	Mischief (simple)	74	35	24	2	98	37	34	8	35	12	11	7	60	17	336	118
		Total ...	100	52	55	14	126	48	41	9	90	37	49	17	97	32	558	209
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	9	
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	54	9	47	6	100	14	42	2	56	17	38	10	35	1	382	
23	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	4	1	14	1	1	...	3	1	8	3	3	...	33	
24	504, 506 to 510... ...	Intimidation and insult	3	...	6	4	15	8	...	...	7	2	...	...	26	11	57	25
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	22	14	2	2	9	9	2	2	6	5	8	4	...	...	49	36
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	32	15	49	40	125	80	57	11	537	253	5	4	26	13	831	416
		Total ...	111	38	119	59	273	112	102	15	611	279	61	22	90	25	1,367	550

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Bogra. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Pubna. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation VI of 1819 / Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XVIII of 1854 .. / " XXXI of 1867 ... / " XIII of 1870 ... / " XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts	5	4	15	4	39	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	38
	" XXI of 1856 ...	Abkari Act	...	...	3	3	6	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	13	12
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of Contract	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	...	...	7	7	7	6	1	...	3	2	6	2	...	...	24	17
	" V of 1861	Police Act	5	4	79	57	14	12	6	6	19	11	...	...	...	...	123	90
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864 / " I (B. C.) of 1873 ..	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
	" XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	337	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	304
	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	66	57	...	...	6	1	12	8	4	4	19	18	10	7	117	95
	" VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	9	6	17	6	44	24	14	8	49	19	12	8	24	9	169	80
	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	23	7	42	37	3	3	10	10	...	...	2	2	80	59
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	" V (B. C.) of 1876...	Bengal Municipal Act	...	...	142	102	35	32	29	28	65	63	...	...	...	...	271	225
	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	...	6	4	...	...	1	1	16	10
	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	4	4	3	3	230	225	2	2	90	85	...	...	2	2	331	321
		Total ...	89	75	304	204	772	682	68	55	249	201	37	28	41	23	1,560	1,268
		Grand Total ...	965	530	1,074	560	2,050	1,307	458	186	1,539	767	303	142	527	230	6,916	7,722

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William.
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

***Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Dacca Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Persons tried.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Persons tried.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Persons tried.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensing. Persons tried.	Mymensing. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	219	120	415	258	417	264	513	437	1,594	1,085
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	42	27	19	13	18	12	24	14	103	66
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	88	30	117	33	125	49	77	23	407	135
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	19	6	15	1	10	3	10	......	54	10
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	25	18	5	5	4	1	1	......	35	24
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	37	32	10	6	8	6	10	7	65	51
		Total	430	239	581	316	582	335	665	481	2,258	1,371
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	8	2	1	......	1	......	2	......	12	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	8	2	1	......	1	......	2	......	12	2
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1	......	4	......	25	3	36	3	66	6
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,328	882	905	516	874	397	803	417	3,910	2,212
		Total	1,328	882	905	516	874	397	803	417	3,910	2,212
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	16	4	12	5	20	1	16	2	64	12
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	52	25	16	5	8	3	17	14	93	47
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1	15	7	4	......	4	1	25	9
19	426 to 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	273	142	108	38	132	38	128	56	641	274
		Total	343	172	151	55	161	42	165	73	823	342
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	6	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	10	......
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	110	28	77	4	79	8	80	13	346	53
23	500 to 502	Defamation	16	3	2	1	1	......	12	1	31	5
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	4	3	20	7	10	5	6	5	40	20
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	21	21	17	14	6	6	12	12	56	53
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	267	155	722	477	5,691	4,417	282	158	6,962	5,237
		Total	424	210	812	503	5,787	4,146	392	189	7,445	5,348
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	6	3	......	......	......	......	2	......	8	3
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
	" XXI of 1856	Abkari Act	49	40	11	11	50	30	6	5	116	95
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	50	27	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	27
	" V of 1861	Police Act	27	23	12	7	10	10	18	14	27	54
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	1	......	......	5	5	3	3	9	9
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864; " I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	......	......	......	......	35	29	......	......	35	29
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	3	1	21	20	......	......	......	......	67	21
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	2	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	3	3
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	7	7	2	......	......	......	......	......	9	7
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	14	9	2	......	60	53	45	40	121	102
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	102	63	47	22	28	12	156	62	333	159
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	5	5	......	......	13	13	......	......	18	18
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	5	4	......	......	......	......	6	3	11	7
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	250	201	......	......	2	1	16	16	268	218
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	5	2	7	3	6	3	4	4	22	12
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	11	9	1	1	10	6	2	2	24	18
		Total	538	398	107	65	219	171	258	149	1,122	783
		Grand Total	3,072	1,903	2,591	1,455	7,052	5,414	2,321	1,312	15,636	10,084

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

***Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Chittagong Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Chittagong		Noakholly		Chittagong Hill Tracts		Tipperah		Total	
			Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted	Persons tried	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed &c										
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c										
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence										
		Total										
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State										
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship										
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	171	81	276	22[illegible]	34	24	240	[illegible]99	721	5[illegible]3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	8	4	18	7	5	1			31	12
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 224	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	3[illegible]	10	86	21			76	14	137	45
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	18	4	20	[illegible]			9		47	6
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	8		9	6			7	4	23	10
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks										
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	16	16	9	[illegible]			9	9	33	31
		Total	[illegible]	11[illegible]	41[illegible]	73	3[illegible]	2[illegible]	341	21[illegible]	1,0[illegible]2	62[illegible]
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage							3		3	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves										
		Total							3		3	
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	3	[illegible]	40	11	[illegible]4	1	1[illegible]	6	111	[illegible]3
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement										
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3[illegible]	1[illegible]8	3[illegible]8	[illegible]	[illegible]3	4	98[illegible]	[illegible]98	1,811	1,109
		Total	3[illegible]	1[illegible]8	3[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	4	985	[illegible]98	1,811	1,10[illegible]
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1[illegible]	3	21		4		21	5	[illegible]	13
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	4	18	[illegible]	2		8	[illegible]	41	16
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	3	3			1	1	1	1	5	5
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	1[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]3	1	[illegible]		267	107	49[illegible]	163
		Total	190	7[illegible]	10[illegible]	[illegible]	12	1	[illegible]7	11[illegible]	605	203
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*											
20	298	Offences against religion										
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	[illegible]	11		[illegible]			1	1	[illegible]	15
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	35	[illegible]	14	14	2	2	51	17	15[illegible]	35
23	500 to 502	Defamation			7				14	2	21	2
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	4		7	4	41	15
25	271 to 278, 2[illegible]8, 284, 287, 289, 290	Public and local nuisances			2	2					2	2
26	294	Keeping a lottery office							1	1	1	1
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	86	[illegible]0	1[illegible]8	145	12	1	64[illegible]	499	905	695
		Total	1[illegible]3	6[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	4	3	7[illegible]3	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]5	765
	Special Laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police											
	Regulation VI of 1819 / Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	4		4						8	
	" XVIII of 1854 / " XXXI of 1867 / " XIII of 1870 / " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts										
	" XXI of 1856	Abkari Act			1	1					1	1
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	38	38							38	38
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract										
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	2	1	32	23					34	[illegible]
	" V of 1861	Police Act	13	12	22	2[illegible]	6	6	20	19	61	59
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	3	2					1	1	4	3
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act										
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864 / " I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	47	43	27	20					74	63
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act										
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act			1	1					1	1
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act			1	1					1	1
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	5	2					3	3	8	4
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	30	23	7	5			3	3	40	31
	" VII of 1870	Court fees Act										
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	99	43	66	34	3	3	144	80	303	160
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act										
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act										
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	5	5	51	51			2	2	58	58
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	2	1					1	1	3	2
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act			3	1			93	84	96	85
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act										
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act										
	" III of 1871	Registration Act	13	7					5		18	7
		Mutiny Act										
		Other Special Laws	113	74	5	4	2	1	6	4	128	83
		Total	364	230	220	162	11	10	278	196	873	618
		GRAND TOTAL	1,333	6[illegible]4	1,407	868	181	44	2,639	1,759	5,610	3,345

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Patna Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna. Persons tried.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Persons tried.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Persons tried.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Persons tried.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Persons tried.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Persons tried.	Sarun. Persons convicted	Chumparun. Persons tried.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
			Patna Division.															
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ..	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	164	56	197	113	261	159	141	116	233	177	111	75	144	79	1,251	775
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	...	7	3	12	8	12	5	9	4	14	11	8	4	69	35
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	72	23	51	31	76	44	68	42	44	16	57	33	13	6	381	194
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	9	2	7	1	16	10	7	...	2	1	8	1	1	...	50	15
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	4	...	...	3	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	13	7
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	15	11	42	39	47	35	69	66	...	...	69	20	...	...	242	171
		Total ...	272	95	301	187	421	262	298	229	293	199	260	140	166	89	2,014	1,201
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	3
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	3
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	1	3	3	3	2	20	16	16	4	6	2	8	4	65	33
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	694	281	527	213	891	205	304	104	239	69	530	189	266	68	3,451	1,129
		Total ..	694	281	527	213	891	205	304	104	239	69	530	189	266	68	3,451	1,129
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	59	30	12	5	10	7	8	4	8	1	12	7	11	1	120	55
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	16	7	18	7	17	15	22	14	12	7	9	3	15	12	109	65
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	1	1	7	1	...	...	5	3	3	1	1	1	17	7
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	66	24	47	15	45	15	75	40	48	20	79	38	57	16	417	168
		Total	141	61	78	28	79	38	105	58	73	31	103	49	84	30	663	295
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion ...	..	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	1	47	17	3	...	3	3	1	1	8	...	1	...	65	22
22	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	43	8	30	5	39	13	3	...	8	...	7	1	23	2	158	29
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	5	1	2	...	..	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	8	1	20	5
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	15	7	14	6	15	8	6	1	10	5	21	14	7	2	88	43
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	1	...	3	3	47	36	1	1	...	...	54	49	...	...	106	89
26	294	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	34	33	...	...	...	...	34	33
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	254	94	180	93	383	211	74	46	114	73	110	60	36	11	1,151	588
		Total ...	320	111	276	124	488	269	92	54	170	113	200	124	75	16	1,621	811
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Act XVIII of 1854; XXXI of 1867; XIII of 1870; XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	58	49	22	19	22	22	2	...	31	26	...	...	...	...	135	116
	Act XXI of 1856	Abkari Act	36	22	9	6	18	18	...	...	11	9	31	24	33	31	138	110
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	11	...	...	..	...	2	..	16	11
	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	...	21	20	1	1	...	...	12	7	2	2	...	...	37	30
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	36	13	7	4	4	3	4	4	6	6	1	1	8	7	66	38
	Act II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act VII (B. C.) of 1864; I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	9	5	11	9	3	...		1	95	83	34	31	...	...	156	129
	Act IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	3
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	9	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act ...	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	7	2	...	...	15	6
	Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	5	4	10	5	4	3	6	6	2	2	2	2	...	...	29	22
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	57	18	121	60	66	25	72	34	88	24	50	24	152	86	601	271
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Act XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	9
	Act IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	1,271	1,014	635	488	106	64	44	40	446	338	44	27	8	6	2,554	1,977
	Act VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	5	5	1	1	...	...	14	11
	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	......	Other Special Laws	28	13	260	190	521	337	2	2	20	1	63	57	7	3	901	603
		Total ...	1,516	1,144	1,107	810	749	475	156	104	712	502	238	174	211	133	4,689	3,342
		Grand Total ...	2,953	1,694	2,297	1,367	2,631	1,251	976	565	1,503	918	1,337	678	813	340	13,510	6,813

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Persons tried.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Persons tried.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Persons tried.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons tried.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Persons tried.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	13	3
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	161	90	158	119	181	108	405	374	67	57	972	748
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	1	11	7	28	15	18	12	11	6	71	41
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	63	34	50	25	29	13	37	23	16	5	195	100
7	464 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	...	5	2	4	...	7	4	...	...	22	6
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	1	75	71	1	...	17	14	...	...	95	86
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly affray	8	5	11	11	2	2	111	109	...	...	132	127
		Total	243	131	310	233	245	138	610	541	94	68	1,502	1,113
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	10	5
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	10	5
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	9	15	8	65	20	47	8	21	12	162	57
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	586	207	567	246	383	211	1,183	731	53	27	2,772	1,422
		Total	586	207	567	246	383	211	1,183	731	53	27	2,772	1,422
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
16	417 to 420	Cheating	20	5	18	7	56	23	46	19	2	...	142	54
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	28	13	22	5	13	7	59	37	2	1	124	63
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	...	5	2	1	...	8	4	6	5	22	11
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	131	53	61	22	118	50	410	236	26	12	776	373
		Total	181	71	106	36	188	80	553	296	36	18	1,064	501
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	490, 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	9	9	...	...	8	6	...	...	18	16
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	31	3	30	5	41	2	58	13	8	2	168	25
23	500, 502	Defamation	4	...	4	1	1	1	101	49	1	...	111	51
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	7	22	5	21	13	195	123	1	...	248	148
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 to 294.	Public and local nuisances	9	7	246	241	27	27	53	53	4	3	339	331
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
27	......	Offences under Chapters X, XVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	115	47	28	6	23	12	131	96	60	34	357	195
		Total	169	65	339	267	114	55	547	341	74	39	1,243	767
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.													
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Act XVIII of 1854; XXXI of 1867; XIII of 1870; XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	27	26	9	7	...	...	64	57	...	...	100	90
	" XXI of 1856	Abkari Act	15	2	24	22	13	13	56	49	17	8	125	94
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	12	...	23	21	...	...	21	21	2	2	58	44
	" V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	40	36	13	11	1	1	...	...	54	48
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	1	...	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	4
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	1	1	4	4	16	10	64	62	3	3	88	80
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	95	58	128	53	198	100	143	88	10	4	574	303
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	3	3	...	...	11	11	2	...	16	14
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	6	6
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	1,119	885	294	248	120	104	184	136	97	96	1,814	1,469
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	12	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	19	12
	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	......	Other Special Laws	2	1	386	341	38	37	2	2	22	20	450	401
		Total	1,289	980	913	742	404	280	553	434	157	137	3,321	2,573
		Grand Total	2,484	1,463	2,255	1,334	1,399	784	3,501	2,356	435	301	10,074	6,428

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Orissa Division in the year 1880.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Persons tried.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Persons tried.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Persons tried.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhats. Persons tried.	Gurjhats. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	76	54	50	32	72	31	30	24	228	141
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	......	16	8	9	6	1	......	30	14
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	24	10	57	27	87	63	5	......	173	100
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	1	1	7	7	2	1	......	......	10	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	9	4	11	10	12	11	......	......	32	25
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	......	......	2	2	6	6	......	......	8	8
		Total ...	114	69	143	86	188	118	36	24	481	297
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	......	5	1	8	3	2	......	16	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	1	......	5	1	8	3	2	......	16	4
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	8	1	1	1	1	4	3	21	13
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	499	273	356	180	416	213	64	21	1,335	687
		Total ...	499	273	356	180	416	213	64	21	1,335	687
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	23	14	28	6	14	8	13	4	78	32
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	7	27	14	29	15	4	3	70	39
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	2	2	1	1	......	......	4	4
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	87	39	199	124	204	63	10	1	500	227
		Total ...	121	61	256	146	248	87	27	8	652	302
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	2	2
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3	2	10	2	12	4	8	......	33	8
23	500 to 502	Defamation	6	2	6	1	5	......	10	1	27	4
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	12	7	23	12	32	16	3	......	70	35
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	......	......	18	16	4	4	......	......	22	20
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	60	38	45	39	78	72	6	4	189	153
		Total ...	81	49	102	70	131	96	29	7	343	222
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
	„ XVIII of 1854 „ XXXI of 1867 „ XIII of 1870 „ XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkari Act	31	30	......	......	......	......	7	6	38	36
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	1	3	3	......	......	......	......	4	4
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	13	10	10	7	5	3	......	......	28	20
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 „ I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	8	8	1	......	......	......	......	......	9	8
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mookteears Act	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	......	2	1
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	1	1	14	14	......	......	......	......	15	15
	„ VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	76	44	90	81	42	13	15	4	223	142
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	Contempt of Court ...	......	......	2	2	......	......	......	......	2	2
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	15	15	......	......	4	4	......	......	19	19
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	5	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	6
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	......	......	2	2	1	1	......	......	3	3
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	31	28	86	14	3	3	......	......	70	45
		Total ...	185	144	159	123	57	25	23	10	424	302
		Grand Total ...	1,016	604	1,022	307	1,049	543	185	73	3,272	1,827

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*concluded.*

***Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year* 1880.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazaribagh. Persons tried.	Hazaribagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Persons tried.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Persons tried.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Persons tried.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	170	110	326	244	9	7	214	132	719	493
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	2	24	16	1	1	2	......	32	19
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	55	30	105	57	2	1	16	4	178	92
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	......	......	3	......	......	......	4	......	7	......
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	1	11	10	......	......	7	1	20	12
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	2	2	......	......	1	1	3	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	7	10	7
		Total	232	143	471	320	12	9	254	145	969	626
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	......	......	3	2	......	......	4	......	7	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	3	2	......	......	4	......	7	2
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	17	16	55	11	5	......	15	2	92	29
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	6	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	7	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	199	92	512	298	48	29	286	153	1,045	572
		Total	205	92	513	298	48	29	286	153	1,052	572
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	9	2	28	13	......	......	14	4	51	[illegible]
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	9	25	11	3	1	12	6	54	27
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	4	3	6	6	......	......	......	......	10	9
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	17	17	70	33	6	3	96	40	189	93
		Total	44	31	129	63	9	4	122	50	304	148
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	7	......	35	24	......	......	4	4	46	28
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	20	5	50	29	4	1	33	6	107	41
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	......	......	......	1	......	8	4	11	4
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	10	8	9	7	17	9	15	7	51	31
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	20	8	4	3	1	1	70	50	95	62
		Total	59	21	98	63	23	11	130	71	310	166
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XVIII of 1854; XXXI of 1867; XIII of 1870; XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	11	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	3
	" XXI of 1856	Abkari Act	16	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	10
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	2	2
	" V of 1861	Police Act	10	10	12	9	2	2	......	......	24	21
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	2	1	......	......	......	......	4	4	6	5
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	3	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	3
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864; I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	2	2	......	......	......	......	3	2	5	4
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	2	2	......	......	......	......	5	2	7	4
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	33	11	38	18	4	......	67	19	142	48
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	1	1	1	1	......	......	2	2
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	2	2	......	......	......	......	1	1	3	3
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	3	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	3
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	9	7	7	7	......	......	......	......	16	14
		Total	95	58	58	35	7	3	85	30	245	124
		Grand Total	652	359	1,327	801	104	56	896	451	2,979	1,667

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 17th May 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

W. H.—Reg. No. 989J—360—16-6-81.

were committed to the Court of Sessions, was very high—viz. Maldah, Moorshedabad, Bhagulpore, Bankoora, Furreedpore, Jessore, Beerbhoom, Backergunge, and Hazaribagh. The Inspector-General thinks that the circular issued by Government has not yet had time to take effect; but he questions very much whether the serious difficulties in the way of securing the punishment of guilty persons at the sessions will be removed so long as such facilities exist for the escape of the accused as are afforded by our procedure, by the standard of proof which is considered necessary for conviction, and by the skilful tampering with witnesses for the prosecution. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the causes which militate against obtaining convictions in cases before the sessions court; but even giving due weight to the difficulties which exist, he cannot, in view of the very great increase in acquittals during 1880, avoid arriving at the conclusion that a great want of discretion has been shown during the year by committing officers, and that either the preliminary magisterial enquiry was very carelessly made and the evidence not sent up in a complete form, or that a number of persons were committed for trial who ought not to have been committed at all. The special attention of district officers will again be drawn to the subject, and the necessity of a thorough and careful preliminary enquiry being made before cases are committed will be strongly impressed on them.

20. The total amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 9,92,593 as compared with Rs. 10,28,809 in 1879. Of this amount Rs. 3,02,066, or 30·4 per cent. was recovered, the recovery in the preceding year being Rs. 2,97,678, or 28·9 per cent.; the percentage of the amount recovered is higher than that of 1879, but lower than that of 1878 or 1877, in which years it was 31·1 and 31·2 respectively. Out of 32,952 cases in which property was stolen, the whole of the property was recovered in 11,419 cases, and a part only in 3,590 cases; in the remaining 17,943 cases, or more than half the total number, nothing was recovered.

21. The following statement shows the number of cases of cognizable crime entered as true under each heading during the past six years:—

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639
„ II	Serious offences against the person	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,996	4,061
„ III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953
„ IV	Minor offences against the person	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874
„ V	Ditto ditto property	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859
„ VI	Other offences not specified above	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109
	Offences under special laws	726	495	48[illegible]	589	1,288	1,977
	Total ...	94,783	95,745	94,361	101,318	98,162	99,472

Under Class I there has been a decrease of 201 cases; the result of committals to the Court of Sessions or appeals in cases under this head has been very unsatisfactory, only 107 persons being punished out of 589, who either appealed or were committed. There were 265 true cases of murder during the year as compared with 288 in 1879. The other principal offences under Class I during the year come under the heads of "Coining" and "Riot." There were 153 cases under the head of "Coining," as compared with 173 in the preceding year. These cases were all of a petty nature. The percentages of convictions were, as to cases, 47·6 against 48 in 1879, and as to individuals 47·9 against 47·4 in that year. There has been a decrease of 127 in the number of riots during the year, the total number of true cases being 1,862 as compared with 1,989 in 1879 and 2,012 in 1878. The gradual decrease is satisfactory. The largest number of riots was again in the Dacca Division, and the number exceeds that in any other Division, notwithstanding the fact that the figures do not include those of Tipperah, which were shown in it last year. There has, however, been a large decrease in the actual number of cases; if, for the sake of comparison with the figures of last year, those for the district of Tipperah are included, they stand thus:—

1879.		1880.	
True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
763	141	593	66

There has thus been a decrease of 170 true cases in the districts which were formerly comprised in this division. In the Rajshahye Division there has been a decrease of 43 cases, and there has been a slight decrease in the Bhagulpore and Orissa Divisions; in the remaining Divisions there has been an increase; in the Presidency and the Patna Divisions the increase amounted to 57 and 38 cases respectively. Serious cases of rioting have diminished in every division, and in those districts in which the largest number occurred the cases were generally of a petty nature. The Inspector-General remarks: "On the whole, progress has been made during the year in putting a stop to these cases which have long been the blot upon the criminal administration of Eastern Bengal. Much, however, still remains to be done. The difficulty of dealing with agrarian crime, when the population is actively or passively hostile to the authorities, and when the landholding classes are powerless to give effective assistance to the police, has very recently been dwelt on by the Prime Minister of England in connection with the case of Ireland. In Bengal we have to deal with agrarian crime amongst a population always more or less passively resistant to the authorities charged with the detection of offences, and with a landholding class so often implicated as instigators of agrarian crime as to be unwilling to give assistance to the police, except when they wish to crush an enemy, or, as not unfrequently happens, to falsely accuse their opponents." Mr. Monro is also of opinion that the punishment provided for abetment is insufficient; he remarks: "Section 155 *et seq.* of the Penal Code provide the only practical punishment of abetment of agrarian offences on the part of zemindars, and the punishment of fine awardable under these sections is of very little use in deterring zemindars or their agents from instigating the commission of riots. The fine costs the zemindar or his agent nothing, the ryots have to pay it, and until some more severe punishment is provided by law for those who are at the bottom of almost all the riots which take place—viz. the zemindars and their agents—agrarian crimes of this description will be committed with impunity." The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur with Mr. Monro on this point; the sections to which reference is made were not intended to provide for cases in which the zemindar or his agent are convicted of the actual abetment of a riot, but for cases in which the zemindar for whose benefit a riot is committed, or his agent, knowing that a riot is about to be committed does not use all lawful means to prevent it. If actual abetment can be proved, there is no reason why the provisions of the Penal Code for the punishment of abetment should not be enforced. Where it can only be proved that the zemindar or his agent had reason to believe that a riot was likely to take place, and that he did not use lawful means to prevent it, a fine is a sufficient punishment, and any provision which would empower Magistrates to pass a sentence of imprisonment in such a case would be liable to grave abuse. Though serious rioting has diminished, the number of cases in which the riot was attended with loss of life has increased, the number of such cases being 23 in 1880, as compared with 11 in 1879, and 18 in 1878. Of the 23 cases, 8 occurred in the Dacca Division, 8 in the Presidency Division (of which 5 were in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs), 5 in the Patna Division, and one in the Bhagulpore and one in the Burdwan Divisions. The percentage of convictions of persons was lower than in 1879, being 54·7 as compared with 59, while the percentage of convictions in cases was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 46·8 to 46·3. In Howrah, Noakholly, Tipperah, Durbhunga, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the results of convictions of persons have been fairly satisfactory; but in Nuddea and Furreedpore the results were very unfavourable. In the Burdwan district some railway employés created a disturbance in the Assensole bazar, doing considerable damage to persons and property, four of the accused were convicted, but were subsequently acquitted on appeal by the High Court on a technical point of law. A case of riot occurred in the town of Bhagulpore, in consequence of a dispute between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans which originated in one of the latter having brought a cow into his house for sacrifice during the festival of Bukraeed, in a locality chiefly inhabited by Hindoos. The riot, however, was confined to violent threats and some stone-throwing, no one was hurt, and the opposing factions finally took the case into court. In Pubna a serious riot took place at the Sengati hât which had been established in rivalry of an old hât at Goyta, the owners of which finally attacked the new hât in great force. The sub-divisional officer passed an order

directing the Sengati hât to be held on a different day from that on which the Goyta hât was held, but the order was set aside by the High Court, on the ground that such an order constituted a perpetual injunction. "The Magistrate remarks," says the Commissioner, "that under this ruling of the High Court, as regards the power of Magistrates to interfere with the days of holding rival hâts, there is no course but to let the rivals fight it out." In this view the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to concur. The law, as it stands, gives district officers ample power to maintain the public peace, and he would certainly consider any Magistrate who sat with his hands folded whilst the rival owners of the hâts fought it out as quite unfit for the charge of a district.

22. Under the head of "Serious offences against the person" there has been a decrease in the number of cases of murder, attempt at murder, and administering stupefying drugs. The number of cases of kidnapping was the same as in 1879, and there has been an increase in the number of cases of culpable homicide, rape, attempts at suicide, hurt by dangerous weapons, and using force to public servants. The total number of true cases is slightly greater than in 1879, being 4,061 as compared with 3,996. The following statement shows the figures under each of these heads for the last two years:—

Head of offence.	Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained.
Murder	1879	288	108
	1880	265	100
Attempt at murder	1879	60	26
	1880	47	27
Culpable homicide	1879	185	93
	1880	203	99
Rape	1879	190	32
	1880	204	32
Attempt at suicide	1879	374	233
	1880	391	242
Administering stupefying drugs ...	1879	38	14
	1880	22	6
Grievous hurt	1879	538	299
	1880	590	347
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1879	745	331
	1880	758	321
Use of criminal force to a public servant	1879	988	355
	1880	1,014	367
Kidnapping	1879	190	51
	1880	190	39
Unnatural offences	1879	38	14
	1880	55	21
Exposure of infants	1879	102	42
	1880	111	58

The percentage of convictions in cases has improved, being 42·7 against 41·8; but the percentage of persons convicted has decreased, being only 47 in 1880 as compared with 51·1 in 1879. Of 662 persons arrested on a charge of murder, 638 were tried, and only 156 were convicted; some cases were however pending at the close of the year. The figures show, as the Inspector-General remarks, that the police must have arrested, and the Magistrates must have sent for trial, a very considerable number of persons on very insufficient grounds. The result in cases of culpable homicide also leads to the conclusion that the police made a number of arrests on insufficient evidence. There have been fewer cases of murders during 1880 than during any of the six years which preceded it. A conviction was obtained in only one case out of 12 in which murder was committed by poison. In Burdwan and Furreedpore, in which districts there were respectively 6 and 14 cases of murder, not a single conviction was obtained; while in the 24-Pergunnahs there were 20 acquittals to 6 convictions, in Midnapore 14 to 4, and in Monghyr 13 to 1. The results were also unsatisfactory in Jessore and Shahabad. The decrease in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs is satisfactory, and was probably due to the movements of the two special sub-inspectors, who were employed in looking

up well-known poisoners. One case which was enquired into by the Railway police, and in which a man named Ram Lall Bhuttacharji was sentenced to transportation for life, is worthy of notice. The prisoner was a notorious character; he was convicted twice of theft while a lad, and was subsequently implicated in a drugging case in Burdwan, but escaped owing to the witnesses having been tampered with; he was again tried for a similar offence and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in 1870. On being again arrested on a charge of having drugged and robbed a man of Rs. 200, he was recognized by Mr. Jennins, the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police; enquiries were then made into his antecedents, and the case resulted in his being transported for life. The number of cases of kidnapping was the same as in 1879, but there was a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the number of convictions obtained, as compared with that year. In Bankoora a girl was abducted in connection with coolie recruiting; in Howrah three girls were also abducted for the purpose of being taken to a coolie depôt; and in the Chota Nagpore Division there were six cases of a similar nature.

23. Under the heading of "Minor offences against the person," there has been an increase in the number of cases of hurt as well as in those of wrongful restraint, the number of true cases being—

Hurt	1878	6,734
	1879	6,781
	1880	7,978
Wrongful restraint ...	1878	2,675
	1879	2,666
	1880	2,756

The increase in the cases of hurt may, as already remarked, be attributed to the year being a prosperous one, and persons having therefore more money to expend on litigation. In consequence of the wider discretion allowed to the police, the number of cases in which no enquiry was made has increased from 345 in 1879 to 925. It is not desirable, as was observed in the resolution on the Report for 1879, that cases of this nature should be cognizable by the police, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in the proposed new Code of Criminal Procedure hurt has been entered as a non-cognizable offence.

24. Serious offences against person and property, or against property only, have decreased from 20,602 in 1879 to 18,953 in 1880. The total number of cases of dacoity was 135, including 13 which occurred in previous years, but which were investigated in 1880. It is satisfactory to observe that the number is lower than that in any of the four preceding years. In 1878 there were 188 cases, in the succeeding year 171 cases, while in 1880 only 122 dacoities were actually committed during the year. Excluding cases which were merely technical dacoities, the number was only 85. The property recovered in dacoity cases was much greater than in the preceding year, as shown by the following figures:—

	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879	59,188	6,873
1880	61,071	12,455

The largest number of dacoities occurred in Midnapore (15), Dinagepore (10), Hazaribagh (10), and Maldah (7). There was only one case in the whole of the Chittagong Division, and none in the districts of Jessore, Shahabad, Chumparun, Burdwan, Bhagulpore, Gurjhats, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. Of 576 persons sent up for trial, 377 were committed and 187 were convicted, the percentages as regards cases and persons were respectively 26·6 and 32·4, as compared with 28 and 34 in 1879. Of persons actually committed to the sessions, 49·6 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1879. In Dacca 26 persons were convicted, and four only were acquitted, while in Balasore the number of persons convicted to the number acquitted

was 1 to 11, in Hazaribagh 2 to 19, and in Rajshahye 6 to 36: in Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Gya the result was also very unfavourable. In the 24-Pergunnahs there were 20 persons acquitted and none convicted. Eleven cases of river dacoity occurred during the year, and the property stolen is stated to have amounted to Rs. 586 in value. The figures do not however appear to be accurate as in one case alone, which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 4,500 in cash is reported to have been stolen, and in another in the same district the value of the property exceeded Rs. 750. A serious case of river dacoity with murder occurred in Backergunge. A Furreedpore trader going to Backergunge in his boat was followed by a boat full of dacoits until he reached one of the great arms of the Megna, when the dacoits, who had won over the crew at the places where the trader had stopped, came on board his boat, murdered him and his gomasta, threw the bodies into the river, and plundered and sank the boat; the men who formed the crew were taken over into the dacoits' boat, but eventually they were also murdered. The police arrested ten persons, of whom one was admitted to pardon and made Queen's evidence. Of the remaining nine who were committed to the sessions, five were transported for life, and one sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were acquitted. The case was one of a brutal character, and from the fact that none of the men convicted were sentenced to death, the Lieutenant-Governor infers that the dacoits who actually committed the murders were not amongst those convicted. In one case, which occurred in the district of Julpigoree, a party of Bhootias entered the district for the purpose of kidnapping; they escaped back to Bhootan, and in consequence of their not being surrendered, the annual subsidy to the Deb Raj of Bhootan was withheld by Government. The criminals have been surrendered, and the subsidy paid since the close of the year. The gradual decrease in the number of dacoities is very satisfactory, though the result, as regards convictions, was not good. As long as an inducement to commit dacoity is held out by the native custom of keeping large sums of money and jewels in private residences, and by the insecurity of the houses themselves, it is not to be expected that this form of crime will entirely cease; but that much has been done to check it is evident from the fact mentioned by Mr. Monro that the total number of dacoities throughout the province during the past year was less than the number in the district of Hooghly alone, when the suppression of the crime was first taken in hand, in 1852. The number of cases of robbery was 168 as compared with 177 in the preceding year; in 61 cases convictions were obtained as against 75 in 1879. Twenty-one highway robberies were committed, or one more than in the previous year. It is, however, remarked that there were also some highway robberies committed on travellers by parties of robbers emerging from the jungles in Gya and Hazaribagh, which being technically dacoities, are shown under that head.

25. In the resolution on the Report for 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that the most satisfactory feature of the report and the returns for that year was the decrease in the number of offences against property: during 1880 the decrease was even more marked. The following table, giving the figures for 1879 and 1880, does not include dacoities, robberies, or cases of serious mischief, but it includes cases coming under class V. There has, it will be seen from the table, been a decrease under every head:—

Offence.	Cases reported.		True cases.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
House-breaking	20,902	19,439	19,621	18,293
Cattle theft	2,403	1,855	2,063	1,617
Other thefts	33,015	29,093	28,057	24,799
Receiving stolen property	2,037	1,974	1,979	1,913
Criminal or house-trespass	8,662	8,222	7,791	7,707
Criminal breach of trust	2,208	1,990	1,873	1,763
Total ...	69,227	62,573	61,384	56,092

26. An interesting table is given by the Inspector-General showing the number of thefts in which the property stolen was less than Rs. 10 in value. Mr. Monro considers that the fact that in nearly 50 per cent. of the cases of theft the property stolen was below this value shows the poverty of the inhabitants, and that the figures show also the relative wealth and poverty of the various districts. For example, in the richer districts of Backergunge and Mymensing the percentages were only 17·4 and 23·7 respectively, while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Gurjhats, in which the inhabitants are much poorer, the percentages rose to 80·4 and 90 respectively. The divisional percentages are no doubt lower in rich divisions than in poor ones; thus in the Dacca Division, in which the people are prosperous, only 27·7 per cent. were petty thefts, while in the Bhagulpore Division, in which the people are poorer, the percentage is 59; but this coincidence appears on a comparison of the percentages in individual districts to be accidental. There is no doubt a general tendency towards a small percentage in rich districts and a large one in poor districts; but the percentage varies so much without any apparent cause, that it seems probable that the percentage is also affected by some local cause other than wealth or poverty. It would be difficult on any other supposition to explain why the percentage in Rajshahye should be 60, while that in Dinagepore is only 28·7; why Noakholly should have a percentage of 71·1 and Chittagong only 35·5; Sarun 73·3 and Chumparun only 54·3. The decrease in the number of thefts in Howrah is explained by the Magistrate to be due to the fact that many cases of petty theft, which were formerly brought to the notice of the courts, are now settled by the village punchayets; and the Commissioner remarks that, provided substantial justice is done, he does not see any harm in the system. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with Mr Monro in his disapproval of the practice which is moreover quite illegal. The attention of all district officers will be drawn to the subject, and they will be directed to point out carefully to all members of punchayets that, under section 41, Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, they are bound, as soon as they know or are informed of the commission in the village of any of the offences mentioned in schedule B of that Act (of which theft is one), "to cause the fact to be reported by the chowkidar to the police-officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village is situated; and in the event of the chowkidar failing to make the necessary report, the punchayet, to whose knowledge the fact of the commission of the offence has come, is himself bound to report the occurrence at the police-station," and that if they hear and decide cases of theft themselves, and omit to see that the chowkidar reports the case, or to report it themselves, they render themselves liable to be prosecuted under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, for omitting to give information which they were legally bound to furnish. The percentage of convictions in cases of house-breaking was only 7·7 as compared with 8·1 in 1879. The detective result in cases under this head of crime is, as the Inspector-General observes, "still very bad, and the want of success on the part of the police in dealing with the crime is still very marked." The percentage of convictions in cases of theft, excluding cattle theft, is 31·2 as compared with 33·5 in 1879, and in cases of cattle theft 51 against 56·2 in that year.

27. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,015 as compared with 1,002 in 1879, 1,216 in 1878, 3,173 in 1877, and 5,154 in 1876. Six hundred and eighty-three persons were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the orders of Government prohibiting the indiscriminate institution of cases of this kind are being obeyed; and it is extremely satisfactory that, notwithstanding that the prosecutions have been much fewer than in years preceding 1879, and only very slightly in excess of those in that year, there is a very considerable diminution in all classes of crime cases against property. The statement submitted shows, however, that in many cases effect has not been given to the orders of Government regarding the trial of such cases in the village in which the accused persons reside; in Burdwan, Howrah, Julpigoree, Tipperah, Chittagong, Cuttack, Pooree, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga not a single case was tried in the village of the accused, while in other districts the orders have been only partially obeyed; the only districts in which they have been strictly adhered to have been Bankoora, Midnapore, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Monghyr; in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts, Gurjhats, and Singbhoom no cases were instituted. Separate orders will issue calling for explanation from officers in charge of districts in which the orders of Government have been neglected. A system is, the Inspector-General remarks, beginning to appear, under which such cases are accumulated and postponed till the cold weather, a system which will lead to a considerable number remaining untried at all during that season. It is clearly undesirable that such a procedure should be generally adopted. The attention of all Commissioners and Magistrates will be called to the practice with a view to its being checked: except for special reasons all such cases should be promptly enquired into and decided.

28. During 1880 there were 2,994 true excise cases against 2,562 in 1879, and 2,049 in 1878, and the percentage of convictions was 69·2 against 71·5 and 70·9 in the two preceding years. These results are satisfactory, and show considerable vigilance on the part of the police. Attempts were made during the year to smuggle opium through the post office, the drug being packed in thin wooden boxes covered with canvas like ordinary parcels. This procedure, which was adopted by Punjabees for the purpose of smuggling Nepalese opium into the Punjab, was discovered in the district of Chumparun, where a parcel containing 280 tolahs of opium was seized. In another case five maunds of opium, which was being smuggled from Nepal, and was being taken to Pattiala, was seized at Arrah. Five persons were arrested in connection with the case, of whom four were convicted. The number of salt cases was 1,198 as compared with 1,611 in the previous year; the quantity of salt confiscated was 146 maunds against 1,037 maunds in 1879, and the fines levied were Rs. 6,871 against Rs. 10,190. The increase of cases under Class VI is chiefly due to the large number of cases in which prosecutions for public or local nuisances were instituted; there was a most marked increase in these cases in every district in the Patna Division, except Sarun and Chumparun, in which the decrease was very slight; the number of cases in the Patna district alone rose from 1,384 in 1879 to 4,030 in 1880.

29. There was a large increase in the number of non-cognizable crimes, the number of cases being 108,350 or 14,723 in excess of those in 1879, in which year they amounted to 93,627. There was an increase of 777 cases in Class I, of 8,461 in Class IV, of 2,392 in Class VI, and of 2,942 under special laws. The increase in Class IV was due almost entirely to the increase under the heading "criminal force," the number of cases being 53,247 as compared with 44,867 in 1879. The increase is in part to be attributed to the rejection of a number of cases of hurt by the police, and in part to the more prosperous condition of the people, which afforded them more time to indulge in personal disputes, and more money to expend in bringing the cases into Court. The agency of the police was employed in investigating 5,977 cases against 4,854 in 1879, and a tendency has been shown to employ them more especially in cases of criminal misappropriation, simple mischief, and offences relating to marriage. The number of non-cognizable cases in which a police enquiry was ordered is not, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, large in comparison with the total number of such cases instituted. The practice stated to prevail in Noakholly of the Deputy Magistrates employing their mohurirs in making local enquiries into non-cognizable cases is most irregular and must be at once prohibited.

30. The system of supervision over professional offenders and criminal tribes, which prevailed in 1879, was in force also during the past year. The Bediyas have been closely watched, and the result has been a decrease in the number of burglaries. The Punka Chur Kayasts have also been under surveillance, and the Inspector-General proposes to transfer some patrol boats from their present beats, and to employ them in guarding the rivers on the banks of which these people live. A special report has been submitted to Government with reference to the Mugheya Domes in the district of Chumparun. Mr. Lyall, who was during a great part of 1880 Inspector-General of Police, visited the district, and he and Mr. Monro have submitted proposals for the management of this tribe, which are now under consideration. It hardly seems practicable, however, to bring this small tribe under any immediate and direct control. Major Ramsay has brought to notice a method adopted by a class of Chamars for poisoning cows; the method has also been, on one or two occasions, employed for the destruction of human life. The instrument used is known as a *sutari;* it is made from the seed of the Karjari, a

jungle plant, which is poisonous when it enters the blood, but which is used medicinally and is harmless when taken internally; the kernels of the seeds are pounded, moistened, and rolled into a cylindrical shape with a very sharp point, the upper portion of the cone, about three-fourths of an inch in length, is cut off, dried, and placed in a piece of straw which is inserted in a wooden handle of 3 or 3½ inches in length: in order to destroy the animal it is only necessary to strike it with the point of the instrument, and then to withdraw the handle, the *sutari* being left embedded in the flesh. The Inspector-General remarks that the effect of the poison may be counteracted by a "free and prompt scarification of the part where the wound is inflicted, and the application of blue-stone thereto." The Burwars are reported to continue to come in hundreds from Oudh for purposes of plunder in Bengal: in October 1879 the attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was drawn to the difficulty experienced by the Police in Lower Bengal in watching the proceedings of the gangs of Burwars from Gonda who visit Bengal every year on predatory excursions, and that Government in reply announced their willingness to render every assistance in their power, but nothing further appears to have been done in the matter. Under the existing arrangements Burwar prisoners, confined in jails in this province, are transferred before release to jails in their own district; and this step has the effect of removing from these provinces such men of this class as have been actually convicted. Some further action in the matter is, however, necessary; and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the submission of a special report from the Inspector-General on the subject before again addressing the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in submitting the report, full particulars should be given as to the number of Burwars who annually come from Gonda; the districts in which their depredations are generally committed; and the classes of offence, if any, besides theft, which they are in the habit of committing; it should also be stated at what time of the year members of the tribe generally make their appearance, and what steps are, in the Inspector-General's opinion, necessary for the purpose of controlling their movements.

31. There was a marked improvement during the year in the manner in which habitual offenders were dealt with; and the Inspector-General considers that "the wholesome severity with which they are now being treated, has caused a diminution in crime, and has secured to the people much more freedom from the depredations of incorrigible offenders than they formerly enjoyed." The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the number of re-convictions during the year was only 1,963 as compared with 2,722, in the previous year. It is satisfactory that there has been a diminution in the number of inadequate sentences passed in such cases, but that there is still room for further improvement in this respect is shown by the list of 152 cases submitted, in which the sentences passed appear too lenient. It is possible, however, that in some of the cases there may have been extenuating circumstances which rendered it desirable to refrain from inflicting a severe punishment.

32. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000 has already been sanctioned by Government for the purpose of photographing notorious criminals, and 239 photographs have been added, at a cost of Rs. 871, to the number of 481 existing at the commencement of the year.

33. The general conduct of the police has throughout the year been good, the exceptions being those of the Dacca Division, and those in the districts of Chittagong and Noakholly.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that the results of the administration of the Police Department has, on the whole, been satisfactory; there has been a decrease in the total number of cases, and there has been an improvement in the percentage of convictions; the orders of Government have on all points been more strictly attended to; inspections by senior officers of the police were somewhat interfered with by their duties in connection with the census, but there has been a marked improvement in the inspection of outlying stations by District Superintendents. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Messrs. Monro and Lyall for the able manner in which, during their respective terms of office, they conducted the administration of the department. Note has been taken of the names of those officers who have been mentioned in the report as deserving of special favourable mention.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and with a view to the attention of all District Officers being specially drawn to the orders contained in paragraphs 6, 16, 19, 26, and 27.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and of paragraph 81 of the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3465J.

COPY of the above Resolution forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information.

No. 3466J.

COPY of the above Resolution forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

No. 3467J.

A COPY of the above Resolution, and extract paragraph 81 of the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Circular No. 44J.

COPY of the above Resolution forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and with a view to the attention of all district officers being specially drawn to the orders contained in paragraphs 6, 16, 19, 26, and 27.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st August 1881.

W. H. and others—Reg. No. 4319C—666—29 8-81.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROV

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1881.

BY

J. MONRO, Esq., C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1882.

INDEX.

CRIME.

REPORT.

Introductory Remarks.

THE office of Inspector-General of Police was held by me from the beginning of the year up to 14th August, the date of my proceeding on leave. Colonel W. R. Gordon officiated as Inspector-General during my absence. I resumed office on the 3rd November, and held it to the end of the year.

Receipt of Commissioners' Reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	29th March 1882.
Presidency Division	31st " "
Burdwan "	4th April. "
Bhagulpore "	10th " "
Chota Nagpore "	19th " "
Patna "	19th " "
Orissa "	24th " "
Dacca "	27th " "
Chittagong "	1st May "

Sanctioned strength of Regular Police.

3. On the 31st December 1881, the sanctioned strength of the regular police was as given below:—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
Personal Assistant	1
District Superintendents	41*
Assistant Superintendents	32*
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police...	1
Total ...	78
Inspectors	150
Sub-inspectors	747
Head constables	2,164
Constables	14,269
European constables	2
Mounted contables	32
Total ...	17,364

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Frontier Police.

	Armed Frontier Guard.	Civil Police.	Total.
Inspectors	...	1	1
Subadar-major	1	...	1
Subadars	5	1	6
Jemadars	6	...	6
Havildar Major	1	...	1
Havildars	27	10	37
Naiks	42	...	42
Bugle-major	1	...	1
Buglers	10	...	10
Privates	446	97	543
Total ...	539	109	648

4. At the close of the year the actual strength of the force was below the sanctioned strength by 11 inspectors, 28 sub-inspectors, 36 head constables, and 268 constables, or 1·9 per cent. short of the full complement.

* Exclusive of those employed in Assam.

5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 36,95,572, distributed as follows:—

Budget grant

	Rs
Regular Police ...	35 32,472
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1 63,100
Total ..	36,95,572

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 5,99,350. The grant of Rs. 30,96,222 for the executive police, *apart* from the above, was distributed as under.—

		Rs
Burdwan	Division	4 11 197
Presidency	„	4,35 749
Rajshahye	„	3 72 784
Dacca	„	3 40 806
Chittagong	„	3 29,350
Patna	„	1 41 275
Bhagulpore	„	2 80 158
Orissa	„	2,14 111
Chota Nagpore	„	2 23,292
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district)		17 500
Total		30 96 222

6 The actual expenditure for the financial year 1881-82 under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table —

Actual expenditure

	Heads of Charges	Grants for for 1881 82	Actual Expenditure	Increase	Decrease
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Inspecting agency	1 21 750	1 [illegible] 814	(a) 4 0[illegible]	
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4 77 [illegible]00	4 48 581		[illegible]
3	Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay	23 32 400	[illegible] 91 856		40 [illegible]
4	Travelling allowance	[illegible] 000	7 [illegible] 6	(b) 14 [illegible]	
5	Fixed boat establishment	6[illegible] 01[illegible]	[illegible] 745		271
6	Clothing allowance	1 11 [illegible]30	1 1[illegible] 480	(c) [illegible]90	
7	Petty construction and repairs of the police buildings	70 [illegible]0	[illegible]		1 01[illegible]
8	Official postage	[illegible] 000	[illegible] 830		1 [illegible]
9	Ordnance stores and purchase and repairs of tents furniture and accoutrements	29 [illegible]31	18 620		10 [illegible]1
10	General contingencies, boats, elephants and mules, repairs of boats, value of medical stores, rewards, rents, [illegible] expenses and miscellaneous telegram, country stationery, printing, special police, compensation for lands taken for police purposes	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 4[illegible]7		[illegible]85
11	Contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	7[illegible] 730	[illegible]30		
	Total	3[illegible]	3[illegible] 7[illegible] 1	24 710	[illegible]
12	Chittagong Frontier Police	1 [illegible]3 100	1 88 528	(d) 25 728	
	Grand Total	3[illegible] 9[illegible] 7	3[illegible]	50 [illegible]	(e) [illegible]

7. The cost of the force, employed on purely police work, may be approximately put down at Rs. 21,54,600 or 6·2 pies per head of population according to the late census. This amount was thus distributed.—

The cost of purely District Police

	Rs	Pies
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	12 9[illegible] [illegible]89	or 7 1 per head of population
Behar	5 27 101	„ 4 3 „ „
Orissa	1 53 7[illegible]	„ 7 9 „
Chota Nagpore	1 77 011	„ 8

The above figures, when compared with those of 1880, show an increase of Rs. 17,066. This increase may be attributed to the partial introduction of 5th grade Sub-Inspectors into the force; to the extra force being amalgamated with the Regular Police of the Backergunge District; to the entertainment of certain officers and men for railway duty; to the pay of the lowest grade of Head Constables in the Darjeeling District being raised, and, lastly, to the employment of an additional force for the new Magisterial Sub-Division at Khurseong.

(a) This increase is due to officiating appointments being made in consequence of officers going on leave

(b) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents which has rendered an increase of travelling allowance absolutely necessary An additional grant was obtained and all excesses adjusted

(c) This excess is a matter of account the cash realizations from men not having been credited

(d) This excess is also a matter of account It has occurred on account of the supply of provisions and will be adjusted by recoveries from men

(e) Net decrease, Rs 39,013

Distribution of Force.

8. **The general distribution is as follows:—**

General Police Duties.

Executive Strength.

Inspectors (including Inspector-General's reserve) and Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	147
Sub-Inspectors (including two for drugging cases)	733
Head constables	1,870
Constables (including Inspector-General's reserve)	12,452
European constables	2
Mounted constables	32
Subadar	1
Havildars	10
Privates	97
Total ...	15,344

Guards over Jails and Hajuts.

Head constables	59
Constables	373

being 1 head constable in excess of the number employed in the previous year. The increase occurred in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where a head constable was appointed for the hajut guard at Rajmehal.

Revenue Department.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Guards over treasuries	...	...	160	836
Salt Preventive Police	1	7	38	175
Opium Guards	0	1	14	150
Total ...	1	8	212	1,161
Police for supervising trade in arms ...	1	2	..	...

Frontier Guards.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.
Noakholly Frontier	...	1	1	17
Mymensingh Frontier	.	...	2	16
Bhagulpore Special Reserve	1	1	8	100
Dacca "	1	1	8	100
Moorshedabad "	...	1	4	50

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Subadar Major	1
Subadars	5
Jemadars	6
Havildars	28
Naiks	42
Bugle-major	1
Buglers	10
Privates	446
Total ...	539

Force employed on purely Police work.

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population according to the revised census is as follows:—

Provinces.	Number of Police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police to area.	Proportion of Police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	8,899	70,190	3,49,21,453	1 to 7·9	1 to 3,933
Behar	3,932	44,174	2,31,27,104	1 to 11·2	1 to 5,879
Orissa	1,245	24,240	37,30,735	1 to 19·5	1 to 2,996
Chota Nagpore	1,268	27,092	42,25,989	1 to 21·3	1 to 3,332
Total ...	15,344	1,65,996	6,60,05,281	1 to 10·8	1 to 4,301

10. In the following districts the police was increased for the reasons noted against each, to the extent of 3 inspectors, 52 sub-inspectors, 9 head-constables, and 91 constables.

Changes in the Force.

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
Beerbhoom	...	...	2	8	Two head-constables and five constables appointed in place of one sub-inspector abolished. Three constables appointed for protection of malkhana at Rampore Haut.
Midnapore	1	...	...	...	Transferred from Hooghly.
Hooghly	...	12	...	...	In place of 12 head-constables decreased.
Jessore	...	16	...	...	In place of 16 head-constables decreased.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	1	1	For railway duties.
Dinagepore	...	1	...	...	Appointed for duty on the Northern Bengal Railway.
Rajshahye	...	3	...	...	In place of three head-constables decreased.
Rungpore	...	1	1	17	One sub-inspector and five constables appointed for duty on the Northern Bengal Railway. One Duffadar and 12 constables of Railway Police enrolled under Act V.
Bogra	...	...	...	1	Transferred from Rungpore.
Pubna	...	1	...	...	Appointed for duty on Northern Bengal Railway.
Darjeeling	...	...	5	19	To strengthen the establishment and on account of transfer of Silligooree to Darjeeling.
Backergunge	...	13	...	29	Eleven sub-inspectors appointed in place of 11 head-constables decreased; two sub-inspectors and 29 constables permanently added to the force.
Noakholly	...	5	...	...	In place of five head-constables decreased.
Patna	1	...	...	4	Transferred from Pubna.
Purneah	...	...	...	2	Appointed additionally pending construction of a new cutcherry at Arrareah sub-division.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10	Appointed for Deoghur and Rajmehal hajuts.
Cuttack	1	...	...	...	Transferred from 24-Pergunnahs.
Total increase ...	3	52	9	91	

On the other hand a reduction of force to the extent noted below was made in the districts named.

DISTRICTS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	REMARKS.
Beerbhoom	...	1	...	...	One sub-inspector reduced on abolition of appointment.
Hooghly	1	...	12	...	One inspector transferred to Midnapore; 12 head-constables reduced on appointment of 12 fifth grade sub-inspectors.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1	...	...	...	Transferred to Cuttack.
Jessore	...	...	16	...	Reduced on appointment of 16 fifth grade sub-inspectors.
Rajshahye	...	...	3	...	Ditto ditto 3 fifth ditto.
Pubna	1	...	...	...	Transferred to Patna.
Darjeeling	...	1	...	...	Reduced on account of decrease in establishment.
Julpigoree	...	...	...	2	Transferred to Darjeeling.
Backergunge	...	...	11	...	Reduced on appointment of 11 fifth grade sub-inspectors.
Noakholly	...	...	5	...	Ditto ditto 5 fifth ditto.
Durbhanga	...	...	...	5	Reduced from the jail guard.
Chumparun	...	...	...	5	Ditto ditto.
Hazaribagh	...	1	2	25	Reduced on abolition of the European Penitentiary guard.
Singbhoom	...	...	...	5	Reduced on reduction of the jail guard.
Total decrease ...	3	3	49	42	

From the tables given above, it is seen that the net increase amounts in the rank of sub-inspectors and constables to 49 of each rank, while in the rank of head constables there has been a decrease of 40.

The increase and decrease were caused almost entirely by the appointments of 44 sub-inspectors in the newly introduced 5th grade and by the reduction of a corresponding number of head constables, which was made to meet the increase in the higher rank.

In Beerbhoom the post of court sub-inspector at the Ramporehat subdivisional court was abolished, a head constable of the 1st grade being substituted.

In Backergunge the police force was permanently increased by two sub-inspectors and 29 constables, the existing force having been found inadequate to the performance of the police work.

In Patna the guard at Goolzar Baugh opium godown was increased by four constables. One sub-inspector was especially appointed and posted at Gobindgunge, Chumparun, for conducting searches under the Arms Act.

In the 24-Pergunnahs a new independent outpost was formed at Nawabgunge, the requisite force being supplied from the establishment of the late Baranagore outpost, which had been previously transferred to the municipality.

The Pulta outpost was abolished, one head constable and two of the constables being transferred to Nawabgunge, and two of them reduced. One

head constable and five constables were added to the district force for duty at the Canning Town railway station.

11. During 1881 the batta allowance which had been sanctioned in the preceding year for the districts named below was again granted to them in the proportion noted against each :—

Batta allowance.

Midnapore	... ...	2,064
Hooghly	... ...	1,860
Howrah	... ...	1,092
24-Pergunnahs	... ...	2,784
Moorshedabad	... ...	1,920

12. The following statement shows the numbers in each grade of the municipal police during the year 1881, as compared with the preceding year :—

Municipal Police.

Years.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	European. Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not enrolled under Act V.
1880	3	17	354	2	5,874	24
1881	4	18	349	1	5,701	24
Increase	1	1	......	......	......	......
Decrease	......	......	5	1	173	......

Detail of changes.

In the town of Bogra two head constables on Rs. 10 were appointed in the place of a head constable on Rs. 20.

In the town of Darjeeling the fourth grade of head constables was abolished.

The city police of Patna was reduced to the extent of one head constable and four constables, in view to meeting the cost of an office establishment for the Assistant Superintendent in charge. In the Patna municipal police there was an increase of one head constable, and a decrease of two constables.

In the district of Shahabad the municipalities at Jehanabad, Chainpur, Chowsa, and Chand were abolished, and the towns placed under the provisions of Act VI of 1870.

The municipal police of Lalgunge in Mozufferpore was reduced in number from 22 to 16 constables.

An addition of two constables was made to the municipal police of Revelgunge in Sarun, in consequence of extension of municipal limits.

The police in the town of Bhagulpore was reduced by 12 constables, the limits of the municipality having been modified.

In the town of Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the pay of five constables was raised from Rs. 5 to 6 by increase made in the fourth grade.

There were numerous changes in the Burdwan district; a sub-inspector of the second grade was substituted for one of the fourth grade; eleven head constables of the third grade were appointed, the former allotment having been four, and seven head constables of the fourth grade were abolished. The number of constables in the first, second, and fourth grades was raised from 5, 10, and 87 to 8, 13, and 103 respectively, and the fifth grade of constables to the number of 68 was abolished. On the whole the municipal police strength was reduced from 225 to 174.

In Midnapore a sub-inspector on Rs. 40 was added to the force, the additional outlay being provided for by the abolition of the office of police mohurir.

In Hooghly one 4th grade head constable's post was abolished, and a 3rd grade head constable's post substituted for it; another 4th grade head constable was also abolished. One 4th grade constable's post was abolished altogether and nine constables' posts of the 3rd grade were substituted for nine of the 4th grade abolished. In the Kotrung municipality the lowest rate of pay of constables was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. Bolaghur and Gooptipara Municipal Unions, with one head constable and 40 constables were abolished. On the whole the force has been reduced during the year by 2 head constables and 41 constables.

In the town of Bankoorah the allotment of the force was reduced by a head constable and 6 constables.

In Howrah there was a reduction of 5 head constables. The numbers in the 1st and 2nd grade of constables were raised from 15 and 30 to 30 and 50 respectively, and the number in the lower paid grade, the 3rd, reduced from 310 to 275.

In Mymensingh one 3rd grade constable was substituted for a 4th grade head constable in the town of Tangail.

In Goalundo a municipal police force, consisting of one head constable and 9 constables, was established.

In Hazaribagh the police of Echak were reduced by 3 constables in consequence of a large reduction in the number of rate-payers.

The number of constables in the Lohardugga Union was reduced from 12 to 9. The second grade constables in charge of the municipal police at Gurwa and Daltongunge were raised to the 1st grade.

In Manbhoom 7 constables were discharged on the abolition of the Manbazar Municipal Union, and an addition of 9 constables was made in the town force of Purulia. The pay of three constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and of 5, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, in the towns of Purulia and Manbazar respectively.

In the 24-Pergunnahs the following changes were made:—

In the Takee Town one 3rd grade constable was abolished, one head constable of the 3rd grade appointed, replacing one of the 4th grade abolished.

Similar changes to the above took place in the town of Etinda.

In the town of Debhatta, Kolarowah, Chandooria, Bussirhaut and Rajpore the head constables received the pay of the 3rd instead of the 4th grade, as previously.

In the North Suburban Town the force was decreased by a 3rd grade head constable and 5 constables on the abolition of the Bonhooghly outpost. This reduction was made in order to meet the additional expenditure involved in taking over by the municipality the regular police station of Baranagore.

In the Ranaghat Town the pay of 4 constables, who had been receiving Rs. 7, and of 4 others, who had been receiving Rs. 5, was assimilated and fixed at Rs. 6.

In Jessore modifications in the rates of pay were made as follows:—

In place of the former establishment of 40 constables on Rs. 8 and 5 per mensem a revised establishment of 1 head constable on Rs. 15, 3 constables on Rs. 8, and 25 constables on Rs. 5 was organised.

In Moorshedabad the Berhampore Union was decreased by two constables.

In Tipperah there were slight modifications made in the rates of pay, which was increased, as regards a few constables, by reason of a small reduction in numbers.

In the town of Balasore 18 constables had their salaries raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

In Cuttack the town police were reduced by 11 constables and in Kendraparah by 3 constables.

Casualties in the Municipal Police.

13. The casualties in the Municipal Police during the year were in the proportion of 20·0 per cent. of the entire strength. In 1880 the proportion was 19·7 and, in 1879, 24·8 per cent.

Discharges, resignations, and deaths taken together caused 11·3 of the casualties.

A proportion amounting to 2·2 was due to deaths, 5·5 to dismissals, and ·6 to discharges with pension or gratuity. The amount of fluctuation in the year 1881 and its predecessor on all the above heads is trifling, the results being practically similar. Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs, both of which have before been very remarkable for frequency of casualties, again showed large numbers, 35 per cent. of the entire force respectively.

Lighting the streets in municipalities.

14. In 1880 there were only 12 street lamps in the town of Berhampore. During the year 1881, however, 96 new lamp-posts were erected in the main streets, and 25 others in the lanes.

In Burdwan town the lighting of the streets has been extended, but more lamps are still required in certain parts of the town.

In Culna lighting of the roads has commenced, and in Raneegunge street lamps have been set up, and were ready for use at the close of the year.

Burdwan Division.

15. *Rural Police.*—The Commissioner treats the subject in great detail, and his general conclusion is that where good men can be got to form the punchayets the system works well; where good men cannot be procured it works badly. I abridge the reports made of the working of the Act in each district.

Burdwan.—The District Superintendent reports that there has been an improvement in the attendance of the chowkidars, and that they are not punctually paid. The Act has not been fully introduced, the Magistrate considering that where chowkidars have chakran lands they are generally a better class of men than those procured under the Act, and are more *en rapport* with the villagers. This view is not adopted by the Commissioner, who considers that if the chowkidars being *en rapport* with the villagers means anything, it means that they are more likely to collude with them in concealing crime. Great laxity appears to have been permitted in some instances, as it is reported that, though chakran lands have been resumed and money payments substituted, the chowkidars have in reality been left in possession of the land, and have gone on acknowledging the receipt of fictitous wages. Enquiry is being made into this matter. The Magistrate also states that the quarterly system of collections and accounts is unpopular, and that some of the punchayets collect monthly. The Commissioner has never heard similar complaints of the quarterly system, nor have I; the only complaints which I have heard have been preferred with reference to payments, whether quarterly or monthly, being made in advance, or with compulsory regularity.

Beerbhoom.—The chowkidars are said to be a lawless and idle set of men, and the Act has not been fully extended owing to the difficulty of getting suitable men to serve as punchayets.

Bankoorah.—The chowkidars are said to have on the whole worked fairly well. Accounts are said to be kept correctly by the punchayets with a few exceptions.

The Commissioner takes exception to the District Superintendent having in some cases sent for the punchayets to the head-quarters of the thana for the purpose of inspecting their accounts, and thinks that the punchayets, who give their time and labour gratis, ought not to be harassed by being sent for to the thana. The sub-inspectors, inspectors, and occasionally the District Superintendent, should, the Commissioner considers, visit the punchayets in their own villages and inspect the accounts there. This practice, the Commissioner adds, will be introduced into Bankoorah.

In connection with this objection I have to point out that the inspection by police officers of punchayet accounts at police stations was specially authorized by Government (*vide* No. 648T, of 13th June 1879), and that such inspections are made under a circular of this office, which was drawn up in accordance with the orders of the Government above referred to, and which is acted upon in every district of Bengal. I shall communicate with the Commissioner on the subject.

Midnapore.—The Magistrate doubts whether the Act is ever likely to work well except in advanced districts, where intelligent and educated persons can be found to form village punchayets.

Hooghly.—Nothing is said about the general working of the Act in the district. In the Serampore sub-division it is reported to be most admirably worked under the supervision of the sub-divisional officer:—"The punchayets are composed of men of respectability, energy, and ability, and they not only collect, keep accounts, and pay the chowkidars punctually, but also carry out of their own accord, and with the consent of the villagers, many useful schemes of sanitation and improvement. The attendance of chowkidars throughout the district is fairly regular, but their reports of births and deaths are not to be depended upon."

Howrah.—The chowkidars are reported to be regular in their attendance at the thana, to have a good knowledge of the local bad characters, and to be an efficient body of men. This improvement is attributed by the District Superintendent "entirely to the punchayet system, which seems to have been intelligently introduced, and which now works fairly smoothly."

16. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—The Act is reported to have caused an improvement in every way, and crime is better reported now than formerly. Latterly there has been a slight falling off in the regular payment of chowkidars, but special notice has been taken of this.

Presidency Division.

Nuddea.—Attendance fair. Many of the chowkidars are one or two months in arrear with reference to receipt of pay.

Jessore.—Attendance fairly regular, and cases well reported. The Commissioner remarks that without a doubt chowkidars are, under the provisions of the Act, better paid than formerly; that the improvement in their condition must be very gradual; that many punchayets work reluctantly; that some are unfitted to manage chowkidari affairs without an amount of systematic supervision, which it is difficult to bestow on them; that in many villages, on the other hand, the punchayets work well and pay the chowkidars regularly, and that there are still very many villages where the chowkidars are allowed to fall into arrears.

Moorshedabad.—The Act is reported to continue to work well. The chowkidars are now more regularly paid; their attendance is more regular, and the service is becoming more popular. The punchayets, it is reported, are looked after, but the majority of them do not keep regular accounts The tax, however, is said to be collected without oppression, and the chowkidars to be regularly paid. The Act, it is stated, would work still better, and the police would also have a better hold on the chowkidars if their pay were distributed through the police.

The opinion of the Commissioner generally is as follows:—

"There can, I think, be no doubt that the chowkidars as a body are getting more independent of local influences. They feel that Government is looking after them and seeing that they are paid, and they are realizing that they have a duty to perform to the State and not only to the zemindar. The chief difficulty is regular pay, but as Government has ruled that it is not to be disbursed through the police, I do not see how that can be improved."

17. *Dinagepore.*—Payment more regular. No improvement generally as regards prevention and detection of crime. The Act has only recently and partially been introduced.

Rajshahye Division

Rajshahye—Improvement in payment of chowkidars. Attendance good, except in the rains, when the difficulty of moving about interferes. This the Magistrate hopes to remedy ere long. How this is to be effected is not stated.

Pubna.—Gradual improvement in regularity of attendance and punctuality of report, and also, it is said, in the supervision of bad characters.

Bogra.—In the opinion of the District Superintendent the Act is working satisfactorily as regards regularity in the attendance of the chowkidars and punctuality in the payment of their wages. The Magistrate considers that as in Bogra the chowkidars hold lands in the villages, it cannot be expected that they should act independently of the landlords' agents in the matter of giving information, reporting on crime, &c.

Runopore.—Reported to have worked well. The District Superintendent complains about irregularity in payment of the chowkidars' wages and inadequate punishment for wilful and wanton neglect of duties. On the latter point the Magistrate disagrees with the District Superintendent, and says that as no facts and figures are furnished, he cannot comment on the subject. The Magistrate considers that the Act is well suited to Rungpore, and that the system is popular in the district, as is evinced by the fact that some punchayets of their own accord have increased the salaries of the chowkidars.

Julpigoree.—The Act is stated to have worked comparatively better during the year. Improvement anticipated, as a better educated class of men is secured.

18. *Dacca.*—Further improvement in regularity of attendance of chowkidars and in punctuality of report. Bad characters better looked after. Considerable irregularity in payment of chowkidars still complained of.

Dacca Division

Furreedpore.—The police officers appear rarely, if ever, to have inspected punchayets' accounts. The punchayets have not yet been supplied with

printed books. Accounts consequently wrongly kept, or not kept at all. The Magistrate remarks: "The subject of punchayets and chowkidars is receiving my best attention, and I hope to be able in a very short time to say that arrears of wages of chowkidars are for the most part unknown in this district."

Backergunge.—Great improvement in payment of chowkidars. Some improvement also visible in the way the punchayets' registers are kept. "The Magistrate remarks that there were no arrears at all, every man having been paid up for *Aghrahan*. The registers are, he believes, as a rule kept only to be shown to inspecting officers, the punchayets keeping their accounts in their own way. So long as the chowkidars get their pay and there is no oppression I am not disposed to demand too much."

Mymensingh.—Act only just introduced.

The Commissioner sums up the results as follows:—"The administration of the Act in Backergunge is creditable to the Magistrate, Mr. Veasey, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Meares. In Furreedpore the reverse has been the case. In Dacca there has been neglect, but the present Magistrate, Mr. Westmacott, is actively engaged in improving the chowkidaree organization. In Mymensingh the Act has only just been introduced. The results in Backergunge show what is possible under a vigorous executive."

I cannot, however, discover from the figures as to payments that Backergunge merits such commendation. The number of chowkidars in arrears of pay at the end of January 1880 was 1,586 and at the end of December 1,592. The number in arrears for periods above three months in January was 303, in December 313. I cannot, therefore, see that such progress as is implied in the Magistrate's and Commissioner's remarks has actually been made. If anything, the district seems to have gone back rather than advanced. I give the figures showing the numbers of men in arrears for each month in the year:—

Month.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Four months.	Five months.	Six months.	Above 6 months.
January ...	796	257	230	70	73	23	137
February ...	610	556	175	72	72	80	171
March ...	321	359	369	156	152	24	142
April ...	304	198	249	182	59	86	127
May ...	1,236	201	104	91	58	58	139
June ...	297	1,305	175	63	62	54	88
July ...	314	155	1,120	130	47	53	82
August ...	475	212	139	886	173	173	80
September ...	408	416	194	103	714	115	60
October ...	407	290	265	162	70	374	84
November ...	988	337	190	173	73	57	207
December ...	428	694	157	63	62	47	141

The following figures show the number of chowkidars who were punished for absenting themselves from the thanah or not reporting crime. They hardly bear out the assertion of improvement in attendance or reporting the commission of offences:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of chowkidars punished for absence or failure to report crime.	
	1880.	1881.
Dacca ...	66	146
Furreedpore ...	186	456
Backergunge ...	26	89
Mymensingh ...	315	292
Total ...	593	983

19. *Chittagong.*—Increased regularity of attendance and punctuality in reporting crime on the part of chowkidars owing to supervision exercised by the District Superintendent.

Chittagong Division.

Noakholly.—Working reported to be satisfactory in every way. The Magistrate "devoted much attention to the working of the Act, and succeeded in infusing much vigour into the chowkidars as well as inducing the punchayets to attend to their duties."

Tipperah.—Act extended during the year. It does not appear to have been introduced with sufficient care, and the Magistrate is dissatisfied with the way in which accounts have been kept by the punchayets.

20. Generally the Act is reported by the Commissioner to have worked on the whole fairly satisfactorily. Attendance of chowkidars has been regular and crime punctually reported. Wages are more regularly paid, although not so regularly as might

Patna Division.

be wished. We cannot, it is said, expect to establish at once that the village watchmen shall receive their salary regularly month by month, seeing that irregularity of payment of workmen, servants, and others is incidental to the rural system itself.

Patna.—Considerable improvement in the matter of regularity of attendance and punctuality of reports as well as in looking after bad characters. Punchayets so illiterate that they can hardly be made to understand how to keep the accounts. On the whole the new system is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, a vast improvement on the old one.

Gya.—Punchayets reported to be acquiring more knowledge of their duties. Chowkidars sometimes irregularly paid, but evincing a tendency to come forward and make complaints, rarely murmuring, however, until they have been for several months without pay.

Shahabad.—The District Superintendent reports that there is nothing to complain of, and that the Act is a vast improvement on the old order of things.

Mozufferpore.—The Magistrate writes that the Act is producing better results year by year, and the payments of wages are made with fair regularity.

Durbhanga.—As a rule the chowkidars are regularly paid although not monthly. Accounts in many instances found incorrect; in some villages not kept at all.

Sarun.—Administration unsatisfactory. A marked improvement was reported last year to have been effected by Mr. Macdonnell, but the working this year is as bad as ever. The wages of chowkidars are very largely in arrears, and the Magistrate reports that there is no doubt as to the matter of paying the chowkidars being in a most unsatisfactory condition. The Commissioner considers that there has evidently been want of supervision on the part of the district and sub-divisional officers.

Champarun.—Unsatisfactory, but improvement in the system being made. The punchayets reconstituted and strengthened. Assessment revised, and measures taken for the more regular payment of the chowkidars. The Magistrate records his views on the Act and system generally as follows:—"I do not believe that the system as provided by the Act is by any means a faultless one, and consider that many improvements in matters of detail will have to be made hereafter. I am satisfied, moreover, that it has not been consistently or thoroughly worked in any district with which I am acquainted. In spite of this the chowkidars under the Act are much better off and more efficient than their predecessors, and there is a gradual improvement in these respects everywhere. Where we have chiefly failed is in developing and strengthening the elements of good, which undoubtedly exist in the institution of punchayets. I firmly believe that they, if properly worked, would form the nucleus of a village organization, the want of which is at present so much felt in our administration, and they might ultimately be valuable aids in training the people to manage their own local affairs. The first step in this direction is to make the appointment popular and sought after, which it cannot be so long as members of punchayets are worried unnecessarily, and unless they are treated with some respect and consideration."

Bhagulpore Division.

21. The Commissioner reports that "generally there has been improvement in the reporting of crime and in the attendance of chowkidars. They appear also to have been more regularly paid than hitherto. From two of the districts, Bhagulpore and Purneah, it is reported that irregularities continue to be discovered on the part of the punchayets as regards keeping of accounts. The Superintendent of Police of the former district reports that very many of the punchayets he saw could not produce any accounts at all. The matter is receiving attention always."

Chota Nagpore Division.

22. The system of Ghatwali road posts in Manbhoom has worked admirably and will be extended. The actual survey portion of the work connected with Ghatwali lands is approaching completion, but there will still be a large amount of work remaining to be done before the police can be brought into a state of efficiency.

The Chowkidari Act in Chota Nagpore seems to me to be unworkable on its present lines. I propose addressing Government separately on the subject.

23. It will be observed that general improvement in the working of the Act is reported to have taken place during the year under report. The improvement

of the village police is of vital importance to the police administration of the province, and any signs of increased efficiency amongst rural chowkidars must be welcomed by no class of public servants more cordially than police officers, who have all the hard work, created by the application of the provisions of the Act, to perform. It is a noteworthy circumstance that reports of improvement of the chowkidari system only reach me at the time when the annual report is submitted. When districts are inspected, the language of local officers is not that of commendation, but of complaint, with reference to the administration of the village police. I have made a point of enquiring from officers of all classes, intelligent native gentlemen, both official and non-official, as to the general working of the system, and I am bound to state as a fact that none have ever informed me of any improvement which is visible amongst either chowkidars or punchayets or in the system generally. The question, therefore, arises in what respect has the improvement generally reported taken place during the year under review? Has the character and constitution of punchayets improved? Do they accept office more willingly and perform their duties more faithfully? Are the chowkidars better paid? Do they attend more regularly? Do they report crime more readily?

24. The character and constitution of punchayets in almost every district of the province is precisely the same as it has been for the last few years, and I cannot point to any improvement in this respect. I can quite understand and readily admit that in a few of the more advanced districts, and in a few places in such districts, intelligent men have been found who perform the duties of punchayets well; and it is of the utmost importance that efforts should be made to secure the services of more men of this class. I quite agree with the Commissioner of Burdwan that where good punchayets can be procured the Act may be said to work fairly, but the fact remains that in the vast majority of districts and of places where the Act has been introduced the punchayets are not good, but the reverse.

25. I am not aware that any steps have been taken to improve the character and constitution of the punchayets generally; and until this is done I cannot conscientiously state that any better class of men perform the duties of punchayets than that which I described in my report for 1878. In last year's report it was recorded that an attempt had been made to select better punchayets for the district of Sarun; the results of that experiment are disappointing, as the administration is reported to be as bad as ever. I have not received information as to any real measures having been taken to improve the punchayets elsewhere, and I have not personally seen any improvement in the character and constitution of these bodies in the districts of the province at large.

26. As regards the payment of chowkidars, I append below two statements showing the progress made:—

BENGAL DISTRICTS.

Chowkidars whose pay was in arrears.

		More than six months.	Six months.	Five months.	Four months.	Total.	Three month	Two months.	One month.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January	1880	978	628	760	987	3,353	1,587	1,750	3,461	6,798
	1881	1,614	693	981	1,272	4,560	2,174	2,844	4,639	9,657
February	1880	877	591	767	1,090	3,325	1,100	2,152	3,835	7,087
	1881	1,482	940	1,100	1,814	5,336	1,935	2,681	4,585	9,201
March	1880	796	700	832	793	3,121	1,309	2,088	3,046	6,443
	1881	1,259	770	1,313	1,235	4,577	1,881	2,594	3,271	7,746
April	1880	831	737	460	1,019	3,047	1,491	1,664	4,088	7,243
	1881	1,241	958	936	1,442	4,577	1,735	2,038	3,904	7,677
May	1880	653	455	552	1,116	2,776	1,334	2,834	6,068	10,236
	1881	1,215	763	920	1,243	4,141	1,484	2,800	6,055	10,339
June	1880	801	521	531	862	2,715	1,967	4,203	4,210	10,380
	1881	1,108	745	921	1,026	3,800	2,413	4,930	4,200	11,543
July	1880	571	687	657	1,905	3,820	3,016	2,285	3,827	9,126
	1881	974	594	817	1,877	4,262	3,885	2,477	3,932	10,294
August	1580	438	507	1,744	2,593	5,282	1,513	1,822	4,537	7,872
	1881	920	639	1,844	2,995	6,398	1,677	2,192	4,007	7,876
September	1880	768	1,221	2,162	1,014	5,765	1,390	2,357	4,173	7,920
	1881	972	1,383	2,603	1,666	6,624	1,712	2,549	3,862	8,128
October...	1880	1,200	1,445	913	1,110	4,698	2,174	2,163	5,003	9,340
	1881	1,698	1,873	972	1,218	5,791	2,028	2,028	3,573	7,629
November	1880	1,159	995	846	1,216	4,546	1,450	3,966	4,791	10,207
	1881	2,141	788	775	1,433	5,137	1,417	2,906	6,023	10,346
December	1880	1,448	943	883	1,241	4,515	2,387	3,695	5,561	11,643
	1881	2,015	815	850	887	4,597	1,628	3,727	5,735	11,090

Behar Districts.

Chowkidars whose pay was in arrears.

	Above six months.	Six months.	Five months.	Four months.	Total.	Three months.	Two months.	One month.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January 1880	384	193	316	591	1,484	716	1,321	3,119	5,156
1881	327	208	534	1,111	2,180	887	1,699	2,107	4,693
February 1880	318	242	431	487	1,478	727	2,065	3,464	6,256
1881	303	488	731	801	2,323	751	1,987	1 590	4,328
March 1880	279	335	324	429	1,367	1,507	2,001	2,476	5,984
1881	492	453	498	584	2,027	1,181	1,025	1,168	3,374
April 1880	464	253	345	1,304	2,368	1,387	1,245	2,789	5,421
1881	668	434	387	1,386	2,875	734	982	1,395	3,111
May 1880	533	473	715	927	2,648	912	1,412	2,658	5,012
1881	390	407	840	1,171	2,808	787	1,310	1,781	3,878
June 1880	580	465	738	879	2,662	1,095	1,613	2,991	5,699
1881	856	626	581	684	2,747	743	1,540	1,204	3 487
July 1880	783	311	480	714	2,288	1,073	1,660	2,819	5,552
1881	937	327	460	543	2,267	905	1,105	1,539	3,549
August 1880	755	271	456	714	2,196	1,082	1,722	2,549	5,353
1881	702	315	450	589	2,056	948	1,115	1,343	3,406
September 1880	553	250	390	780	1,973	1,095	1,285	2,576	4,956
1881	669	299	315	610	1,893	848	1,087	1,277	3,212
October 1880	672	276	418	859	2,225	1,006	1,490	2,932	5,428
1881	610	277	418	699	2,004	909	1.175	1,362	3,446
November 1880	459	320	446	604	1,829	1,019	1,811	3,118	5,948
1881	481	302	448	681	1,912	1,091	1,178	1,365	3,034
December 1880	510	313	326	859	2,008	1,711	1,334	2,628	5,673
1881	439	318	441	972	2,170	528	967	1,200	2,695

From the above figures it will appear, with reference to Bengal districts, that instead of there being any improvement as regards payment of wages there has been a falling off. In the months of October and November only has the number of chowkidars in arrears for periods under three months been less in 1881 than in 1880. In the month of August the number in arrears has been the same in both years. During the remaining nine months of the year the number of chowkidars whose wages were not paid for three months has been larger in 1881 than in 1880. When we look at the figures showing arrears for periods longer than three months the results are still worse. In every month of the year the number of men in arrears has been greater than in 1880. With these figures before me it is impossible for me to confirm the assertion that, as regards Bengal districts, the chowkidars have been more regularly paid in 1881 than in 1880. On the contrary, payments have been more irregular and deferred.

In Behar districts the payment of chowkidars for periods under three months has improved since the commencement of 1881; but, on the other hand, the number of men in arrears for periods of four months and upwards has been larger than in 1880 during eight months of the year.

27. With reference to regularity of attendance and reporting of crime, with reference to which improvement is reported, facts do not bear out the statements made in the reports. The number of men punished for not attending and for not reporting crime in 1881 was 8,372 as compared with 6,690 in 1880. It seems to me, moreover, impossible to assert that there has been any improvement in reporting crime in a year or years where there has been such a marked diminution in the number of offences reported as in 1880 and 1881. Had crime increased in spite of the favourable circumstances of these years, it might have been possible to say that offences formerly concealed by chowkidars and punchayets had been reported by the latter under the improved system introduced by the Act. But when crime has most markedly decreased, it seems impossible to arrive at the conclusion that offences have been more frequently reported by village police and punchayets than in former years.

The only improvement, therefore, to which I can bear testimony is with regard to the payment of chowkidars' wages for periods under three months in Behar districts. In other respects I cannot point to any improvement which has taken place, and as regards punctuality of payments in Bengal districts for all periods and in Behar districts for terms above three months the results of 1881 have been decidedly worse than those of 1880.

Village police under old regulations.

28. The state of these men, thousands in number, is lamentable in the extreme. Their average pay is nominally about two rupees a month, and their average receipts of amount, roughly speaking, to not half that sum. In some places the men are in arrears for years, and in every

district of the province the state of these chowkidars as regards pay is one of chronic arrears for months. Under such circumstances it is needless to say that efficient performance of their duties is not to be expected from them, and in the great majority of instances they are allowed to work in a perfunctory way because it is notorious that they are very badly paid. There is no legal method by which their arrears of pay can be recovered, and it is a matter of surprise that they continue to serve at all. It seems to me that the state of these men, miscalled rural police, demands the consideration of Government, and that some steps should be taken either to abolish them altogether, or to replace them by men so paid that there is some chance of getting police duties performed by them. The whole subject of the state of chowkidars both under Act VI of 1870 and old regulations might well be dealt with by a commission during the cold weather.

Railway Police.

29. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police remained unaltered during the year under review, and continued to be as below :—

Assistant Inspector-General	1
Inspectors	7
Sub-Inspectors	9
European Constables	10
Head Constables	57
Constables	501
	585

There were no changes of importance in the distribution of the force.

30. It was found advisable to abolish a small post of two constables which had been organised at Chowsa to watch the Binds of Shahabad as no adequate results had followed its establishment.

31. There was a large amount of sickness in the Railway Police in 1881 as compared with the year preceded.

The admissions into hospital were 128 per cent. on the total strength of all ranks, the daily average of patients in hospital being 27·3 and the average length of detention in hospital 13·3 days.

32. The chief form of disease was malarious fever, and at Burdwan, which district furnished the most cases of illness, the number of sick in hospital during October and November (the most sickly months of the year) the number of constables sick in hospital was no smaller than 24 out of a force of 43.

At the close of the year a total of nearly 11 per cent. of the Railway Police were off duty on account of sickness.

Railway buildings.

33. The building operations during 1881 were very inconsiderable. Cook sheds were added to all the police buildings erected between Howrah and Burdwan in 1880, and the accommodation in the Burdwan police barrack was increased by additions made.

Cantonment Police

34. The strength and the distribution of the cantonment police remained unchanged during the year under report.

Salt Preventive Police.

35. There were no changes in the force told off for salt preventive duties. The numbers were as follow :—

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	7
Head Constables	38
Constables	175
	221

The estimated cost of Arrung Police establishment in the districts of the Orissa Division amounted to Rs. 22,363 as follows :—

	Rs.
Cuttack	3,276
Pooree	5.459
Balasore	11,704
	20,439
Clothing allowance	1,924
Grand Total ..	22,363

36. In Hazaribagh increased effect has been given to road patrolling by the establishment of new Digwar posts in unprotected localities, without, however, making additions to the rural police, the posts being manned by Digwars withdrawn from other posts where they could be best spared. The Digwars as a body are considered to have done their duty efficiently during the year, and there has been great immunity from crimes committed on roads. The subject has evidently received adequate attention in Hazaribagh.

Road patrols.

In Gya no fresh measures were adopted.

The Grand Trunk Road has been effectually protected by strong patrols, and Digwars are also used in escorting the Government mails on the main lines of road.

In Manbhoom the Grand Trunk Road has been safe throughout the year in consequence of the efficient mounted and foot patrolling which has been maintained. The Ghatwals, by whom the patrolling is performed, are understood to be improving perceptibly in regularity of attendance at their posts and in general efficiency, while the guarding of the roads was extended by the establishment of several new posts on the road running to Midnapore, as also on that from Manbazar to Burrabazar.

In Bankoorah one case only of highway robbery occurred, although the Ghatwals there are considerd to be lax and inefficient in performance of their duties.

37. Considerable changes were made during the year in the boat establishment of Backergunge, agreeably to a scheme which was submitted for the sanction of Government in 1880. The District Superintendent's boat, which had cost Rs. 792, was withdrawn.

Boat establishment.

At all the stations of the district, instead of the single process-serving boat which was formerly allowed a certain number of dinghies without crews are provided, the constables making their own arrangements for rowing the dinghies. Similarly, each outpost is supplied with three dinghies, the amount, which was formerly spent in hiring boats, being now appropriated to buying them.

In Dacca the following changes were made in the boat establishment. The amount sanctioned for the boat attached to head-quarters being not required for that purpose it was appropriated to supplying a boat for the head constables of Kapasia outpost, which was much needed. Boats were supplied to the Ghior and Monohardi outposts during six months of the year at a cost of Rs. 20 for each. A process-serving boat for each of the above outposts was also supplied at a cost of Rs. 12 for each, the net increase in the cost of boat establishment on account of all the above changes being Rs. 384 per annum.

In Furreedpore a boat was employed for four months for an Inspector employed on special duty.

There were no changes in the establishment in Jessore.

38. Two of the river-patrolling boats were withdrawn from that duty and stationed at Punkachur to watch the Kayasth bad characters of that locality.

Patrol boats

In Midnapore there are the three usual salt patrol boats employed. One, however, is doing duty as a pass boat, replacing one of the latter, condemned as unfit for use.

The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during year 1881 :—

Names of Districts.	Names of places to which boats are attached.	Boats. Number and description.	Hired.	Bought.	Annual cost.	Crew enrolled or not.	Strength of Police. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Description and number of cases of river dacoity ascertained when occurred.	Result. Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
					Rs.										Rs.	Rs.	
Midnapore ...	One at Haldee, two at Gewakhally.	Three boats ...	......	Three, bought ...	936	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	...	3	......	...	..	...	......	......	These are not patrol boats properly so-called. They are for the detection of salt smuggling sanctioned at the instance of the Board of Revenue.
Howrah	Two at Bally, one at Sankrail, one at Shampore.	Four boats ...	4	......	1,260	......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	......	
24-Pergunnahs ...	One at Taligunge, one at Diamond Harbour, one at Canning, one at Atcheepore, one at Barrackpore, one at Bhangore, one at Kaligunge.	Seven patrol boats.	......	Seven, Government property.	4,752	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	7	...	......	...	...	...	......	......	These are for the prevention of salt smuggling.
Jessore	Two at Punkachur, one at Fakirhat, one at Moolnahat, one at Momelgunge, one at Khulneah, one at Paikgatcha.	Seven pansees	......	Seven, bought at Rs. 500 each.	4,368	Ditto ...	...	...	7	7	......	...	...	...	......	......	
Pubna	One at Pubna, one at Serajgunge.	Two pansees, 60 feet long, with seven oars each.	......	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	1,248	Ditto ...	...	...	1	2	......	...	...	...	......	......	
Dacca	One at Manickgunge, one at Moonsheegunge.	Two Girdwari boats, arch 42½ cubits long and 4½ broad, pulling six oars.	......	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	1,248	Ditto ...	...	...	2	4	......	...	...	...	......	......	(No. 2 patrol boat having become unserviceable was sold under orders of this office, and a new boat at a cost of Rs. 500 constructed. During the period the new boat was under construction, a boat was hired for Rs. 80 per mensem.)
Furreedpore ...	Four Girdwari pansee boats not attached to any place, but take turns in beats 1, 2, 3, and 4.	Four Girdwari pansee boats.	2	Two, bought ...	2,448	Ditto ...	...	..	4	4	Seven cases under sections 380, 457, and 101, Indian Penal Code.	11	5	6	16 0 3	2 14 0	
Backergunge ...	Burisal No. I, Burisal No. II, one at Neamati, one at Bhandaria, one at Mirzagunge.	Five kos boat with one manjee and three mollahs.	5	......	2,220	Not enrolled ...	...	...	5	...	2	9	...	8	858 0 0	......	
Mymensingh ...	One at Bhoyrub, two between Puigna and Dewangunge.	One of eight oars and one manjee, and two of six oars and one manjee.	3	......	1,320	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	1	11	......	...	...	...	......	......	
Chittagong ...	One at Halda, one at Chandkhali, one at Jaldi, one at Banskati, one at Parki, one at Cox's Bazar, one at Kootubdea, one at Moiscal, one at Khila, one at Teknaof.	Ten pansees ...	8	Two, bought ...	3,030	Not enrolled ...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	......	The boats in this district are salt patrol boats.
Tipperah	One at Doodkhadi, one at Chandpore, one at Nobinagar.	Two pansees and one dinghee.	1	Two, bought at Rs. 500 each.	1,500	Ditto ...	...	...	...	6	......	...	...	...	......	......	The Chandpore boat was at Furreedpore from June to November 1881 under orders of the Inspector-General.
Cuttack	One at Dhamra, one at Chowmohan, one at Debnuddy.	Three boats ...	......	Three, bought ...	1,368	Ditto ...	...	...	3	3	......	...	...	...	......	......	
Pooree	One at Pooree, one at Gope.	Two patrol boats.	......	Two, bought ...	648	Three manjees and fifteen dandees enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	2	4	Three cases, one under section 61, Act VII of 1878. One under section 379, Indian Penal Code. One under section 9 of Act I of 1878.	3	3	...	......	......	
Total ...		Fifty-five boats.	23	Thirty-two ...	26,946	......	...	...	33	44	Twelve river dacoities	23	8	14	874 0 3	2 14 0	

Deputation of police to Sonthal Pergunnahs.

39. Excitement among the Sonthals having manifested itself towards the close of 1880, the special reserve from Bhagulpore was ordered to Doomka. In the beginning of the year it became necessaryto take further measures to prevent the excitement spreading, and under orders of Government I submitted a scheme for the repression of further disturbances. I need not here detail the military measures which were adopted by Government with regard to the work performed by the police. It was found necessary, in addition to the reserve, to send a, large body of men to take up and hold certain posts of importance in, and around, the disaffected tracts. On my proposals being sanctioned by Government on the 1st February, orders were issued to various districts to despatch police to the Pergunnahs, and by the 8th February all the posts were taken up and the men were in the places appointed for them. These posts they continued to hold till the excitement subsided, and both officers and men performed with the greatest alacrity a large amount of hard work, rendering good service to the State. I append below a statement of the number of men, who were thus deputed on special duty :—

Extra and Special Police.

List showing the number of men who were employed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the late disturbances in connection with the Census operations.

Names of districts from which men were sent	Strength of Police				Remarks
	Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables	
Bhagulpore, special reserve	1	1	8	100	Still at Dumka
Dacca " "	1	1	8	100	
Moorshedabad " "		1	4	50	
Shahabad			2	24	
Purneah			1	24	
Durbhanga			2	17	
Mozufferpore			2	17	
Patna	1		2	16	
Burdwan	1		2	35	
Pubna			1	20	
Furreedpore	...		1	20	
Jessore			2	25	
Nuddea			2	24	
24 Pergunnahs	1		6	73	
Rajshahye			2	25	
Howrah	1		1	18	
Bankoorah			2	23	
Moorshedabad	1		2	35	
Dinagepore			1	10	
Hooghly			2	25	
Chumparun			2	25	
Sarun			2	25	
Bhagulpore			1	10	
Darjeeling	1				
Maldah			2	25	
Total	8	3	60	766	

The following Assistant Superintendents were employed :—

1 Mr Murray		6 Mr Payne
2 " Kaye		7 " Muspratt
3 " Brodrick		8 " Sandilands
4 " Needham		9 " Guise
5 " Parish		

40. In Mymensingh an extra police force of one head constable and four constables was entertained at the expense of the zemindar of Attia to keep the peace at Salimpore between the zemindar's servants and his ryots from 1st February to 7th March 1881.

An extra police force of one head constable and four constables was maintained from the 26th February to 7th March 1881 at the expense of the zemindars of Kag Mareo, to keep order at a fair at Poorabaree.

An extra police force of one head constable and five constables was supplied at the expense of Sreemutty Hurro Soondery from 26th February to 7th March 1881, to keep order at a marriage ceremony at Mooktagacha.

An extra police force of one head constable and four constables was kept up at the expense of Baboo Prosunno Coomar Neogee from 1st April to 7th October 1881, to preserve the peace at Kak Chur.

An extra force of two constables was provided to Baboo Naraingir Gossamee, zemindar, at his expense, from 1st April to 7th October 1881, to prevent assaults on the zemindar's servants by the ryots.

An extra police force of one head constable and four constables was entertained at Purchimabad and Hoomanipore from 1st May to 31st December 1881, at the expense of Mr. T. T. Kalonas, to keep the peace at those places on the 13th June. This force was increased by four constables.

An extra police force of a head constable and two constables was kept up at the expense of Sheikh Manoolla and Hurrynarain Dey from 1st May to 18th July 1881, to keep the peace in the villages of Shúhila and Majhattee.

An extra police force of four constables was supplied to Sreemutty Hurri Soondery Chowdrany at her expense from 11th to 31st December 1881, to keep the peace at Ghagra.

I have called for explanation regarding the deputation of some of these parties, which apparently have been supplied to private individuals for the purpose of preventing a breach of the public peace—a most objectionable practice.

In Patna one extra constable, paid for by Chotty Lall Gaywal, was posted at the pilgrim serai at Meetapore for the preservation of order from the 1st May to 30th December 1881.

A party of four constables was furnished on payment to Mussamut Fasihan from 30th March to 31st July 1881, for the protection of her property.

In Chumparun an extra force of one head constable and ten constables, which had been entertained for the repression of crimes committed by Mugheya Domes, was discharged.

A party of twelve constables was supplied on payment to the Rajah of Mohurbhunje in consequence of anticipated disturbance in that State.

The police force consisting of one assistant superintendent, eight head constables, and ninety constables, which had been sent in 1880 to strengthen the police of Midnapore, in anticipation of certain rent difficulties in Government estates in Contai and Tumlook, was withdrawn early in the year.

In Pooree a special force of four head constables was entertained as usual for service at the Ruth Jattra, and paid for by the temple authorities

In the district of Nuddea a force of 10 (subsequently raised to 20) constables was employed from August till the end of the year to prevent breaches of the peace in the Meherpore sub-division.

In Midnapore a special police force of 11 persons was employed under section XVII of Act V for the preservation of the peace of village Radhabullubpore, and another party under the same Act at Salikota on account of ill-feeling between the zemindars and ryots.

In Furreedpore, on account of anticipated riots, special police under section XVII of Act V of 1861 were appointed in 28 different localities, the aggregate number of persons so appointed having been four head constables and 342 constables.

Punitive Police.

41. In Pubna an extra police force was entertained for one year from the 15th May at the cost of the inhabitants of village Korshalika, the village being in an unsettled state in consequence of agrarian disputes between zemindars and ryots.

A party of police, consisting of one head constable and eight constables was quartered as a punitive measure at Anandabash, in Nuddea, from the 14th June to 13th September, the cost being levied from the inhabitants.

In Backergunge during the year the Bamnah, Madartolly, and Singkhally estates have remained in a disturbed state.

A sub-inspector, two head constables, and 31 constables, having been sanctioned afresh for Bamnah on the 16th August, were retained there till withdrawn on 16th November on subsidence of disturbance.

The dispute was shortly after resumed, and on the occurrence of a riot with murder on the 29th December, application was made for renewed sanction of the original additional force.

As regards the Madartolly and Singkhally estates, there being further apprehension of disturbances, when the term for which extra police had been

sanctioned, expired, renewed sanction was accorded in both instances for one year and six months respectively.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the reserve force was utilized as punitive police in the under mentioned places, in consequence of the excitement which prevailed amongst the Sonthals in connection with the taking of the census in the early part of the year.

In talook Narainpore, pergunnah Pubhia, and in talook Ghati, Jamtara sub-division, a special force consisting of one inspector, four head constables, and 50 constables was employed for three months, at a cost of Rs. 2,254-13, which was levied rateably from the inhabitants, in consequence of resistance offered to the taking of the census.

For a similar reason a force of one inspector, two head constables, and 25 constables was quartered for a period of three months from the 1st April in certain villages in talooks Kurma and Jartal, in pergunnah Hendwa, at a cost of Rs. 886-8.

Two other parties of police, consisting respectively of two head constables and 25 constables and two head constables and 20 constables, costing the one Rs. 811-4 and the other Rs. 623-4, were placed at various points in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the cost of the same being borne by the inhabitants. In both instances the police were employed for periods of three months. A further small party of three constables was employed at a cost of Rs. 74, levied from the inhabitants in the Paharpore valley, of the Damin-i-koh sub-division.

Frontier Police.

42. The strength of the frontier force of the Chittagong Hill Tracts has remained unchanged throughout the year.

The post at Saichal, the establishment of which had been sanctioned in 1880, was during 1881 taken up and occupied.

A second new post, also sanctioned by Government, and known as Ohipoom No. 2, was not occupied in consequence of great scarcity of animals for the transport of provisions, and also in consequence of insufficiency of force to man the post pending an increase, for which the sanction of Government has been asked.

The present Ohipoom post is situated at five days' journey from Saichal. There being no intervening post, and the distance being thought too great for patrolling purposes, the proposed Ohipoom No. 2 is intended to be placed in the interval.

The conduct and efficiency of the frontier police have again been most favourably reported on, the Deputy Commissioner remarking that the entire force has fully maintained its character for steadiness and efficiency, and that punishments have further decreased in number.

Special reserves.

43. The special reserve force, which was ordinarily stationed at Bhagulpore, was during the year removed to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where it has since been continuously employed. This reserve will now be permanently stationed at Doomka.

The Dacca and Moorshedabad reserves were also ordered to the Sonthal Pergunnahs in connection with the threatened disturbances in that district, and continued to work there, the latter during the year and the former until 16th December, when it returned to Dacca.

Fairs.

44. During the year there were 193 fairs held, which were attended by persons estimated in the aggregate at 3,310,950.

There were 141 offences against persons or property committed at fairs, which were investigated by the police, convictions being obained in 97 cases.

The total amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 1,422, of which sum Rs. 729-12 or 51·2, per cent., were recovered by the police.

For each hundred thousand of persons attending fairs there were as nearly as possible four offences against property reported—a similar proportion to that which obtained in 1880. The amount of property actually lost through thefts was as Rs. 2·08 to each ten thousand persons attending.

None of the fairs were marked by any occurrences requiring special notice, nor were there any serious cases of crime or epidemics of disease brought to notice.

45. **Instruction in reading and writing has been less extensively practised in the year under report than it was in 1880.**

Instruction.

The officers and men under tuition were in 1881 :—

Head Constables	38
Constables	928

there having been in 1880—

Sub-Inspectors	1
Head Constables	80
Constables	1,630

46. There has also been a small falling off in the proportion of officers and men able to read and write, the numbers of the two years having been as under :—

	1880.	1881.
Inspectors	99 per cent.	95 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	97 „	95 „
Head Constables	85 „	82 „
Constables	36 „	30 „

In the municipal police the proportion of educated men in the lower ranks is of course much smaller, being as shown below :—

Inspectors	100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	91 „
Head Constables	67 „
Constables	11 „

Instruction in reading and writing was given to one head constable and 488 constables during the year.

47. Instruction in drill has not been neglected during the year, and, as far as numerous other duties, which have constantly drawn away men from the head-quarters parade, have permitted, drill has been regularly carried on.

Drill.

In several districts a good proportion of the men have gone through a course of target practice.

48. In the 24-Pergunnahs a new outpost building was erected at Budge Budge at a cost of Rs. 242.

Buildings.

A cook-room was added to the hospital at head-quarters at a cost of Rs. 150.

The outpost building at Pulta was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 202-11, the former building having been destroyed by fire.

At Dinagepore new buildings for the police reserve are in course of construction by the Public Works Department. They consist of a barrack, a hospital, sub-inspectors' quarters, cook-shed, and latrine, and the estimated cost is Rs. 8,999.

In Rungpore, one of the buildings at Meetapokur police station having been destroyed by fire in 1880, was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 364.

In Bogra, the Doopchanchia outpost building and an additional room at Badulgachee station commenced in 1880, were completed in 1881.

New buildings at Shariakandy station and Dhunat outpost were commenced during the year. They are estimated to cost Rs. 999 and 395 respectively.

In Beerbhoom a new outpost building at Khyrasole, commenced during 1880, was completed in 1881.

A new station at Rampore Haut and a new outpost at Mooraroee were under construction at the close of the year.

A new building was under construction at Gurbetah in Midnapore to replace the police station destroyed by fire in March 1881. Three new outpost buildings were erected at Rohini, Basdebpore, and Kassiaree and two others were in course of construction at Bohiri and Khirpai.

The buildings at Narangar and Ramnugger were almost entirely renewed.

The building of Muslundpore station on a new site had been commenced at the close of the year.

In Hooghly the police station at Hurripal, which had been blown down by a storm, was under reconstruction at the close of the year, Rs. 350 out of a total sanction of Rs. 890 having been expended.

At Durbungah a temporary hospital building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 200.

In Mozufferpore a new outpost building was constructed at Bellamochpakowree at a cost of Rs. 95, and a dead-house at a cost of Rs. 267.

In Chumparun, on the removal of outpost from Kutkenwa to Chowradan, a new building was erected at the latter place at a cost of Rs. 274.

In Shahabad a new building was under construction at Niasipore at the close of the year.

In Patna a new outpost building, for which Rs. 321 had been sanctioned was under construction at Nowbheria on the Khagoul Road.

In Mymensingh new buildings for the Jamalpore police station were completed during the year. These were constructed at a cost of Rs. 950 altogether, Rs. 350 having been spent on them in 1881. They were built in consequence of the former station having been destroyed by fire.

In Backergunge new outpost buildings at Kewaree were completed during the year. The Bhandareeah outpost was rebuilt on a new site owing to the encroachment of a river. This work was done at a cost of Rs. 311 by the zemindars of the locality, who also gave the land.

In Lohardugga, at Ranchee, a new magazine, for which Rs. 485 had been sanctioned, was under construction at the close of the year.

At Giridhi, in Hazareebagh, a new police station, which had been sanctioned in 1880, was under construction at the close of 1881, the work having been unavoidably delayed.

In Manbhoom the construction of new outpost buildings at Joypore and Satoori and of cook-rooms for the use of the police at Manbazar and Jhalda was completed during the year, having been sanctioned in 1880. The total grant for the above was Rs. 897.

In Bhagulpore the construction of a new police barrack, for which a sum of Rs. 990 had been sanctioned, was commenced during the year.

In Monghyr the reconstruction of the Secundra station and of the Luckee serai outpost, sanctioned in the previous year, was completed during the year.

In Maldah the building of a new magazine, for which a sum of Rs. 620 was sanctioned, was being carried on by contract during the year.

In Cuttack the construction of Hukitollah outpost at a cost of Rs. 300 and of Gobindpore outpost at a cost of Rs. 134 was completed during the year.

Expenditure on police buildings

49. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year under review will be found in the following table :—

Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	7,323	15	10
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000)	3,458	0	0
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000)	2,059	11	5
Total from Public Works Department Budget ...	12,841	11	3

Expenditure from Police Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000)	49,932	2	7
Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000)	17,600	12	3
Total from Police Budget ...	67,532	14	10
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades		3	11	6
Grand Total outlay ...	80,374	10	1
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	4	7	4

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Bengal	51,656	11	0
2.	Behar	18,286	2	2
3.	Orissa	5,190	9	4
4.	Chota Nagpore	5,241	3	7
	Total ...	80,374	10	1

Casualties in the regular police.

		Per cent.
Casualties in 1877	...	13·0
„ in 1878	...	17·9
„ in 1879	...	15·6
„ in 1880	...	12·3

50. The casualties during 1881 in the regular and Government railway police were in number 2,222, being a percentage on the total strength of all ranks of 14·4.

In the preceding year the percentage of casualties similarly calculated was 12·3.

The fluctuations under the several heads of casualties are shown in the following table :—

	1880.	1881.
Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	158 or ·8 per cent.	139 or ·9 per cent.
Resignation	873 or 4·7 „	771 or 5·0 „
Dismissal	570 or 3·0 „	581 or 3·7 „
Discharge	224 or 1·2 „	246 or 1·6 „
Desertion	125 or ·7 „	94 or ·6 „
Death	349 or 1·9 „	388 or 2·6 „
Total ...	2,299 or 12·3 „	2,222 or 14·4 „

There was but slight fluctuation under any of the heads given, excepting in deaths, the percentage of which rose from 1·9, in 1880, to 2·6, in 1881.

Resignations were again numerous in those districts, which showed large numbers in 1880, namely, Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, though as regards the former in a diminished degree—Hooghly had 14·4 per cent. against 17 per cent. in 1880 and the 24-Pergunnahs 8 per cent. in either year.

In the Government railway police 12·7 per cent. of the force resigned against 16 per cent. in 1880.

The extra allowance of Re. 1 per mensem sanctioned for a certain number of constables in 1880 has probably caused to some extent the decrease shown in number of resignations, but it has not yet had the anticipated effect of making police service in Hooghly as popular as in other districts.

The number of constables dismissed was not conspicuously large in many districts, and in some there was a diminution of dismissals as compared with the previous year. Dinagepore with 8·6 per cent. showed the largest proportion of dismissals.

Every year the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits for the police force is increasing. The work is hard and the service is dangerous. The chief cause of backwardness in enlistment, however, lies, no doubt, in the fact that labour of all kinds now commands a higher price than fomerly, and that the rates of pay allowed to constables are not sufficiently remunerative to attract men to join the force. Construction of railways, mills, and the extension of public works of all kinds take away large numbers of men, who find in such works much more lucrative employment than is afforded by service in the police ; and if efficiency is to be maintained, the question of raising the pay of the constables must very soon be considered by Government.

Mortality.

51. The death-rate of the force during the year was represented by a percentage of 2·6. It was high in certain districts of the Rajshahye division shown below :—

	Percentage.
Rajshahye ...	3·9
Rungpore ...	4·1
Darjeeling ...	3·7

And was also high in—

	Percentage.
Hooghly ...	3·8
Moorshedabad ...	3·7
Shahabad ...	3·1
Mozufferpore ...	3·2
Malda ...	3·0
Balasore ...	3·1

In the Bengal districts the diseases which caused most deaths were, as usual, fever and dysentery. In some of them, such as those of the Rajshahye division, fever of a malarious type; the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bogra, Howrah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs were especially free from deaths amongst the police during 1881.

52. The number of admissions into hospital was very considerable in the following districts:—

Admissions into hospital.

		Percentage.
Beerbhoom	... ...	105·8
Midnapore	... ...	84·3
Dinagepore	... ...	123·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	... ...	255·2

In the three first above named malarious fever was the prevalent malady.

In Midnapore, notably in the Ghatal sub-division, a very serious epidemic of fever, which at one time raised the public death-rate to 200 per thousand, disabled the police force for a considerable portion of the year. During a portion of the time there would seem to have been an insufficiency of medicine in the parts of the districts affected to such an extent that the police were supplying themselves with quinine and cinchona at their own expense.

In Darjeeling the up-country men of the police are thought to have their health much impaired by frequent changes from the elevation of Darjeeling to the Terai and *vice versa*, such changes being unavoidable in the course of duty.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts cases of sickness occur chiefly amongst the recruits of the frontier force during their first year of service, and also amongst the older sepoys holding the frontier posts.

The latter are much exposed at high elevations to cutting winds, mist, and heavy rain, and contract fevers which, followed by chest diseases, not unfrequently terminate in death.

It has been suggested by the District Superintendent that it might be found useful to supply his men with waterproof sheeting as a part of their equipment for service at the frontier posts.

In Dinagepore during the year 1881 the police employed at stations in the interior of the district suffered much from the malarious fever so prevalent there each year.

Though the death-rate was low, the admissions into hospital were very numerous; and many officers and men, if not altogether disabled, were incapacitated for good work by the results of fevers. Out of eleven deaths ten were caused by fever.

In the Government railway police also eight out of the nine deaths which occurred, followed on fever.

53. There were no cases of torture or causing hurt to extort confessions by members of the police force reported during the year.

Torture.

54. Cases of extorting money occurred in the following districts:—Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Midnapore, Hooghly, Mymensingh, Lohardugga, Hazareebagh, and Maldah.

Extortion.

The only case which was of a nature to require special notice was the one which occurred in Lohardugga. In that instance two municipal constables were found to have procured a dead body which, after removing the head, they buried on the premises of a person from whom they extorted money by threats of accusing him of murder. The constables were prosecuted, and on conviction sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The number of persons belonging to the police convicted of extortion were one head constable and 16 constables.

The fact that so small a number of cases of extortion occurred in a body of men exposed to such temptation as the police, speaks well for the conduct of all members of the force.

55. A detail of the punishments, which were inflicted on members of the regular police, is presented in the following table:—

Punishment.

Rank.		Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments (fined, degraded, or suspended).
Inspectors ...	...	......	......	5
Sub-Inspectors	...	7	2	433
Head Constables	...	35	21	1,206
Constables	...	313	220	3,409
Total	...	355	243	5,053

The table given above shows that the proportion of officers punished for offences under the Penal Code was 1·3 per cent., of men so punished 2·0

For offences under Act V of 1861 the proportion of officers punished was ·7 per cent. and of men 1·4 per cent. For offences dealt with departmentally 1,644 officers, or 51·5 of the whole force of the officers were punished, and 3,409 men, or a proportion amounting to 22·0 of the whole number.

In the following table are shown the fluctuations in number of punishments for three years:—

Years.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1879 ...	359	1·9	1·9	215	·7	1·2	4,196	44·3	18·4
1880 ...	328	1·6	1·7	217	·6	1·2	3,922	43·1	16·4
1881 ...	355	1·3	2·0	243	·7	1·4	5,053	51·5	22·0

As regards convictions, whether of officers or men, under the Penal Code and under Act V of 1861 the fluctuation has been inconsiderable.

In respect of departmental punishments of officers and men alike there is a material excess shown in 1881 as compared with either of the preceding years.

In the districts noted below the largest numbers of departmental punishments are found:—

Midnapore	325
Gya	305
Government Railway Police	280
Nuddea	251
Dinagepore	247
Backergunge	241
Jessore	214
24-Pergunnahs	204
Furreedpore	179

Of the above-named nine districts, six, namely, Gya, Nuddea, Dinagepore, Backergunge, Jessore, and the Government railway police, were noted in the previous years' reports for great frequency of punishments.

In Midnapore the number of departmental punishments, which in 1880 was 55, had risen in 1881 to 325, and in Dinagepore from 144 to 247, while in Dacca they fell from 128 to 79 and in Cuttack from 124 to 48.

Such deviations as the above are not readily to be explained, except on the assumption that by some officers more than by others trivial shortcomings as well as serious offences are thought to be most suitably met by exemplary punishments.

In Midnapore it was found advisable during 1881 by one District Superintendent to dismiss 49 members of the force, including 7 head constables, while in 1880 another District Superintendent in the same district had recourse to that punishment only in 16 instances.

There were more punishments under the Police Act in the 24-Pergunnahs than in any other districts, the number having been 28. In no other district were there more than 11, though the Government railway police had 14 instances of such punishment, having had but 3 in the previous year.

56. The good conduct allowance was distributed as follows:—

Good conduct allowance.

	Rs.
Bengal	4,586
Behar	2,507
Orissa	403
Chota Nagpore	630
Total ...	8,126

The amount sanctioned for good conduct allowance in 1881 was Rs 6,000. This sum having been found insufficient for requirements, it became necessary to supplement the grant from general savings. The number of men wearing good conduct stripes at the end of the year under report was 7,238, being in the proportion of 47·5 of the whole strength of constables.

At the close of 1880 the number was 6,332.

The details of the stripes worn are as follows :—

More than three rings	191
Three rings	893
Two rings	1,779
One ring	4,375
Total	7,238

being 906 in excess of the number at the end of the preceding year.

57. During the year under review in 42 districts, 1,335 members of the force received rewards either in money or in promotion for special instances of good conduct or skill in detection. In the preceding, the number of officers and men rewarded was 1,452. There has thus been a decrease in 1881 amounting to two districts and 117 individuals rewarded.

Special rewards by promotion or money.

In addition to the number of persons belonging to the regular police shown above as rewarded, numerous members of the rural police chowkidars or ghatwals received rewards for good service rendered.

Head constable Nawab Jan, of Hooghly, received the commendation of the judicial authorities and a reward of Rs. 25 for having cleverly arrested the absconded offender in a case of murder.

In Howrah inspector Samuels received a reward of Rs. 250, paid by the Railway Company, for specially good service in detecting a heavy theft.

In Beerbhoom constable Abilakh Singh received, what appears to be, the thoroughly inadequate reward of Rs. 10, he having followed up into another district and apprehended a thief, who had stolen upwards of Rs. 2,000 worth of silver and notes.

In Shahabad sub-inspector Mahadev Prosad was rewarded by promotion for having effected the arrest of two dacoits who escaped from the Buxar lock-up into Ghazeepore after being committed to the Sessions for trial.

In Sarun sub-inspector Abdool Rahaman Khan received a reward of Rs 75 for successful investigation of a case of house-breaking and thereby securing the conviction of eleven receivers of stolen property.

In Rungpore sub-inspector Prosano Chunder Chowdhry received a reward of Rs 50 for having arrested two absconded offenders who had committed murder some years before.

Head constable Behari Lal Chowdhry received a reward of Rs. 25 under similar circumstances.

In Moorshedabad inspector Moti Lal Ganguli received special promotion for his services in arresting an absconded offender, a sub-deputy collector named Ishen Chunder Mozumdar. Inspector Arrakiel, of the same district, was also rewarded for his exertion in this case. The latter officer, under the directions of the District Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Reily, after persevering efforts, discovered the whereabouts of the absconder. Inspector Moti Lal Ganguli was sent to Kurrachee in disguise, and very cleverly effected his arrest. Altogether this was one of the best executed captures which I have seen for some time.

In Dacca inspector Sreenath Goopta was rewarded with a gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 160, for successful detection of a dacoity.

Constable Hamid Bux received a reward in money and promotion with a good conduct stripe for arresting in another district two persons who had committed murder by poisoning.

In Mymensingh inspector Nobokishore Pal received a reward of Rs. 100 for arresting an absconded offender.

In Hazareebagh sub-inspector Wilayat Hossein received a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 86, for having traced two dacoities committed the year before by persons of the Gya district.

Inspector Behari Lal Chowdhry was much commended and recommended to the Inspector-General of Police for reward for perseverance displayed in tracing into a neighbouring district and arresting a man who had murdered another man, his wife, and two children.

In Noakhelly sub-inspector Durganath Roy and the head constable and constables composing an escort in charge of treasure were rewarded by order of the Inspector-General of Police with payment of Rs. 150 for their exertions in saving the treasure, three lacs of rupees, after the boat, which was conveying it, had sunk in a storm.

In addition to the above there were numerous other instances in which, in a less conspicuous manner, officers and men of the regular force as well as members of the rural police, chowkidars, or ghatwals, did good service in arresting offenders, giving information, or supplying clues in inquiries, and were suitably rewarded.

Religion and castes.

58. In the table below is shown the percentage of the various castes and religions of the constables of the forces calculated on the actual strength at the close of the year :—

	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.
Christians	5·	4·1
Mahomedans	30·7	30·9
Brahmins	15·8	14·5
Rajpoots and Khettries	18·0	14·5
Goorkhas	3·5	0·4
Seikhs	0·7	0·4
High caste Soodras	10·0	3·2
Low " "	7·5	10·3
Hillmen	2·0	...
Hindus of all other castes	12·5	14·1
Other religions	4·5	1·9

Escapes and recaptures.

59. There were, during the year 1881, 219 escapes of prisoners from the custody of the police, 23 having been effected from lock-ups, 51 from police buildings, 66 from other places, and 79 from police escorts.

The number of prisoners who escaped from the custody of warders was 69, 32 having escaped from jails and 37 from lock-ups, the aggregate of escapes from the charge of police and warders was 288, and in 210 instances recaptures were made, the proportion of the latter being 72·9 per cent., or about 2 per cent. in excess of the recaptures in 1880.

The punishments inflicted for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars.	Warders and Convict Overseers.
Judicially punished	...	...	53	6	9
Departmentally punished ...	...	4	17	...	6

Loss of treasure.

60. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

61. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	5	37	1,162	8,770	......	......	9,974
Prisoners and lunatics	3	1	578	9,523	......	......	10,105
Miscellaneous	......	14	178	3,156	3	......	3,348
Total ...	8	52	1,918	21,449	3	......	23,427

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1881 was Rs. 11,91,88,022 :—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,99,89,120
Behar	2,63,49,437
Orissa	20,17,702
Chota Nagpore	8,31,763
Total ...	11,91,88,022

or a decrease of Rs. 2,27,79,316 when compared with the figures of 1880. The number of prisoners escorted was 13,934, or a decrease of 2,275 prisoners when compared with 1880.

Suicides.	
Men	815
Women	1,504
Children	35
Total ...	2,354

62. The number of suicides reported during the year was 2,354, or 163 less than in 1880. The districts furnishing most cases were Nuddea (235), Jessore (170), Cuttack (169), 24-Pergunnahs (137), Dacca (117), the first named showing, as usual, by far the largest number. Gya has more suicides of children than any other districts, the number being nine.

Accidental deaths.

63. There were 26,228 cases of accidental deaths reported during the year, or 240 in excess of those of 1880.

With the exception of deaths from drowning, there was an increase under all heads, as the following table shows:—

	1880.	1881.
By drowning	11,889	11,466
„ snake-bites	9,005	9,293
„ wild beasts	1,219	1,304
„ fall of buildings	479	544
„ other causes	3,396	3,621
Total ...	25,988	26,228

The number of persons who died from snake-bites or were killed by wild beasts was 10,597, being ·16 per 1,000 of the population, being the same proportion as shown in the previous year.

Twelve cases reported as suicides or accidental deaths were ascertained on inquiry to have been caused by murder or culpable homicide, one district alone, Durbhanga, having furnished five such instances, all found to be murders.

Employment of police on other duties.

64. During the first two months of the year the officers of all ranks and the men of the force were very extensively employed in taking the census.

With regard to many districts it may be said that the work of the census was almost entirely carried out by the police, and this too without any aid being afforded to them for the performance of their own proper duties.

Their services in the census operations were generally considered to have been efficient, and no instances were reported in which those services were used as pretexts for setting aside or neglecting other and ordinary duties.

Inspection.

65. The following districts were visited by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General during the financial year from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882:—

Backergunge.
Balasore.
Bankoorah.
Beerhoom.
Bhagulpore.
Bograh.
Burdwan.
Chittagong.
Ditto Hill Tracts.
Chumparun.
Cuttack.
Dacca.
Darjeeling.
Dinagepore.
Durbhanga.
Furreedpore.
Gya.
Hazareebagh.
Hooghly.
Howrah.
Jessore.
Julpigoree.
Loharduggah.
Maldah.
Manbhoom.
Midnapore.
Monghyr.
Mozufferpore.
Mymensingh.
Nuddea.
Patna.
Pooree.
Pubna.
Rajshahye.
Rungpore.
Sarun.
Shahabad.
Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Tipperah.
24-Pergunnahs.

The number of districts which were not visited during 1881 were the following:—

Gurjhats.
Noakholly.
Purneah.
Moorshedabad.
Singbhoom.

In addition to the districts named above, the following sub-divisions were visited and inspected:—

Khurseong	in Darjeeling.
Nattore	„ Rajshahye.
Goalundo	„ Furreedpore.
Barrh	„ Patna.
Jamalpore	„ Monghyr.
Buxar, Sasseram	„ Shahabad.
Burhee	„ Hazareebagh.
Bishenpore	„ Bankoorah.
Raneegunge	„ Burdwan.
Bhudruck	„ Balasore.
Bongong	„ Nuddea.
Khoolnah	„ Jessore.
Naraingunge	„ Dacca.
Netrokonah	„ Mymensingh.
Sewan, Gopalgunge	„ Sarun.

The work of inspection by District Superintendents has, as usual, been carefully supervised.

66. Major Wilkinson's services as Personal Assistant have during the year been as conspicuous as ever.

Record of opinion on District and Assistant Superintendents.

To the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police my acknowledgments are due for the assistance rendered by them in inspection of districts.

The following officers deserve special mention for the efficient manner in which their duties were performed:—Amongst District Superintendents and Acting District Superintendents, Messrs. Davis, Pratt, Bamber, Anley, Kilby, Wilkins, H. Dawson, Meares, Munro, and Needham; amongst Assistants, Messrs. Graham, Clark, and Schurr.

Mr. H. M. Reily, District Superintendent of Moorshedabad, did specially good service in securing the arrest at Kurrachee of an absconded sub-deputy collector, Ishan Chunder Mozumdar.

CRIME GENERAL.

67. The number of cases reported during the year has been 104,153, as compared with 108,275 in 1880. There was a very considerable diminution of crime last year, and it is satisfactory to record that the decrease in the number of cases has continued during 1881.

68. As last year, I give an analysis of the figures showing the general results with reference to crime against person and property:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	Decrease as compared with 1880.	Decrease as compared with 1879.	Increase as compared with 1880.	Increase as compared with 1879
Cases against property	71,327	61,696	60,781	3,915	10,546	......	......
Ditto person	15,453	16,534	16,668	..	......	134	1,215
Ditto public tranquillity	3,219	2,879	2,584	295	635	......	.. ..
Other cases	18,772	24,166	24,120	46	..	...	5,348
Total ...	108,771	108,275	104,153	4,256	11,181	134	6,563

69. These figures show that there has been a large decrease in the number of crimes against property, a decrease in offences against the public tranquillity, and a trifling increase in the number of cases of offences against the person. Other cases have remained stationary. Compared with 1879, these figures show that there has been a decrease in the number of offences against property to the extent of upwards of 10,000 cases, a result which, whatever may be the cause, is certainly satisfactory as showing that during 1881 the property of thousands of the inhabitants of Bengal has been more efficiently protected from plunder than in 1880 and 1879.

70. As in 1880, the chief cause of this decrease in crime is to be found in the prosperous condition of the people at large during the year under report. Professional criminals have been watched with constant vigilance, and I have again to record the fact that not a single Bediya has been arrested for the commission of offences beyond the limits of the districts in which they reside, a fact which clearly shows that the system of watching them, which has been in force for three years, has been successful. The Punka Chur Kayasts have also received a decided check during the year by the extension to their villages of the Bediya system, and Burwars have been carefully followed by police wherever they have been found. Habitual offenders continue to be punished with the same judicious severity, which has been introduced of late years. In short, the causes of the diminution of crimes in 1881 are very much the same as were visible in 1880, the prosperity of the people, and improved criminal and police administration.

71. The decrease in the number of offences against property is chiefly apparent as regards theft, although the number of serious crimes against property, such as dacoity and robbery, has also, I am glad to say, perceptibly diminished. This in itself is a proof of the general prosperity of the people, theft being very frequently the crime of the casual offender driven to commit the offence in straitened circumstances and when pressed for food.

72. The number of cases ascertained to be false is 7,549, as compared with 8,803 in 1880, leaving a balance of 96,604 true cases, as compared with 99,472 of last year. Excluding cases under class VI, the number of offences committed during 1881 has been less than at any time during the last eight years:—

	True cases.		True cases.
1874	84,964	1878	86.332
1875	78,851	1879	79.468
1876	75,993	1880	75.386
1877	77,533	1881	72,548

73. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been as follows:—1 to 1·7 square miles and 1 to 683 souls.

Fluctuation of Crime.

74. The following statement shows by divisions the number of cases reported, declared true and ascertained to be false:—

Divisions.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false			
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881
Burdwan	13,510	14,908	15,740	17,122	15,152	16,577	17,078	18,077	1,642	1,669	1,338	955	10·8	10	7·8	5·2
Presidency	13,457	15,548	14,647	13,702	14,965	16,546	15,685	14,748	1,508	998	1,038	1,046	10	6	6·6	7·0
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	11,124	11,285	9,763	9,681	12,897	12,726	10,689	10,480	1,773	1,441	926	799	13·7	11·3	8·6	7·6
Dacca	13,088	12,079	10,839	10,484	15,055	13,939	12,366	11,642	1,967	1,860	1,527	1,158	13·0	13·3	12·3	9·9
Chittagong	5,482	5,034	5,162	4,722	6,033	5,520	5,802	5,098	551	486	640	376	9·1	8·8	11	7·5
Total ...	56,661	58,854	56,151	55,711	64,102	65,308	61,620	60,045	7,441	6,454	5,169	4,334	11·6	9·8	8·8	7·2
Patna	20,668	17,596	21,287	20,062	22,806	19,485	22,866	21,670	2,138	1,889	1,679	1,608	9·3	9·6	7·3	7·4
Bhagulpore	11,553	11,359	12,527	10,836	12,404	12,076	13,094	11,347	851	717	567	511	6·9	5·9	4·3	4·5
Total ...	32,221	28,955	33,814	30,898	35,210	31,561	36,060	33,017	2,989	2,606	2,246	2,119	8·4	8·2	6·1	6·4
Orissa	6,804	6,440	5,339	5,314	8,208	7,682	6,053	6,080	1,404	1,242	714	766	17·1	16·1	11·7	12·5
Chota Nagpore ...	5,633	3,913	4,168	4,681	6,101	4,220	4,542	5,011	468	307	374	330	7·6	7·2	8·2	6·5
Grand Total ..	101,319	98,162	99,472	96,604	113,621	108,771	108,275	104,153	12,342	10,609	8,803	7,549	10·8	9·7	8·1	7·1

75. It will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of reported and true cases in all divisions, except Burdwan and Chota Nagpore. Orissa remains practically stationary. The increase in Burdwan is really due to increased activity in the suppression of local nuisances, and that in Chota Nagpore is chiefly attributed to better reporting of crime by the rural police. The increase is spread over all districts of the division, except Manbhoom, and is not so great in any one district as to be susceptible of special explanation. Local fluctuation of crime will be dealt with further on.

76. *False cases.*—The following table shows the number, and percentage to reported cases, of cases declared false :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Cases excluded as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1831.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	2,489	2,570	2,385	2,507	358	311	272	156	184	94	14·3	12·1	11·4	6·2
	Bankoora ...	732	1,073	1,575	1,264	29	45	105	82	139	135	3·9	4·1	6·6	6·4
	Beerbhoom ...	1,666	1,704	1,548	1,340	88	162	105	101	87	70	5·2	9 5	6·7	7·5
	Midnapore ...	4,253	4,488	4,150	4,329	797	710	391	303	179	190	18·7	15·8	9·4	6·9
	Hooghly ...	2,467	3,376	3,995	4,379	187	310	312	185	176	166	7·5	9·1	7·8	4·2
	Howrah ...	3,545	3,366	3,445	4,258	183	131	153	128	137	140	5·1	3·8	4·4	3
	Total ...	15,152	16,577	17,078	18,077	1,642	1,669	1,338	955	902	795	10·8	10	7·8	5·2
dency.	24-Pergunnahs	4,622	5,108	5,275	4,741	554	322	361	308	233	437	11·9	6·3	6·8	6·4
	Nuddea ...	3,486	4,033	3,597	3,798	317	169	198	270	163	64	9	4·1	5·5	7·1
	Jessore ..	3,485	3,693	3,457	3,320	297	207	264	301	312	175	8·5	5·6	7·6	9
	Moorshedabad	3,372	3,712	3,356	2,889	340	300	215	167	425	261	10	8	6·4	5·7
	Total ...	14,965	16,546	15,685	14,748	1,508	998	1,038	1,046	1,133	937	10	6	6·6	7·1
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore ...	1,913	1,831	1,507	1,710	74	140	104	83	94	88	3·6	7·6	6·9	4·8
	Rajshahye ...	2,827	2,436	1,880	1,791	235	210	175	128	91	89	8·3	8·6	9·3	7·1
	Rungpore ...	3,138	2,658	2,041	2,125	887	680	306	205	316	162	28·2	25·5	14·9	9·6
	Bogra ...	1,512	1,242	917	1,056	210	126	55	37	66	26	13·8	10·1	5·9	3·5
	Pubna ...	1,322	1,574	1,457	1,295	211	148	188	213	157	191	15·9	9·4	12·9	16·4
	Darjeeling ...	1,049	1,927	1,838	1,513	29	38	33	56	47	83	2·7	1·9	1·7	3·7
	Julpigoree ...	1,136	1,058	1,049	990	127	99	65	77	76	37	11·1	9·3	6·1	7·7
	Total ...	12,897	12,726	10,689	10,480	1,773	1,441	926	799	847	676	13·7	11·3	8·6	7·6
Dacca.	Dacca	4,313	3,934	3,384	2,956	311	275	226	245	265	787	7·2	6·9	6·6	8·2
	Furreedpore...	2,924	3,024	2,288	2,402	384	435	333	243	180	339	13·1	14·3	14·5	10·1
	Backergunge	3,914	3,512	3,022	2,735	1,115	987	623	280	1,117	1,004	28·4	28·1	26 6	10·2
	Mymensing ...	3,904	3,469	3,672	3,549	157	163	345	390	348	367	4	4 6	9·3	10·9
	Total ...	15,055	13,939	12,366	11,642	1,967	1,860	1,527	1,158	1,910	2,497	13	13·3	12·3	9·9
Chittagong.	Tipperah ...	2,254	2,460	2,927	2,929	229	221	254	216	304	502	10·1	8·9	8·6	7·3
	Chittagong ...	2,087	1,837	1,718	1,174	207	133	281	68	172	261	9·9	7·2	16·3	5·7
	Noakholly ...	1,555	1,148	1,092	933	115	131	105	91	164	151	7·3	11·4	9·6	9·7
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	137	75	65	62	... ..	1	......	1	......	......	...	1·3	...	1·6
	Total ...	6,033	5,520	5,802	5,098	551	486	640	376	640	914	9·1	8·8	11	7·3
Patna.	Patna	4,570	4,898	7,370	6,517	352	434	353	278	224	274	7·7	8·8	4·7	4·2
	Gya	4,386	3,964	3,988	3,864	227	359	195	192	334	333	5·1	9	4·8	4·9
	Shahabad ...	3,783	2,439	2,180	2,744	527	267	237	269	124	101	13·9	10	10·8	9·8
	Mozufferpore	2,371	2,040	2,229	1,885	337	238	215	183	190	159	14·2	11·6	9·6	9·7
	Durbhunga ...	2,576	1,937	2,122	2,125	305	234	234	263	155	131	11·8	12	11	12·3
	Sarun	2,843	2,474	2,888	2,356	293	198	202	161	158	94	10·2	8	6·9	6·8
	Chumparun ...	2,277	1,733	2,189	2,179	97	159	243	262	113	90	4·2	9·1	11·1	12
	Total ...	22,806	19,185	22,966	21,670	2,138	1,889	1,679	1,608	1,298	1,162	9·3	9·6	7·3	7·4
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	2,681	2,716	2,724	2,369	199	207	179	202	333	161	7·4	7·6	6·5	8·5
	Bhagulpore ...	2,023	2,511	3,058	2,105	95	117	118	84	53	61	4·6	4·6	3·8	3·9
	Purneah ...	2,931	2,759	2,962	2,744	470	285	108	132	124	78	16	10·3	5·6	4·8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,601	2 777	3,243	3,183	49	58	44	53	89	206	1·3	2	1·3	1·6
	Maldah ...	1,168	1,313	1,107	946	38	50	58	40	105	82	3·2	3·8	5·2	4·2
	Total ...	12,404	12,076	13,091	11,347	851	717	567	511	704	588	6 9	5 9	4·3	4·5
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	2,628	3,159	2,439	2,248	564	518	392	290	316	264	21·4	16·3	16	12·9
	Pooree ...	2,916	2,590	1,990	2,065	366	368	111	151	232	281	13·4	14 2	5·5	7·3
	Balasore ...	1,774	1,369	1,306	1,457	388	324	204	314	89	136	21·8	23·6	15·6	21·5
	Gurjhats ...	890	504	318	310	59	32	7	11	22	25	6·6	5·6	2·2	3·5
	Total ...	8,208	7,682	6,053	6,080	1,404	1,242	714	766	659	706	17·1	16·1	11·7	12·5
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	2,067	1,367	1,417	1,603	228	101	112	138	79	42	11	7·3	7·9	8·6
	Lohardugga ...	1,508	1,176	1,440	1,869	64	59	55	62	31	49	4·2	5	3·8	3·3
	Singbhoom ...	416	325	153	181	18	6	4	4	6	6	4·3	1·8	2·6	2·2
	Manbhoom ...	2,115	1,352	1,532	1,358	158	141	203	126	294	309	7·4	10·4	13·2	9·2
	Total ...	6,101	4,220	4,542	5,011	468	307	374	330	410	406	7·6	7·2	8·2	6·5
	GRAND TOTAL	113,621	108,771	108,275	104,153	12,302	10,609	8,803	7,549	8,503	8,681	10·8	9·7	8·1	7·2

77. The only divisions in which any increased percentage of false cases is observable, are Orissa and the Presidency, and in those the increase is so slight as not to demand special notice. In all other divisions there is a decided tendency to decrease in the number of false cases.

78. In Burdwan division there has been a decrease in the number of false cases in every district of the division, a result attributed by the Commissioner to the careful observance of Circular No. I of 1877, and to the wholesome and deterrent effect produced by the prosecution of malicious complainants.

79. In the Presidency division, as above noted, there has been an increase in the number of cases declared false, visible in the districts of Nuddea and Jessore, while in the districts of Moorshedabad and the 24-Pergunnahs there

has been a decrease. The reason for the increase in the two former districts has not been explained, and in neither case is it remarkable; the decrease in the two latter districts is attributable as elsewhere to attention being paid to classification of cases sent up by the police as false, and to judicious prosecution of persons preferring false charges.

80. In the Rajshahye division, there is a considerable decrease observable in Rungpore attributed to the same cause as in other districts. In Pubna, on the other hand, there is a considerable increase in the percentage of cases declared false, and this is due, it appears, to disregard of the repeated orders of Government on the subject. "Regarding the increase in Pubna," says the Commissioner—" Mr. Clay says that the attention of officers has been repeatedly called to the instructions on the point, but they appear to be not yet perfectly followed by some." The same complaint was made with reference to Pubna last year, and there seems to be no special reason why the orders of Government should be more misunderstood and less attended to in Pubna than elsewhere.

81. In the divisions of Chittagong and Dacca there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases declared false.

82. In the Patna division the divisional percentage has remained stationary, but the number of cases declared false has increased in Durbhangah and Chumparun. It is explained by the Magistrate of Chumparun that this increase is not real, but is due to a large number of cases being entered as false, which ought to have been shown as false through mistake of fact or law, and to the fact of many doubtful cases being shown as deliberately false. Mr. Edgar points out that the interpretation of Circular I of 1877 must vary according to the convictions and opinions of different officers, and he suggests that an additional column should be added to show all doubtful cases. The Commissioner agrees with the Magistrate as to the propriety of having an additional column in the return to show doubtful cases, but he adds—" I am not altogether sure that the insertion of such a column would not tend to make the number of such entries vastly preponderate. It would possibly be a strong temptation to evade the trouble and responsibility of arriving at a definite conclusion, and the figures would be then no more accurate data than what we get now." There can be no doubt that there must always be some differences of opinion amongst Officers, who are called on to determine whether a case is maliciously false or exaggerated, or false through a mistake of fact or law, and in judging of the value of statistics on the subject, allowance is always made for such necessary divergence of opinion. But I cannot see why there should be any difficulty with reference to such so-called doubtful cases. If there is a doubt as to the case being maliciously false, then, as I observed last year, the complainant should have the benefit of the presumption that his case is true until it is shown to be false. If the Magistrate deciding such a case upon police reports thinks that the police sent it up to save themselves trouble, he should call them to account; if he thinks that the police acted in good faith, and that they had some grounds for their opinion, then he should allow their action to pass without notice. There can be little doubt that the practice of entering these doubtful cases as false, accounts for the small number of prosecutions of malicious complainants. If the provisions of Circular I are thoroughly attended to, each year should show the number of false cases diminished, with a large increase in the prosecutions for preferring false charges, but so long as such doubtful cases continue to be shown as false, Magistrates will not order prosecution of a complainant of whose guilt, with reference to his having brought a false charge, they entertain doubts while judicially declaring the charge preferred deliberately and maliciously false. It is much better in my opinion to have few cases declared maliciously false, with the complainants in such cases prosecuted, than to have many doubtful cases shown as deliberately false, with prosecution of complainants very sparingly resorted to. I quite agree with the Commissioner that the introduction of a "doubtful" column would lead to abuse, and for the reasons given above, I do not see that there is any necessity for such a step being taken.

83. In Bhagulpore division the percentage has remained stationary. There is an increase of 2 per cent. visible in Monghyr, and the Commissioner observes that he would like to see this reduced to the level of the other districts, as although he is aware that false charges are sometimes deliberately made, the cases are exceptional.

84. In the Orissa division there has been an increase in the number of cases declared false, specially in Balasore. The increase in the latter district is not satisfactorily explained, and the Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Magistrate to the subject. In Pooree the increase appears to be put down to misinterpretation by the thana police of an order of the District Superintendent. That officer had found fault with his police for sending up so many cases in C form true, meaning of course that the submission of so many cases as undetected showed bad working on the part of the police, whereupon the number of C true forms diminished and cases were sent up as C false. If this is correct, I should expect to find that the Magistrate has brought the police to account, and that the number of cases sent up as false by the police, which the Magistrate found to be true, was large. A reference, however, to paragraph 87 of this report will show that Pooree is one of the districts in which the percentage of false cases declared to be true is very small indeed. Hence it follows that the supervision exercised by the Magistrate over the police with reference to their action in sending up cases in C form false must have been defective.

85. In the Chota Nagpore division there has been a slight increase in Hazaribagh, and a considerable decrease in Manbhoom. No special remarks on this subject calling for notice are made in the divisional report.

86. In some of the divisional reports last year I found reference made to the tendency of police officers to send up cases in C form false, which were really true cognizable cases, and I pointed out in paragraph 94 of the Annual Report that it was the duty of Magistrates to bring to account any police officer, who acted in this very improper and objectionable manner. During the present year I have taken pains to ascertain what proportion of cases reported by the police to be false, has on enquiry turned out to be true. I find that throughout the province 7 7 of C form false cases have been found on enquiry to be true, *i.e.*, that in 92·3 per cent. the Magistrates have agreed with the finding of the police in such cases, while they have found them to be wrong in 7·7 per cent. of the cases considered by the police to be false. This result is satisfactory. The statistics of these cases come under my review twice a year, and any undue proportion of such true cases being discovered amongst those sent up by the police as false, at once attracts attention, and gives rise to a call for explanation.

87. In the following districts the number of cases sent up as false, but which turned out to be true, is unusually large, and unfavourable to the action of the police officers of the various thanas concerned .—

	Percentage of cases sent up as false, but declared true.
Singbhoom	27·7
Lohardugga	27·3
Purneah	26·5
Rajshahye	18·3
Dinagepore	17·6
Nuddea	17·6
Beerbhoom	16·9
Bhagulpore	15·1

While in the under-mentioned districts the number of cases in which the police finding was considered incorrect, is very small—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Dacca	1·8	Manbhoom	4·2
Cuttack	2 7	Gya	4·4
Pooree	2·8	Mymensing	4·6
Mooshedabad	2·8	Pubna	4·
Durbhanga	3·3	Baukoora	4·7
Rungpore	3·9		

88. *Prosecutions in false cases.*

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number of false cases *vide* column 9 (*a*) of return A (Part I) for 1881.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.	Remarks.
	Bengal.					
	Western Districts.					
Burdwan	Burdwan	156	42	9	10	
	Bancoorah	82	20	9	9	
	Beerbhoom	101	20	10	10	
	Midnapore	303	103	39	39	
	Hooghly	185	43	10	10	
	Howrah	128	51	15	15	
	Central Districts.					
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	308	74	16	19	
	Nuddea	270	49	24	26	
	Jessore	301	33	14	14	
	Moorshedabad	167	68	19	19	
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	83	15	2	2	
	Rajshahye	128	24	10	13	
	Rungpore	205	47	26	26	
	Bograh	37	15	3	3	
	Pubna	213	14	5	7	
	Darjeeling	56	2	......	......	
	Julpigoree	77	14	6	6	
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca	Dacca	245	42	4	4	
	Furreedpore	243	78	21	21	
	Backergunge	280	39	9	9	
	Mymensingh	390	47	15	16	
Chittagong ...	Tipperah	216	14	3	3	
	Chittagong	68	10	5	5	
	Noakholly	91	50	11	11	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	....	......	......	
	Total ...	4,334	914	285	297	
	Behar.					
Patna	Patna	278	30	13	14	
	Gya	192	21	7	7	
	Shahabad	269	60	26	26	
	Mozufferpore	183	26	20	20	
	Durbhanga	263	28	16	16	
	Sarun	161	21	6	6	
	Chumparun	262	26	14	14	
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	202	56	25	25	
	Bhagulpore	84	49	14	14	
	Purneah	132	16	7	7	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	53	10	9	10	
	Maldah	40	4	1	1	
	Total ...	2,119	347	158	160	
	Orissa.					
Orissa	Cuttack	290	18	10	10	
	Pooree	151	29	10	10	
	Balasore	314	25	5	5	
	Gurjhats	11	8	6	6	
	Total ...	766	80	31	31	
	Chota Nagpore.					
	South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	138	23	10	10	
	Lohardugga	62	20	9	9	
	Singbhoom	4	1	1	1	
	Maunbhoom	126	32	19	20	
	Total ...	330	75	39	40	
	Grand Total ...	7,549	1,416	513	528	

89. The table shows that there has been a slight increase in the percentage of prosecutions to cases judicially declared false, the figures being 18·7 as compared with 16·6 of 1880 and 14· of 1879. I have nothing to add to the remarks made last year upon this subject.

90. In the following districts prosecutions were ordered most sparingly:—

Districts.	Number of false cases.	Number of prosecutions.
Jessore	301	33
Pubna	213	14
Darjeeling	56	2
Tipperah	216	14
Patna	278	30
Gya	192	21
Durbhanga	263	28
Chumparun	262	26
Purneah	132	16
Maldah	40	4
Cuttack	290	18
Balasore	314	25

91. In six of these districts, Jessore, Pubna, Tipperah, Patna, Maldah, Cuttack, the same paucity of prosecutions was visible and commented on last year.

92. The results of prosecutions have been inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 36·2 as compared with 39·9. In connection with the unfavourable results in some of the districts of the Presidency division, the Commissioner observes :—" The results are not satisfactory, but there are so many difficulties in the way of successfully dealing with crime of this description, that we should not look alone at the results of the prosecutions, but also at the number of prosecutions. No doubt the more prosecutions are instituted in palpably false cases, no matter whether convictions follow or not, the fewer false cases will be instituted, and in this view the Magistrates of Nuddea and Jessore will be directed to see that more cases are prosecuted." In this opinion I fully concur. Magistrates do not sufficiently consider that preferring false charges is a crime which can be repressed by bringing to trial those persons who commit it, whether in every case in which proceedings are taken, conviction follow or not.

93. The result of cases, as last year, is shown by divisions in the following table.

Divisions.	Percentage of conviction in cases.		
	1879.	1880.	1881
Burdwan	32·3	34·4	32 9
Presidency	40·2	45·4	32·6
Rajshahye	27·9	32	39·7
Dacca	21·4	32·9	23·7
Chittagong	33 7	30·6	25·6
Patna	50 8	41·1	48 1
Bhagulpore	50·5	45·9	41·4
Orissa	63	62·9	38·7
Chota Nagpore	37·1	43·5	52

94. *Cases not enquired into.*

Divisions.	Districts	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	2,489	2,570	2,385	2,507	30	5	32	86	1·2	1·9	1·3	3·4
	Bancoorah ...	732	1,073	1,575	1,264	6	......	25	84	·8	...	1·5	6·6
	Beerbhoom ...	1,666	1,704	1,518	1,340	46	55	37	33	2·7	3·2	2·3	2·4
	Midnapore ...	4,253	4,488	4,130	4,329	46	38	110	38	1	·8	2·6	·8
	Hooghly ...	2,467	3,376	2,995	4,379	64	15	40	39	2·5	·4	1	·8
	Howrah ...	3,545	3,366	3,445	4,258	107	78	62	197	3	2·3	1·7	4·6
	Total ...	15,152	16,577	17,078	18,077	299	191	306	477	1·9	1·1	1·7	2·6
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	4,622	5,108	5,275	4,741	163	43	150	251	3·5	·8	2·8	5·2
	Nuddea ...	3,486	4,033	3,597	3,798	156	192	201	232	4 4	4·7	5·5	6·1
	Jessore ...	3,485	3,693	3,457	3,320	63	37	84	118	1·8	1	2·4	3·5
	Moorshedabad ...	3,372	3,712	3,356	2,889	202	215	68	59	5·9	5·7	2	2·
	Total ...	14,965	16,546	15,685	14,748	584	487	503	660	3·9	2·9	3·2	4·4
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore ...	1,913	1,831	1,507	1,710	73	80	28	56	3·8	4·3	1·8	3·2
	Rajshahye ...	2,827	2,436	1,880	1,791	150	74	195	61	5·3	·3	10·3	3·5
	Rungpore ...	3,138	2,658	2,041	2,125	7	15	54	106	·2	·5	2·5	4·9
	Bogra ...	1,512	1,242	917	1,056	53	73	10	25	3·5	5 8	1	2·3
	Pubna ...	1,322	1,574	1,157	1,295	75	30	73	78	5·6	1·9	5	6
	Darjeeling ...	1,049	1,927	1,838	1,513	4	6	5	32	·3	·3	·2	2 1
	Julpigori ...	1,136	1,058	1,049	990	27	1	5	11	2·3	...	·4	1·1
	Total ...	12,897	12,726	10,689	10,480	389	279	370	372	3	2·1	3·4	3·5
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	4,313	3,934	3,384	2,956	242	81	86	75	5·6	2	2·5	2·5
	Furreedpore ...	2,924	3,024	2,288	2,402	56	64	117	199	1·9	2·1	5·1	8·2
	Backergunge ...	3,914	3,512	3,022	2,735	38	33	149	186	·9	·9	4·9	6·8
	Mymensingh ...	3,904	3,469	3,672	3,549	174	104	119	137	4·4	2·9	3·2	3·8
	Total ...	15,055	13,939	12,306	11,642	510	282	471	597	3·3	2·0	3·8	5·1
Chittagong ...	Tipperah ...	2,254	2,460	2,927	2,929	86	39	28	50	3·8	1·5	·9	1·7
	Chittagong ...	2,087	1,837	1,718	1,174	42	51	72	100	2	·7	4·1	8·5
	Noakholly ...	1,555	1,148	1,092	933	10	1	26	6	·6	...	2·3	·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	137	75	65	62	1	2	......	2	...	2·6	......	3·2
	Total ...	6,033	5,520	5,802	5,098	139	93	126	158	2 3	1·6	2·1	3

E

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Patna ...	Patna ...	4,570	4,898	7,370	6,517	17	25	19	111	·3	·5	·2	1·7
	Gya ...	4,386	3,964	3,988	3,864	610	......	68	209	33·9	...	1·7	5·4
	Shahabad ..	3,783	2,439	2,180	2,744	91	16	75	284	2·4	·6	3·4	10·3
	Mozufferpore ...	2,371	2,040	2,229	1,885	35	50	28	47	1·4	2·4	1·2	2·4
	Durbhanga ...	2,576	1,937	2,122	2,125	10	3	47	94	·3	·1	2·2	4·4
	Sarun ...	2,843	2,474	2,888	2,356	47	25	23	32	1·6	1	·7	1·3
	Chumparun ...	2,277	1,733	2,189	2,179	4	13	28	64	·1	·7	1·2	2·9
	Total ...	22,806	19,485	22,966	21,670	814	132	288	841	3·5	·6	1·2	3·8
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	2,681	2,718	2,724	2,369	175	12	9	21	6·5	·4	·3	·8
	Bhagulpore ...	2,023	2,511	3,058	2,105	68	2	5	220	3·3	...	·1	10·4
	Purneah ..	2,931	2,759	2,962	2,744	188	1	19	9	6·4	...	·6	·3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	3,601	2,777	3,243	3,183	32	17	116	37	·8	·6	3·5	1·1
	Maldah ...	1,168	1,313	1,107	946	11	......	1	2	·9	...	......	·2
	Total ...	12,404	12,076	13,094	11,347	474	32	150	289	3·8	·2	1·1	2·5
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,628	3,159	2,439	2,248	92	59	47	38	3·5	1·8	1·9	1·6
	Pooree ...	2,916	2,590	1,990	2,065	70	22	29	62	2·4	·8	1·4	3
	Balasore ...	1,774	1,369	1,306	1,457	11	8	14	61	·6	·5	1	4·1
	Gurjhats ...	890	564	318	310	11	5	14	2	1·2	·8	4·4	·6
	Total ...	8,208	7,682	6,053	6,080	184	94	104	163	2·2	1·2	1·2	2·6
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh ...	2,067	1,367	1,417	1,603	83	14	10	28	4	1	·7	1·7
	Lohardugga ...	1,503	1,176	1,440	1,869	51	22	26	50	3·3	·8	1·8	2·6
	Singbhoom ...	416	325	153	181	42	20	22	24	10	6·1	14·3	13·2
	Manbhoom ...	2,115	1,352	1,532	1,358	158	13	13	33	7·4	·9	·8	2·4
	Total ...	6,101	4,220	4,542	5,011	334	69	71	135	5·4	1·6	1·5	2·6
	Grand Total ...	113,621	108,771	108,275	104,153	3,727	1,659	2,389	3,692	3·2	1·5	2·2	3·5

95. The above table shows that the percentage of cases not enquired into has risen as was to be expected. This is due to the power of refusing enquiry in hurt cases being more freely exercised, the percentage of cases not enquired into under that heading having risen to 28·3, as compared with 11·2 of 1880 and 4·8 of 1879. The remarks of Government last year in connection with burglary cases in the 24-Pergunnahs have had the effect of largely decreasing the percentage of non-enquired-into cases in that district, and it is satisfactory to find that the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into has fallen to 3·4 for the Province. Only 627 cases under serial No. 35 were not enquired into, and of these 405 are distributed between three districts—Nuddea 143 out of 612 cases reported, Bhagulpore 218 out of 507, and Pubna 44 out of 241. The Magistrate of Nuddea has been called on for explanation of his neglect of the orders of Government, and the action of the police in this respect is extraordinary, considering that the high percentage of non-investigated cases of burglary in Nuddea formed the subject of comment both in 1880 and 1879, and that the attention of the District Superintendent was called to the fact last July. The Magistrate of Moorshedabad is desirous that every attempt at burglary should be investigated, and the orders of Government as to the policy which should be pursued with reference to investigations without absolutely laying down a hard-and-fast rule, are so clear that it is needless to recapitulate them. It appears from the above figures that in Bhagulpore 43 per cent. of burglary cases were not investigated by the police. This extraordinary result is commented on by the Commissioner, and the matter had already during the year attracted my notice. "The change," says the Commissioner, "it is explained, was inaugurated in the early part of the year by the late District Superintendent, Major Davis, with the approval of the Magistrate. Orders were passed that in cases of attempts at house-breaking and other offences in which no property, or property of very trifling amount was stolen, and in which cases there was no clue, and the complainant did not desire enquiry, no enquiry need be made. This hard-and-fast rule should not have been passed, and the Magistrate has already withdrawn the same." The order originating with the District Superintendent and approved by the Magistrate, was most mischievous in its tendency, and entirely opposed to the orders of Government. Major Davis is now on leave in England, otherwise he would have been called to account for proposing to carry out in Bhagulpore such a mischievous policy with reference to non-enquiry into cases. His attention was specially called to the increasing number of refusals to enquire into cases in my half yearly review of the working of the police.

96. No special explanation is given as to the conparatively large number of cases not enquired into in Pubna.

97. In the Dacca Division the general percentage of cases not enquired into increased very considerably in the district of Furreedpore. This is attributed to the effects of an order issued laying down certain instructions for the guidance of the police. "The Magistrate," says theCommissioner, "states that the order in question was meant to guard against the abuses of which the indiscriminate exercise of power by police officers has not unfrequently been the cause, and that the object in view was to make the police officers employ their time in more useful work than investigating cases, which do not require their immediate and particular attention. He admits, however, that the carrying out of this order, unless carefully watched, is liable to abuse, and that in one instance at least it was quoted to justify omission to enquire into a case, which the police were eminently bound to take notice of. It seems to me that the order in question was ill-advised, and I have requested the Magistrate to report who is responsible for it, and to order its withdrawal."

98. In the district of Chittagong there is also a considerable increase. The Commissioner observes that the cases in which enquiry was refused, were chiefly cases of hurt and petty thefts, in which investigation was not desired by the aggrieved party, or in which the property stolen was not susceptible of identification. He does not, however, consider this as sufficiently accounting for the large increase visible.

99. There is no doubt that, on the whole, cases are much more freely enquired into than formerly, and I am quite convinced that if this is not done, crime will be concealed both by the aggrieved parties and by the police.

General Analysis of Crime.

100. The total number of cases reported during the year was 104,153, and the number of cases of previous years brought under enquiry was 1,550, making the total 105,703. Deducting from this the number of cases not enquired into, 3,692—and the number of false cases—7,549, the total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 94,462. Convictions were obtained in 39,141 cases, or 41·4, as compared with 40·9 of last year. (By a misprint 43·2 appears as the percentage of last year.) Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of conviction was not so good as that of last year, being 26·1, as compared with 28·4.

101. The results of cases investigated by the police are given below:—

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1878	92,549	35,812	38·7	78,492	23,314	29·7
1879	91,043	38,510	42·3	73,604	22,710	30·8
1880	87,764	40,445	46	65,396	20,227	30·9
1881	83,857	39,141	46·6	61,028	18,376	30·1

they may be said to be identical with those attained last year. It must be remembered that for several months in the year, the performance of police duties was seriously interfered with by the deputation in every district of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables on census work. Considering this interruption to the proper performance of their duties as investigating officers, the police deserve credit for the result of cases enquired into not having fallen off, as compared with last year.

102. In connection with the remarks made in paragraph 105 of my Report of last year regarding the introduction of a better class of men into the police, the scheme sanctioned by Government is working well, so far as it has been extended. Government has already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for its further development, and the candidates, who apply for employment, are distinctly of a better class and type than those formerly in the force. The new men in the force have hardly had time to display their ability, but from all that I hear in my visits to the interior, the scheme is likely to be thoroughly successful, and will undoubtedly tend to elevate the tone of the police.

103. The number of persons arrested was 98,576, of whom 60,965, or 61·8 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 62·1 of 1880. Excluding class VI cases, the result of arrests was slightly inferior to that of last year, the percentage

of convictions being 50·5 as compared with 51·3 of 1880 and 51·4 of 1879. The number of persons, who actually appeared before a court, is 95,689, of whom 63·7 were convicted as compared with 64 per cent of 1880. The results of cases actually concluded during the year are almost the same as those of 1880, the percentage of convictions in 1881 being 66·2 as compared with 66·3.

104. The results of trials are shown below by divisions and districts.

Divisions.	True cases.			Arrested. By police.			Arrested. By Magistrate.			Convicted.			Acquitted.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	14,908	15,740	17,122	12,940	12,830	14,574	2,852	3,456	3,149	10,361	11,017	12,325	4,907	5,092	5,034
Presidency	15,548	14,647	13,702	12,227	12,137	11,247	3,596	3,453	3,090	9,701	9,754	8,625	5,648	5,671	5,385
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	11,285	9,763	9,681	8,221	7,875	7,432	2,459	2,061	2,344	6,657	6,338	5,920	3,777	3,343	3,273
Dacca	12,079	10,839	10,484	10,335	[illegible],140	8,879	3,224	3,750	2,825	8,015	7,420	6,817	4,989	4,925	4,331
Chittagong	5,034	5,162	4,722	4,122	3,680	3,615	1,953	1,828	1,400	3,889	3,362	2,940	2,050	2,109	1,809
Total ...	58,854	56,151	55,711	47,845	45,662	45,747	14,084	14,548	12,808	38.623	37,591	36,627	21,377	21,140	19,832
Patna	17,596	21,287	20,062	11,619	15,215	13,439	3,023	3,221	3,531	9,033	12,399	11,186	4,447	4,795	4,912
Bhagulpore	11,359	12,527	10,836	6,899	7,302	6,642	2,950	3,017	2,593	6,585	7,135	6,031	2,940	3,118	3,064
Total ...	28,955	33,814	30,898	18,518	22,517	20,081	5,973	6,238	6,124	15,618	19,534	17,217	7,387	7,913	7,976
Orissa	6,440	5,339	5,314	4,843	4,214	4,703	1 350	1,157	1,102	4,018	3,597	4,012	2,129	1,718	1,636
Chota Nagpore	3,913	4,168	4,681	3,797	3,251	3,365	910	1,333	1,359	3,025	2,837	3,109	1,533	1,583	1,614
Grand Total	98,162	99,472	96,604	75,003	75,644	73,890	22,317	23,276	21,393	61,284	63,859	60,965	32,426	32,354	3.1058

Districts.	Number arrested: By Police. 1879.	1880.	1881.	By Magistrate. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Pending at end of 1880.	Received by transfer.	Total arrested in 1881, including those pending at the end of 1880 and received by transfer.	Actually brought to trial during 1881.	Convicted: By Magistrate. 1879.	1880.	1881.	By Sessions. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of convictions to total arrests. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Acquitted: By Magistrate. 1879.	1880.	1881.	By Sessions. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of acquittals to total arrests. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial. 1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	1,543	1,853	1,920	869	582	718	57	3	2,698	2,669	1,500	1,507	1,582	32	16	17	62·2	61·6	59·2	63·5	63·0	59·0	809	805	955	35	18	25	34·2	33·3	36·3	35	34	36·7
Bancoorah	765	1,206	966	158	291	197	31	...	1,194	1,166	517	944	744	40	10	29	56·8	61·4	64·7	59·9	62·4	66·2	238	511	344	82	34	18	32·6	35	30·3	34·4	35·6	31
Beerbhoom	1,574	955	882	209	409	338	39	...	1,259	1,243	1,063	880	789	7	13	15	58·1	63·6	63·8	58·6	64·2	64·6	701	439	405	12	18	14	38·7	32·5	32·9	39	32·8	33·7
Midnapore	2,945	2,369	2,817	661	901	838	187	1	3,843	3,679	2,034	1,772	2,033	59	62	68	55·6	52·7	54·6	56·7	53·2	57·1	1,322	1,369	1,367	73	51	79	37·1	40·6	37·6	37·8	40·9	39·3
Hooghly	2,493	2,735	3,658	564	889	770	49	4	4,481	4,407	1,965	2,412	3,127	34	62	41	64·4	65·6	70·7	66	66·5	71·9	852	1,154	1,105	24	19	40	28·8	31·3	25·5	28·9	31·5	25·9
Howrah	3,620	3,712	4,331	391	384	288	63	1	4,673	4,609	3,092	3,296	3,853	18	43	24	76·2	79·9	82·9	78·8	82	84·1	738	651	649	21	32	33	18·6	16·3	14·5	19·2	16·7	14·7
24-Pergunnahs	4,174	4,523	3,840	1,206	975	850	156	...	4,846	4,787	3,774	3,778	3,032	80	63	42	66·2	68·5	63·4	70·6	60·2	64·2	1,428	1,467	1,431	77	83	89	27·3	27·6	31·3	27·5	27·9	31·7
Nuddea	2,988	2,438	2,359	773	1,029	1,003	94	2	3,458	3,394	2,187	1,966	2,046	68	60	36	57·3	56·6	60·2	59·5	58	61·3	1,279	1,265	1,123	136	97	62	35·9	38	34·2	37·3	38·9	34·9
Jessore	2,220	2,358	2,424	983	820	629	112	...	3,165	3,129	1,698	1,818	1,605	65	72	34	50·2	56·3	51·7	53·1	57	52·3	1,242	1,171	1,224	128	136	77	40·5	38·9	41·1	41·3	39·4	41·5
Moorshedabad	2,845	2,818	2,624	634	629	608	101	...	3,333	3,311	1,858	1,971	1,791	51	26	35	52·5	55·3	54·9	55·6	55·9	55·2	1,304	1,367	1,297	56	85	82	37·4	40·2	41·3	39·6	40·6	41·6
Dinagepore	1,344	1,089	1,088	242	265	281	32	2	1,403	1,371	1,047	803	738	35	48	26	66·9	61·1	54·4	69·1	62·6	55·6	407	435	516	27	33	25	26·8	33·6	38·5	27·7	34·4	39·4
Rajshahye	1,404	1,350	1,303	366	217	396	30	...	1,729	1,672	963	955	999	65	41	35	55·8	60·9	59·8	57·4	63·2	61·8	637	503	497	44	45	17	37	33·5	29·7	38	34·8	30·7
Rungpore	1,084	958	1,147	763	645	735	73	...	1,955	1,863	868	840	1,029	41	40	53	47·4	52·9	55·3	48·6	54·6	58	860	632	633	35	18	54	46·5	39·1	35·1	47·7	40·3	36·8
Bogra	824	731	767	282	208	210	8	1	995	976	601	545	604	21	20	13	55·2	57·7	62	56·6	58·4	63·2	395	336	256	7	8	23	35·5	35·1	28	36·4	35·5	28·5
Pubna	1,053	1,185	1,154	518	324	331	82	...	1,507	1,518	765	708	701	39	28	15	48·4	45·8	45·6	50	47·1	47·1	665	694	599	34	42	84	42·1	45·8	43·5	43·5	47·1	44·9
Darjeeling	1,788	1,826	1,446	66	33	3	4	...	1,453	1,406	1,460	1,584	1,227	6	3	10	78·9	85·2	85·1	80	86·6	87·9	362	238	164	1	1	2	19·5	12·8	11·4	19·3	13	11·8
Julpigoree	724	736	527	222	360	379	32	..	938	926	632	722	467	8	1	3	64·9	63·6	50·1	65·7	64·9	50·7	301	354	397	2	4	6	30·7	31·5	42·9	31·3	35·1	43·5
Dacca	3,255	2,819	2,424	678	958	635	141	6	3,206	3,142	2,407	2,365	2,004	82	81	59	60·7	62	64·3	62·3	63·9	65·6	1,214	1,117	882	116	109	65	32·7	31·1	29·5	33·3	33	30·1
Furreedpore	2,083	1,667	1,886	584	646	531	124	...	2,541	2,475	1,377	1,178	1,342	94	73	49	52·7	47·9	54·7	53·8	48·7	56·2	885	1,006	805	70	190	127	32·2	45·4	36·6	34·9	46·2	37·6
Backergunge	2,815	2,385	2,315	1,082	945	760	226	2	3,303	3,032	2,021	1,500	1,652	183	54	40	51·9	44·2	51·4	54	48	56·1	1,561	1,358	1,115	115	129	97	39·3	42·3	36·6	41	45·9	39·9
Mymensingh	2,182	2,269	2,254	880	1,201	809	185	3	3,341	3,092	1,743	2,074	1,553	128	95	109	56·5	59·9	49·7	60·9	63·9	53·7	964	936	1,120	64	70	120	31	28·3	37·1	33·4	30·2	40·1
Tipperah	1,547	1,346	1,664	1,008	988	849	96	...	2,609	2,563	1,479	1,406	1,440	20	27	44	56·4	57·3	57·1	56·6	57·7	58·1	935	917	817	47	38	81	36·9	38·2	34·4	37	38·4	35
Chittagong	1,370	1,130	904	395	366	250	96	...	1,250	1,236	1,184	801	650	23	33	16	64·6	52·8	53·2	66·8	54·8	53·8	432	534	376	36	18	8	25	34·9	30·7	25·4	36·2	31
Noakholly	1,152	1,149	1,007	466	360	244	47	...	1,298	1,290	1,117	1,018	730	18	26	17	65·7	67·2	57·5	66	67·4	57·9	496	442	450	41	19	31	31·1	29·6	37	31·2	29·7	37·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	53	55	40	84	114	57	15	...	112	86	47	49	37	1	2	...	26·3	22·1	33	26·9	24·6	43	69	141	46	...	...	...	37·9	61·3	41	38·7	68·1	53·4
Patna	4,126	6,621	5,565	267	326	406	98	..	6,069	5,929	3,123	5,651	4,803	72	58	42	71·4	80·5	79·8	75·6	83·1	81·7	835	996	946	46	60	86	19·7	14·8	17	20·8	15·3	17·4
Gya	1,483	2,115	2,009	427	470	365	130	4	2,508	2,097	877	1,283	1,205	51	51	42	46	48·9	49·7	54·7	58·8	50·4	627	761	683	21	55	36	32·1	29·9	28·6	38·2	36·4	34·2
Shahabad	1,554	1,518	1,795	482	491	814	71	7	2,687	2,586	1,281	1,289	1,578	24	26	41	61·1	62·9	60·2	63·2	66·1	62·6	621	570	849	42	27	50	31	28·5	33·4	32·1	30	34·7
Mozufferpore	1,017	1,162	931	493	652	402	27	2	1,362	1,268	769	941	788	44	36	24	52·6	51·8	59·6	54·4	57·6	64	586	638	386	15	36	20	38·9	35·7	29·8	40·2	39·7	32
Durbhanga	1,150	1,227	1,035	393	415	546	104	...	1,685	1,661	1,039	990	858	11	21	24	63·4	59	52·3	65·7	61·7	53·1	462	494	677	16	23	25	28·8	30·3	41·6	29·2	31·6	42·2
Sarun	1,413	1,290	1,090	756	559	612	110	2	1,814	1,626	1,006	914	838	35	55	78	46·7	50·5	50·4	54·1	56	56·3	738	624	687	68	28	27	36·1	33·9	36·6	41·9	37·7	40·8
Chumparun	876	1,282	1,014	205	308	386	43	...	1,443	1,424	682	981	841	19	103	24	61·1	66·2	59·9	62·3	66·5	60·7	366	457	484	4	26	6	32·2	20·5	33·9	32·8	29·6	34·4
Monghyr	1,933	2,254	1,909	399	426	527	85	...	2,521	2,445	1,518	1,759	1,551	34	38	30	65	65·1	62·7	67·9	66·3	64·6	632	764	776	23	56	37	27·4	29·7	32·2	28·6	30·2	33·2
Bhagulpore	1,259	1,666	1,267	1,154	1,087	549	68	...	1,884	1,856	1,730	2,041	1,273	23	14	11	71	73	68·1	71·8	73·7	69·1	559	629	512	25	24	9	23·6	23·1	27·6	23·9	23·4	28·0
Purneah	1,598	1,466	1,707	508	539	506	27	...	2,240	2,231	1,294	1,306	1,386	14	26	25	60·4	62·9	62·9	61	63·3	63·2	687	705	725	31	27	33	33·2	34·6	33·8	33·5	34·8	33·9
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,074	879	1,011	640	811	843	30	...	1,884	1,882	1,168	1,192	1,191	9	18	13	66·5	70·1	63·9	66·7	70·1	63·9	540	474	612	6	6	3	30·8	27·8	32·6	30·9	27·8	32·6
Maldah	1,035	1,037	748	249	154	168	33	...	940	924	777	722	525	18	19	26	60	58·8	58	61·1	61·3	59·6	428	379	348	9	54	9	32·9	34·3	37·6	33·6	35·8	38·6
Cuttack	2,147	1,880	1,831	288	264	301	53	...	2,185	2,138	1,633	1,460	1,498	16	23	30	65·4	66·5	69·9	66·9	68	71·4	731	628	544	11	11	8	29·4	28·6	25·2	30·1	29·3	25·8
Pooree	1,569	1,403	1,649	729	518	331	32	...	2,012	1,985	1,339	1,306	1,259	13	17	25	55·5	66·9	63·8	57	67·6	64·6	952	581	630	6	10	7	39·2	29·9	31·6	40·4	30·1	32
Balasore	724	657	797	265	361	375	34	...	1,206	1,180	623	511	741	17	37	15	63·1	52·5	62·6	63·8	53·6	64	81	418	367	6	22	7	33·2	42·2	31	33·5	43	31·7
Gurjhats	403	274	426	68	14	95	6	...	527	526	377	234	442	...	9	2	79	81·8	84·2	79	81·8	84·4	92	45	58	...	3	15	19·1	16·1	13·8	19·2	16·1	13·8
Hazaribagh	1,386	1,168	1,169	110	245	243	20	...	1,432	1,413	1,028	895	890	44	25	10	74·1	63·9	62·8	74·5	65	63·6	375	449	462	33	28	19	26·8	33	33·6	27	33·5	34
Lohardugga	1,108	1,223	1,495	390	442	414	134	...	2,043	2,028	918	1,053	1,372	50	34	22	63·2	61·9	68·2	65·3	62·9	68·7	430	491	530	21	12	38	28·5	28·6	27·8	29·5	29·1	28
Singbhoom	322	147	165	30	24	36	5	...	206	194	174	124	105	4	..	...	49·8	68·8	60·9	52·3	70·8	54·1	151	46	79	2	1	1	41·6	26·1	35·8	45	26·8	41·2
Manbhoom	961	713	536	380	622	666	67	...	1,269	1,254	746	693	703	31	13	7	53·9	50·6	55·0	56·9	52·8	56·6	506	548	475	15	10	10	36·1	40·5	38·2	38·1	41·7	38·6
GRAND TOTAL ...	75,008	75,644	73,896	22,317	23,276	21,393	3,247	40	98,576	95,689	59,531	62,237	59,628	1,753	1,622	1,337	60·6	62·1	61·8	62·6	64	63·7	30,745	30,550	29,353	1,681	1,804	1,705	32	31·4	31·5	33·1	32·4	32·4

105. In the following districts the results of the trials of persons arrested and brought to trial are satisfactory :—

Districts.	Percentage of conviction. To arrests.	Percentage of conviction. To trials.	District.	Percentage of conviction. To arrests.	Percentage of conviction. To trials.
Hooghly	70·7	71 9	Cuttack	69·9	71·4
Howrah	82·9	84·1	Gurjhats	84·2	84·4
Darjeeling	85·1	87·9	Bhagulpore	68·1	69·1
Patna	79·8	81·7			

106. In the districts mentioned below the results were bad :—

Districts.	Percentage of conviction. To arrests.	Percentage of conviction. To trials.	District.	Percentage of conviction. To arrests.	Percentage of conviction. To trials.
Midnapore	54·6	57·1	Durbhanga	52·3	53 1
Jessore	51·7	52·3	Sarun	50·4	56·3
Rungpore	55·3	58	Singbhoom	50·9	54·1
Pubna	45 6	47·1	Backergunge	51 4	56·1
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	33	43	Furreedpore	54·7	56·2

107. The results of persons according to classes are given below :—

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	1879 ...	58·6	44	48·8	54·2	52·8	87·8
	1880 ...	55·1	44·9	47·5	56·2	50·5	89·4
	1881 ...	57·7	43·5	46·8	52·7	49·8	88·3
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	1879 ...	59·8	45·6	53 8	55·6	55·1	88·2
	1880 ...	56·2	47	52·2	57·6	52 8	89·8
	1881 ...	58·7	45·1	51·6	53 7	52·1	89·4
Percentage to convictions of persons actually tried	1879 ...	64·9	51	57	58	57·5	88·9
	1880 ...	60·4	52	55·2	59·4	54·8	90 8
	1881 ..	63·2	50·3	55·1	55·6	54·2	90·1

108. In every class, but I, there is a falling off, in classes V and VI, so slight as to be almost imperceptible, in classes II and III, about 2 per cent, and in class IV, 4 per cent. No explanation of this slight fluctuation can be given.

109. The result of convictions in cases, as compared with persons, is shown below :—

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated. | *Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.*

Districts.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	66·6	39·1	18·6	36·6	28·4	94·6	53·3	60·8	42·	66·9	34·7	38·4	92·7	59·9
Bankoora	48·9	47·1	5·5	56	43	96	45	58·6	40·2	44·4	77·1	61·5	89·2	66·2
Beerbhoom	66·6	47	15·9	53·1	45·3	88·6	53·5	85	57·5	51·6	46·2	56·3	84·8	64
Midnapore	68·6	43·8	7·2	53	37·6	94·2	48·5	47·2	47·6	44·9	45·8	40·9	91·7	57·1
Hooghly	69	49·6	9	69·3	39·7	95·1	70·1	69·7	46·5	42·9	58	46·7	94·2	71·9
Howrah	54·2	[illegible]	25·5	56·9	49·6	95·2	82·1	57·5	51·6	52·3	60·2	64·1	93·7	84·1
24-Pergunnahs	53·3	[illegible]	17·8	75·4	35·6	89·3	60·8	55·7	35·4	50·7	61·2	44·0	86·5	64·2
Nuddea	71·7	40·1	11·7	50·7	39·6	85·2	43·9	73·6	45·9	46·3	48·7	55·1	81·0	61·8
Jessore	50·0	38·2	5·5	56·4	28·0	84·9	33·1	52·9	41·5	40·2	65·0	39·3	85·9	52·3
Moorshedabad	48·6	35·4	12·5	42·3	31·7	88·9	44·8	43·8	36·5	42·9	42·6	38·8	85·9	55·2
Dinagepore	73·0	32	10	33	43·4	84·9	38·3	72·7	28·5	35·6	41·2	57	88·2	55·7
Rajshahye	44·2	38·6	6·4	42·6	26·3	92·8	37·0	43·5	49·4	53·6	51·6	55·3	93·6	61·8
Rungpore	65 7	30·6	19	26·6	34·4	82	29·0	62·6	39·4	68·3	46·8	53·8	80·6	58·0
Bogra	71·4	44·6	9·1	85·7	62·8	75·4	50·9	82·7	46·6	47	45	68	59·5	63·2
Pubna	52·7	26·1	16·1	32·5	37·5	92·0	40·4	48·5	23·6	44	36·0	45·1	81·5	47·1
Darjeeling	83·8	41·2	16·6	63 4	45·8	95·4	66·7	97·9	62·7	63·6	95·2	78·8	96·2	87·9
Julpigoree	57·1	31·3	10·3	40·3	36 8	89·7	37·8	58·9	41·7	53·6	40 7	44·8	82·7	50·7
Dacca	56	31·5	16	49·3	39·6	89·6	46·0	60	40·5	55·7	70·4	61	88·5	65·6
Furreedpore	53·1	36·2	6·6	54·4	40·5	89·8	42 9	45	38·4	51·1	59·5	55	88	56·2
Backergunge	81·1	49·6	10·1	35·9	36·9	94·0	46·2	65	51	34·3	49	44·7	87·5	56·1
Mymensingh	38·4	36·7	11·3	32·7	27·5	74·5	31·4	54	40·9	39·1	54·8	48·1	84·6	53·7
Tipperah	56·3	41 3	18·1	47·4	30 9	88·2	38·0	65·4	45·7	44·6	63·3	47·8	89 2	58·2
Chittagong	54·3	29·1	7·9	30	28 1	78	40·1	60·4	37·2	24·5	20·6	35·7	87·1	53·0
Noakholly	59·0	45·3	16·7	64·6	43·0	74·3	44·8	69·0	43·1	45·8	62·5	49·7	75·8	57 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	60·0	..	28·5	50·0	...	43·5	14·2	61·1	8·3	14·2	62·8	...	43·0
Patna	35·0	42·7	6·2	51·2	32·8	92·3	62·3	38·9	42·0	62·7	58·1	55·8	92·8	81·7
Gya	66·0	50	4·0	52·8	33·3	91·5	24·6	43·9	44·2	49 7	45·6	46·0	86·6	59·4
Shahabad	65·7	60·3	14·4	41·5	37	90 3	46·7	57·8	64·4	60	47·2	57·1	86·7	62 2
Mosufferpore...	81·4	27·2	4·7	34·3	35·4	88·0	34·4	73·5	46·2	50	52·5	56·1	87·6	64·0
Durbhanga	44·1	40·2	6·1	61·2	41·1	84·0	33·0	42 3	52·7	58·6	29·8	49·2	79·0	53·1
Sarun	80·0	49·5	4·8	32·2	27·1	72·3	24·3	77 0	57·8	55·5	47·2	50·7	71·8	56·3
Chumparun	80·7	40·7	6·5	55·1	50·8	83·1	37·4	64·8	63·6	67·0	36·1	57·9	83·5	60·7
Monghyr	47·5	36·8	14·7	52·1	40·1	88·7	45·3	46·4	47·0	55·1	45	52·1	91·5	64·6
Bhagulpore	79·3	46·9	9	60·9	43·1	89·0	55·5	66·8	42·1	43	56·5	58·1	90·2	69·1
Purneah	71·7	54·9	12·3	56·8	35·2	91·1	41	79·6	51·4	48·1	73·3	50·9	90·4	63·2
Sonthal Pergunnahs	70·0	56·5	4·2	70	20·7	91·3	22·3	60	49·5	51 8	57·5	61·0	89·2	63 9
Maldah	70	29·6	12 3	48·2	43·1	84·4	43·7	55·1	41·8	60·2	54·8	54·8	83·6	59·6
Cuttack	54·1	43·0	14·9	61·2	38·1	89·1	51 5	67·8	46·0	68·1	58·2	58·9	90·7	71·4
Pooree	76·1	47·7	12 4	82·8	36·9	86·1	50·2	69·1	51·0	28·7	71·9	54·7	81·8	64·8
Balasore	63·6	36·5	8·3	54·7	50·3	96·6	50·3	42·3	39·5	47·7	56·4	57·1	83·1	64·0
Gurjhats	77 7	50·0	40·5	50	48·2	82·7	49·8	65·3	42·8	88·9	31·2	89·7	84·8	84·4
Hazaribagh	78·5	39·3	10·1	67·4	49·1	83·6	41·8	56·4	46·5	50	67·5	62·4	80·8	63·6
Lohardugga	75·0	43·4	13·1	45 9	48·4	93·0	64·3	66·6	55·5	54·3	52·7	52·7	92·2	68·7
Singbhoom	...	36·8	16·6	50	41·5	59·2	39·1	53·3	48	46·6	44·4	46·2	74·0	54·1
Maubhoom	63·3	32·7	6·0	34·9	18·5	81·8	26·2	66·9	48·2	52·3	57·1	35·9	87·7	55·8

110. The figures show that the general average of convictions in Howrah, 82·1 per cent, is the highest, Hooghly following with 70·1, Darjeeling with 66·7, and Lohardugga with 64·3.

111. The only district in which serious crime against property has been treated with moderate success is Gurjhats—40·5 per cent. of convictions. In the others the results are poor.

112. The districts in which serious crimes against person have been best dealt with are—

Shahabad	60·3	per cent.	of convictions.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	60	ditto	ditto.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	56·5	ditto	ditto.
Purneah	54·9	ditto	ditto.

113. Minor offences against property have been best treated in—

Bogra	62·8	per cent.	of convictions.
Chumparun	50·8	ditto	ditto.
Balasore	50·3	ditto	ditto.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	50	ditto	ditto.

114. *Direct cases.*

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1881		Acquitted or discharged after trial				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Remarks.
				By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.						
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.					
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,920	718	424	530	20	5	1,430	152	17	......	23·1	74·5	74·3	21·1	
	Bancoorah	966	197	270	74	18	......	619	125	20	......	29·8	37·5	67·0	63·4	
	Beerbhoom	882	338	205	200	13	1	664	125	15	......	24·7	59·4	76·9	36·9	
	Midnapore	2,817	838	793	574	78	1	1,767	266	66	2	30·9	68·6	65·4	31·9	
	Hooghly	3,658	770	611	494	33	7	2,874	253	43	1	17·6	65·	79·7	33·	
	Howrah	4,331	288	498	151	24	9	3,744	109	23	1	12·0	55·5	86·9	38·1	
	Central Districts.															
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,840	850	871	560	87	2	2,772	260	42	......	24·9	66·1	73·2	30·5	
	Nuddea	2,359	1,003	628	495	52	10	1,541	505	36	......	28·8	50·3	66·8	50·3	
	Jessore	2,424	629	826	398	73	4	1,332	373	32	2	37·	63·8	56·2	59·6	
	Moorshedabad	2,624	608	940	357	74	8	1,553	238	39	......	38·6	60·0	60·6	39·1	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1,088	281	323	191	25	......	657	81	25	1	32·1	67·9	62·6	29·1	
	Rajshahye	1,303	396	335	162	15	2	795	204	34	1	26·8	41·4	63·6	51·7	
	Rungpore	1,147	735	278	383	36	3	654	362	35	......	27·3	45·7	60·	49·2	
	Bogra	767	219	176	139	9	......	526	78	13	......	24·1	63·4	70·2	35·6	
	Pubna	1,154	331	411	188	83	1	582	119	15	......	42·8	57·1	51·7	35·9	
	Darjeeling	1,446	3	211	3	2	......	1,227	......	10	......	14·6	100·	85·5	......	
	Julpigori	527	379	156	241	4	2	351	116	3	......	30·3	64·1	67·1	30·6	
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	Dacca	2,424	635	627	255	57	8	1,638	371	59	......	28·2	41·4	69·8	58·4	
	Fureedpore	1,886	531	545	260	123	5	1,077	263	49	......	35·3	49·9	59·7	49·9	
	Backergunge	2,315	760	701	412	84	13	1,323	329	38	11	33·9	55·9	58·7	44·7	
	Mymensingh	2,254	899	671	449	116	4	1,104	449	107	2	34·9	50·3	53·7	50·2	
Chittagong ...	Tipperah	1,664	840	478	339	74	7	962	484	43	1	33·1	40·7	60·3	57·1	
	Chittagong	904	250	231	145	6	2	577	73	15	......	26·2	58·8	65·5	29·2	
	Nowacolly	1,007	244	318	121	30	......	611	94	14	......	34·5	49·5	62·0	38·5	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	40	57	13	33	......	......	27	10	.....	......	32·5	57·8	67·5	17·5	
	Total ...	45,747	12,808	11,542	7,104	1,135	94	30,402	5,441	802	22	27·7	56·2	68·2	42·6	

	BEHAR.														
Patna	Patna	5,565	408	724	222	76	10	4,640	163	42	......	14·3	57·1	84·1	40·1
	Gya	2,009	365	414	239	32	4	1,092	113	42	......	23·6	66·5	56·4	30·9
	Shahabad	1,795	814	407	412	31	19	1,224	354	35	6	24·4	56·6	70·1	44·2
	Mozufferpore	931	402	180	215	7	13	627	101	24	......	20·	56·6	69·9	40·
	Durbhanga	1,035	546	256	421	23	2	748	110	24	......	26·9	77·4	74·5	20·
	Sarun	1,090	612	271	366	18	9	508	270	75	3	26·5	61·2	58·9	44·6
	Chumparun	1,014	386	232	251	6	......	704	138	23	1	23·4	65·	71·6	36·
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	1,909	527	382	394	33	4	1,469	82	28	2	21·7	75·5	78·3	15·9
	Bhagulpore	1,267	549	248	272	9	......	996	277	11	......	20·2	49·5	79·4	50·4
	Purneah	1,707	506	408	303	31	2	1,207	166	25	......	25·7	60·2	72·2	32·8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,011	643	264	348	1	2	664	527	12	1	26·2	41·5	66·8	62·6
	Maldah	748	168	269	79	9	......	438	87	24	2	37·1	47·	61·7	52·9
	Total ...	20,081	6,124	4,085	3,552	276	65	14,377	2,448	365	15	21·7	59·	73·4	40·2
	ORISSA.														
Orissa	Cuttack	1,831	301	415	129	8	..	1,331	167	29	1	23·1	42·8	74·2	55·8
	Pooree	1,649	331	432	198	7	......	1,122	137	25	......	26·6	59·8	69·6	41·3
	Balasore	797	375	174	193	7	......	578	163	15	......	22·7	51·4	74·4	43·4
	Gurjhats	426	95	87	19	8	7	375	65	2	......	10·5	27·3	88·4	68·4
	Total ...	4,703	1,102	1,058	539	30	7	3,406	532	71	1	23·1	49·5	73·9	48·2
	CHOTA NAGPORE.														
	South-West Frontier Agency.														
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1,169	243	325	137	10	4	788	102	10	1	28·7	57·9	68·3	42·3
	Lohardugga	1,495	414	265	210	31	1	1,131	193	15	......	19·7	50·9	76·6	46·6
	Singhbhoom	165	36	81	11	3	....	99	24	......	......	50·9	30·5	60·	66·6
	Manbhoom	536	666	128	361	10	......	382	321	7	......	25·7	54·2	72·5	48·2
	Total ...	3,365	1,359	799	719	54	5	2,400	640	32	1	25·3	53·2	72·2	47·1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	73,896	21,393	17,484	11,914	1,495	171	50,585	9,061	1,270	39	25·6	56·4	70·1	42·5

115. The results are almost the same as those of last year.

116. *Result of committals.*

Districts.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after regular trial following on commitment by the Magistrates.							Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	Remarks.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total number of acquittals.		
Singbhoom	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	3	100	
Gurjhats	2	......	8	......	6	1	......	15	88·3	
Patna	42	22	34	8	......	4	......	68	61·8	
Loharduggah	22	......	18	14	......	......	......	32	59·2	
Manbhoom	7	6	3	1	......	......	......	10	58·8	
24-Pergunnahs	42	......	48	6	2	3	......	59	58·4	
Hazaribagh	10	......	7	6	......	......	......	13	56·5	
Noakholly	17	......	8	7	......	3	......	18	51·4	
Durbhanga	24	2	7	5	9	2	......	25	51	
Dinagepore	26	......	15	9	......	1	......	25	50·9	
Tipperah	44	28	12	3	......	......	......	43	49·4	
Moorshedabad	39	4	18	15	......	1	......	38	49·3	
Rungpore	53	......	40	5	......	1	......	46	46·4	
Pubna	15	......	11	2	......	......	......	13	46·4	
Jessore	34	......	19	5	......	5	...	29	46	
Burdwan	17	2	9	2	......	1	......	14	45·1	
Bhagulpore	11	......	8	1	......	......	......	9	45	
Hooghly	44	1	15	18	......	1	......	35	44·3	
Furreedpore	40	15	22	1	......	......	......	38	43·6	
Monghyr	30	......	8	11	......	3	1	23	43·3	
Bogra	13	......	6	3	......	......	......	9	40·9	
Mozufferpore	24	6	6	1	1	2	......	16	40	
Nuddea	36	......	15	9	......	1	......	25	40	
Mymensingh	109	......	51	18	......	1	......	70	39·1	
Bankoora	29	9	4	4	......	1	......	18	38·2	
Beerbhoom	15	......	4	1	......	4	......	9	37·5	
Backergunge	49	1	13	14	......	......	......	28	36·3	
Purneah	25	......	2	9	......	1	......	12	32·4	
Chittagong	16	......	4	2	......	1	......	7	30·4	
Dacca	59	4	11	3	......	2	......	20	25·3	
Gya	42	......	7	3	......	4	......	14	25	
Julpigoree	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	25	
Maldah	26	......	6	2	......	......	......	8	23·5	
Sarun	78	10	5	7	......	1	......	23	22·7	
Howrah	24	2	2	1	......	2	......	7	22·5	
Midnapore	68	......	16	......	......	3	......	19	21·8	
Pooree	25	......	......	7	......	......	......	7	21·8	
Chumparun	24	......	6	......	......	......	......	6	20	
Cuttack	30	1	2	1	......	3	......	7	18·9	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13	......	3	......	......	......	......	3	18·7	
Shahabad	41	......	3	2	......	3	1	9	18	
Rajshahye	35	......	5	1	1	......	......	7	16·6	
Balasore	15	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	11·7	
Darjeeling	10	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	9	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	1,337	113	486	209	19	55	2	884	39·8	

The above table gives the results of cases committed to the Sessions. These results are very much the same as last year, and I cannot point to any improvement visible on account of the greater attention paid to the preparation of such cases on the part of Magistrates and the Police. Last year

there were, excluding Vagrancy Cases, 1,622 convictions to 1,054 acquittals. (The figures given in paragraph 114 included persons acquitted on appeal from Magistrates.) During the present year there have been 1,337 convictions to 884 acquittals, *i.e.* 60·2 of the former to 39·8 of the latter, as compared with 60·6 of covictions and 39·4 of acquittals in 1880. The results are undoubtedly bad, and I cannot say that I see any way of improving them. Convictions at the Sessions become every year more difficult to obtain, from causes which I have more than once pointed out, and these causes will continue to produce more unfavourable results.

117. *Conduct of cases before Judicial Authorities.*

Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.	Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan ...	19	......	1	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	28	......	......
Bankoora ...	29	4	5	Patna ...	57	2	......
Beerbhoom ...	15	......	6	Gya ...	43	11	5
Midnapore ..	57	4	2	Shahabad ..	20	......	......
Hooghly ...	41	2	4	Mozufferpore ..	35	......	......
Howrah ...	25	5	8	Durbhanga ...	......	......	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	45	......	......	Sarun ...	50	1	......
Nuddea ...	39	1	......	Chumparun ...	......	......	......
Jessore ...	32	......	5	Monghyr ...	42	6	2
Moorshedabad ...	37	4	......	Bhagulpore ...	18	3	2
Dinagepore ...	32	1	...	Purneah ...	20	......	......
Rajshahye ...	25	2	......	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	2	2	......
Rungpore ..	42	1	......	Maldah ..	14	5	3
Bogra .	15	......	......	Cuttack ..	23	2	2
Pubnah ...	16	......	......	Pooree ...	19	5	5
Darjeeling ...	9	......	......	Balasore ...	13	1	1
Julpigoree ...	......	......	......	Gurjhats ...	......	......	......
Dacca ...	59	5	6	Hazareebagh	19	......	......
Furreedpore ...	28	......	......	Lohardugga ...	23	4	2
Backergunge ...	43	2	8	Singbhoom ...	......	......	......
Mymensingh ...	94	2	1	Manbhoom ...	12	......	......
Tipperah ...	20	......	......				
Chittagong ...	17	......	......				
Noakholly ...	20	......	......	Total ...	1,197	75	68

118. The number of cognizable Sessions cases has remained almost stationary, there having been 1,197 as compared with 1,204 of 1880. In 75 of these, District Superintendents appeared before Magistrates, and in 68 before the Sessions Courts, while in 1880 District Superintendents conducted prosecutions before the Lower Courts in 96 cases, and in 53 cases appeared before the Sessions Judges. I have constantly impressed upon police officers the necessity of

watching important cases, and the supervision of police enquiries is most carefully controlled, but I must point out that it is very difficult for District Superintendents to spare time to attend personally either the Lower or Sessions Courts without detriment to their important work in the interior of their districts. Their presence in Court as prosecutors is sometimes objected to, and if they attend thoroughly to the conduct of the police enquiry, and Magistrates are careful about their commitments, the Government Pleader may well be left to look after cases at the Sessions. Those Officers, who have done nothing in the way of attendance in prosecuting cases before either Magistrates or Sessions Courts, have been called on for explanation.

119. *Personal investigation of cases by District Superintendents.*

Commissioner's Division.	Districts.	Number of cases investigated by District Superintendent.	Remarks.
Burdwan	Burdwan	9	
	Bankoora	6	
	Beerbhoom	2	
	Midnapore	6	
	Hooghly	4	
	Howrah	2	
	Total	29	
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	6	
	Nuddea	...	
	Jessore	4	And two cases by the Assistant Superintendent.
	Moorshedabad	18	
	Total	28	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	7	And two cases by the Assistant Superintendent.
	Rajshahye	5	
	Rungpore	6	
	Bogra	7	
	Pubna	4	
	Darjeeling	9	
	Julpigoree	1	
	Total	39	
Dacca	Dacca	4	
	Furreedpore	3	
	Backergunge	1	The Assistant Superintendent investigated seven cases (against the police).
	Mymensigh	6	And one case by Assistant Superintendent.
	Total	14	
Chittagong	Chittagong	None	
	Noakholly	1	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	
	Tipperah	3	
	Total	5	
Patna	Patna	9	And 60 cases by Assistant Superintendent. Moulvi Aulad Ali, and two Railway accidents and several burglaries and attempts by Mr. Abercrombie.
	Gya	9	
	Shahabad	2	
	Mozufferpore	1	
	Durbhanga	5	
	Sarun	9	
	Chumparun	21	
	Total	56	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	13	And two cases by the Assistant Superintendent.
	Bhagulpore	None	
	Purneah	3	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	4	
	Maldah	6	
	Total	26	
Orissa	Cuttack	None	
	Pooree	13	
	Balasore	...	
	Gurjhats	None	Under Government circular No. 44 of 31st August 1880.
	Total	13	
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	4	
	Lohardugga	5	
	Singbhoom	1	
	Manbhoom	2	
	Total	12	
	Government Railway Police	17	
	Grand Total	239	

The above figures show that about the same number of cases as last year have been enquired into personally by the superior officers of police. The Government orders on this subject have been attended to in most instances, but some of the divisional Commissioners think that more might have been done

in this direction. I think it right to point out to Government that it is often not easy for a District Superintendent to personally investigate cases without causing detriment to his other work. Personal investigation renders it necessary for him to absent himself from Head-Quarters, and give up the control over the proceedings of his subordinates in other important cases which he may be directing. It also interferes with his inspection duty, the importance of which is now thoroughly recognized and insisted on. Such investigations, moreover, are not unattended with financial difficulties. They cannot be undertaken without increased allowances being given for travelling expenses, and my provincial grant for such expenditure is so limited that I have been obliged to apply to Government for a considerable sum to enable me to defray expenses incurred. Increased personal investigation means increased expenditure under the head of travelling allowances and diminished inspection by District Superintendents. These Officers are most closely supervised with reference to the proper performance of inspection duties, and I can assure Government that in the great majority of instances the higher officers of police do a large amount of out-door work, which will be interfered with, if they enquire personally into many cases, owing to financial difficulties in the way of providing for increased expenditure in such enquiries.

120. *Property stolen and recovered.*

Districts.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of recovery to loss.		
								1879.	1880.	1881.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	519	214	53	269	250	22,130	4,604	37·1	28·9	20·8
Bankoora	395	44	147	191	204	8,562	3,439	18 5	8·2	40·1
Beerbhoom	440	198	96	294	146	17,471	4,299	25·8	39·8	24·6
Midnapore	1,129	376	214	590	539	45,586	9,046	28·9	24 4	19·8
Hooghly	753	236	142	378	375	21,729	6,389	39·1	35	29·4
Howrah...	609	296	118	414	195	16,020	8,366	30·4	36·7	52·2
24-Pergunnahs...	1,111	468	156	624	487	36,185	15,197	66	59·7	41·9
Nuddea	1,263	448	112	560	703	28,200	7,955	27·5	25·8	28·2
Jessore	971	233	98	331	640	45,725	7,680	33·5	23 2	16 7
Moorshedabad...	1,087	274	144	418	669	24,514	6,150	18·4	27·3	25·0
Dinagepore	709	211	40	251	458	24,866	3,591	18	41·1	14·4
Rajshahye	692	204	32	236	456	19,900	5,376	26·9	27·3	27·0
Rungpore	912	197	97	294	618	37,829	6,614	13·7	17·3	17·4
Bogra	461	188	35	223	288	8,777	2,604	32·7	54·9	29·6
Pubna	295	116	29	145	150	10,679	1,885	20·9	23	17·7
Darjeeling	686	251	22	273	413	26,728	16,784	33·4	40·8	62·7
Julpigoree	356	109	55	164	192	17,929	5,719	33·6	49·6	31·8
Dacca	895	244	167	411	484	41,642	6,655	15·1	16·1	15 9
Fureedpore	767	130	113	243	524	23,546	3,712	20·0	20·2	15·7
Backergunge	604	166	118	284	320	29,755	4,753	33·6	23·4	15·9
Mymensingh	1,002	196	89	285	717	82,749	6,195	11·6	17·7	7·4
Tipperah...	407	165	48	213	194	15,531	3,753	27 3	37·2	24·1
Chittagong	278	123	38	161	117	9,579	2,186	37·8	53·8	22·8
Noakholly	207	84	31	115	92	4,254	1,845	51·7	51·2	43·3
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	15	7	7	14	1	511	252	48·8	61·1	49·3
Patna	1,223	416	83	496	724	31,435	13,005	43·7	35·9	41·3
Gya	1,160	280	103	383	777	27,583	3,806	19·6	31·1	13·7
Shahabad	699	283	47	330	369	21,321	8,2 1	25·6	11·6	38·6
Mozufferpore	541	277	38	315	229	12,656	5,400	39·9	36·4	42·6
Durbhanga	546	252	40	292	254	18,898	7,266	62·1	45	38·4
Sarun	760	226	49	275	485	19,447	5,328	24·2	22·1	27·3
Chumparun	1,061	408	68	476	585	15,552	5,851	53·6	38 5	37·6
Monghyr	824	377	45	422	402	26,669	5,069	38·2	46·5	19·0
Bhagalpore	616	261	43	304	312	16,768	4,658	21·2	18 7	27·7
Purneah	1,172	250	102	352	820	20,096	5,705	20·1	24·9	21 8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,028	488	92	580	1,448	21,867	4,543	27·4	26·2	20·7
Maldah	427	105	86	191	236	10,096	3,897	28·3	26·2	38 5
Cuttack	859	319	150	469	390	11,656	3,847	17·1	23·7	33·0
Pooree	631	279	134	413	218	4,447	1,634	77·2	29·8	36·7
Balasore	461	209	43	252	209	9,078	1,888	30·3	36·8	20·7
Gurjhats	247	78	68	146	101	2,230	1,213	47·3	66 6	54·3
Hazaribagh	758	330	143	473	285	8,984	3,373	33 7	34·9	37·5
Lohardugga	443	208	42	250	193	8,456	3,029	47·3	41	35·8
Singbhoom	82	27	17	44	38	4,761	2,189	46·4	27·1	45·9
Manbhoom	364	76	41	117	247	7,275	1,921	29·2	20·8	26·3
Total ...	31,468	10,327	3,637	13,964	17,504	9,25,632	2,36,909	28·9	30·4	25·5

The above table shows that there has been a falling off in the results obtained. In 1880 the police was successful in recovering stolen property, either wholly or partially, in 15,009 cases out of 32,952. In 1881 they recovered, either wholly or partially, property in 13,964 out of 31,468 cases, or 44·3 per cent., as compared with 45·5 per cent. of 1880. The percentage of amount recovered is also more unfavourable than it was last year, being 25·5 as compared with 30·4.

Classification of true cases.

121. The following table shows the classification of true crime for the last seven years:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Class I ...	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,427
„ II ...	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4.061	4,301
„ III ...	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051
„ IV ...	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096
„ V ...	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673
„ VI ...	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015
Other special laws	726	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,041

Class I.

122. There is again a decrease of cases in this class of 212 cases, spread over all the headings, but marked under rioting, which is satisfactory. The results of trials, both with reference to cases and persons, are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being respectively 53·9 and 58·7 as compared with 51·3 and 56·2. The unfavourable results of trials before Sessions Courts still continue, although there is a slight improvement,—440 persons out of 604 persons, who either appealed or were committed, being acquitted, while 164 were punished. The great majority of cases were petty.

123. Coining cases have decreased by 13, the decrease being chiefly visible in the divisions of Dacca, Patna, and Chota Nagpore. In the Cuttack division there is an increase. The results of trials have been better than those of last year, convictions having been obtained in 51 per cent. of cases, and 55·6 of persons implicated, as compared with 47·6 and 47·9 of 1880.

124. As last year, I give the figures of rioting cases by divisions:—

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	224	39	244	23	254	23	180	8
Presidency ...	265	34	283	14	340	30	348	22
Rajshahye ...	218	86	207	44	161	24	184	12
Dacca	762	74	763	141	472	51	360	37
Chittagong... ...	123	16	90	6	221	24	276	24
Patna	277	41	208	36	216	47	179	20
Bhagulpore ...	76	9	119	9	104	5	115	6
Orissa	41	20	50	74	35	14	35	11
Chota Nagpore ...	26	5	25	1	26	2	39	1
Total ...	2,012	324	1,989	348	1,862	220	1,716	141

These figures show that there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number both of true and false cases of 146 and 79 respectively.

125. Increase is visible in the following divisions:—

Presidency	8 cases.
Rajshahye	20 „
Chittagong	55 „
Bhagulpore	11 „
Chota Nagpore	13 „
	107 cases.

While in the divisions enumerated below there has been a decrease:—

Burdwan	74 cases.
Dacca	112 „
Patna	67 „
Total ...	253 cases.

126. In none of the divisions, except Chittagong, is the increase other than inconsiderable, while the continued diminution in crime of this description in the Dacca division is marked, and both in Patna and Burdwan, the number of cases is considerably less than in 1880.

127. The results of cases and trials of persons also show improvement, the percentage of convictions being 50·6 and 57·9 respectively, as compared with 46·8 and 54·7 of 1880. Excluding pending cases, and looking at the results of cases actually decided, the percentage of convictions is 60·8, as against 54·8 of last year.

128. The results in the following districts have been satisfactory :—

Districts.	Convictions in cases.
Burdwan	19 cases out of 23 decided.
Hooghly	27 ,, 38 ,,
Backergunge	90 ,, 118 ,,
Nuddea	40 ,, 46 ,,
Mozufferpore	14 ,, 17 ,,
Sarun	16 ,, 16 ,,
Bhagulpore	14 ,, 19 ,,
Manbhoom	15 ,, 20 ,,

129. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Mymensingh the results have been least satisfactory.

130. The results of convictions and acquittals of persons, whose cases came before the Sessions Court, either on commitment or appeal, are :—

	Acquitted.	Convicted.
Burdwan	36	28
Presidency	57	22
Rajshahye	67	6
Dacca	150	31
Chittagong	49	32
Patna	47	21
Bhagulpore	2	3
Orissa	......	......
Chota Nagpore	6	......

Of 8,203 persons, who actually appeared before Magistrates, and whose cases were decided, 7,646 were dealt with by the inferior Courts, thus showing the petty nature of most of the cases which occurred. A scheme, which I had in preparation for repression of riots in the Eastern districts, could not be carried out during the year under report, owing to all available police officers and men being required on special duty in other districts. The matter has not, however, been lost sight of, and will be taken in hand in the cold weather.

131. Class I. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	46	42	3	263	28	160	100
Bankoorah	80	57	3	225	23	132	88
Beerbhoom	21	11	......	67	6	57	10
Midnapore	102	66	......	218	35	103	108
Hooghly	60	69	1	225	38	157	66
Howrah	49	38	2	113	19	65	36
Total ...	358	283	9	1,111	149	674	408

There has been a decrease of 84 cases in this class during the year visible in all the districts of the division except Hooghly. The results as regards cases are rather better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 54·3 as compared with 53·3 of last year. As regards conviction of persons there has also been an improvement, but it is very slight, the percentage being 60·6 as compared with 60·2. The results of Sessions trials were unfavourable, there having been 30 convictions and 38 acquittals, as against 22 convictions to 15 acquittals in 1880.

132. Coining cases have remained almost stationary, there having been 26 true cases to 27 last year. None of the cases were of importance except one, in which a draftsman out of employ took to forging by hand currency notes of 20 rupees each. One of these notes presented at the Midnapore treasury was detected, and the forger in the end arrested and imprisoned for seven years

His operations were by no means extensive, and the forged notes, although sufficiently well done to deceive ignorant people, were on the whole clumsily executed. The fact, that each note was forged by hand, naturally prevented this system of fraud from being extensive.

133. Cases of rioting have decreased in every district of the division except Hooghly, where there is an inconsiderable increase of three cases. The results both as regards cases and persons, are slightly inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions being respectively 51·6 and 60·5, as compared with 52·7 and 61·2.

134. None of the cases were serious except one in Bankoorah, in which, during a quarrel amongst some *tantees* about land, one of the men on one side was killed. Of 21 persons sent up, 13 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for rioting, the evidence being insufficient to support the graver charge of murder. In connection with this, the Magistrate of Bankoorah puts forward a scheme for having such land disputes settled at once by the Civil Courts on reports from the executive, but the Commissioner disapproves of the proposal. The Magistrate's proposal seems to me impracticable.

135. The cases under other headings do not demand special notice.

136. Class I. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	82	76	6	337	40	188	100
Nuddea	125	90	5	391	56	288	92
Jessore	151	200	12	652	90	345	256
Moorshedabad	98	88	2	376	37	165	161
Total ...	456	454	25	1,756	223	986	609

137. There has been a decrease of 27 cases in this class during the year. All the districts contribute to this decrease except Jessore, in which there has been an increase of 37 cases. The results are, on the whole, very much the same as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 52· and 56·1, as compared with 52·1 and 49·5 of 1880. The results of cases of persons, who were committed or appealed to the Courts of Sessions, were very unfavourable, 61 out of 81 being acquitted and only 24 punished.

138. Coining cases have decreased by 3, and the results of trials have improved. Convictions were obtained in 7 out of 16 cases, and 8 persons, or 42·1 per cent., were punished.

139. Rioting cases may be said to have remained stationary in the division, there having been 348 cases as compared with 340 of 1880. In Jessore alone has there been any considerable fluctuation, cases having in this district increased by 38. The increase is really nominal, being due to a change of practice in dealing with paddy-cutting cases, which, although sometimes technically riot cases, have not, owing to their trivial nature, hitherto been treated as such.

140. Except in Jessore, where there were five riots, attended with loss of life, the cases throughout the division were of a petty nature. None of the serious riots presented any peculiar features so as to demand special notice.

141. The results of cases for the two years are given below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs	1880	54	30	302	143	143	17
	1881	57	29	319	176	94	48
Nuddea	1880	99	48	512	207	292	13
	1881	59	40	359	266	82	14
Jessore	1880	125	65	500	286	175	39
	1881	163	77	606	324	240	42
Moorshedabad	1880	62	33	387	201	161	25
	1881	69	25	338	136	154	46
Total ...	1880	340	176	1,701	837	771	94
	1881	348	171	1,622	902	570	150

142. The results of cases are not quite so good as last year, while as regards persons they are better than in 1880, the percentage of convictions being respectively 49·1 and 55·6, as compared with 51·7 and 49·8, of last year.

143. Class I. **RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	20	39	......	99	19	72	23
Rajshahye	55	63	3	234	23	102	85
Rungpore	51	39	4	107	23	67	33
Bograh	24	35	......	139	20	115	23
Pubnah	77	87	7	400	38	194	185
Darjeeling	13	30	......	48	26	47	......
Julpigoree	60	16	.....	39	8	23	8
Total ...	300	209	14	1,066	157	620	352

144. There has been a slight decrease of crime in this division, but in reality there has been an increase, regard being had to the figures of last year in the district of Julpigoree. Crime appeared to have increased largely in that district during 1880, but 46 cases were due to the acts of two men, *ameens*, who misconducted themselves during census operations. If these cases be eliminated as forming a series of acts of two individuals only, it will be seen that instead of there being a real decrease of crime this year there has been a slight increase.

145. The results of trials, both as regards cases and persons, are not so favourable as last year, and this is again due to the 46 cases above alluded to, in which convictions followed and swelled the totals of 1880. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons this year is 53·2 and 58·9 respectively, as compared with 68·3 and 62·7.

146. Two-thirds of the cases in this class come under the heading of rioting, and, as usual, Rajshahye and Pubna are the two districts which furnish the majority of instances, in which the public peace was disturbed. There has also been a tendency to rioting evinced in the district of Bogra, but the cases have been petty, arising out of land disputes and not involving very serious consequences.

147. In Rajshahye the chief cause of disputes has been a serious quarrel between the ryots of Marichardiyara chur, backed by the Putia zemindars on the one side, and Messrs. Watson and Co., the farmers of the said chur, on the other. The disputes gave rise to several cases of riot, in none of which, however, was loss of life caused. Since the close of the year the question of disputed possession has been taken up vigorously, and the ryots have been found to have established their claims to the greater portion of land claimed. It is to be hoped that this decision will tend to prevent further disputes, and that the question of the rights of parties will be peaceably fought out in the Civil Courts.

148. In Pubna there was also an increase of rioting cases, but, with the exception of one or two, they were less serious than those of last year. Two cases with loss of life occurred. In the first case, the accused, one Jadub Chunder Moitro, wished to fill up a ditch cut by a man on his land. The latter objected, words were followed by blows, and the opponent of Jadub was assaulted, and subsequently died from rupture of the spleen. Six persons were convicted and imprisoned.

149. The second case arose out of a redistribution of the landed property of a well-known zemindar, Azim Chowdry. Two servants of one Koilas Dass were attacked by some of the adherents of Hyderjan Chowdry; one person was slightly wounded, and the other was carried off the field insensible and died. His body has never been found, and it is asserted that it was cut up and thrown into the river Pudma. The case was under trial at the close of the year.

150. The Sandiyals of Salop have given the usual amount of trouble during the year, but in one case two of these zemindars were fined Rs. 1,000, which is said to have had a beneficial effect.

151. In a case which arose between the Banerjee zemindars of Dacca and the proprietors of Pergunnah Barabajoo with reference to rival hâts, 22 persons on the Barabajoo side were sent up for trial, of whom 16 were convicted by the Joint-Magistrate. On appeal, however, to the Sessions Judge they were all acquitted, the Judge holding that the evidence of their guilt had been fabricated by the police. This case has been enquired into, and, so far as I can judge the acquittal of the men was against the evidence, and the charge against

the police groundless. I have not yet, however, finished my enquiries, when these are completed, I shall probably report th e case to Government.

152. Besides these, another village, called Benadair, gave trouble during the year, the disputes connected with it giving rise to four cases of riot. "In these twelve persons were convicted, but they were released on appeal, and Rs. 9,000 of recognizance and bail bonds were forfeited and Rs. 1,500 of fines imposed. The orders of conviction and fine were reversed on appeal by the Sessions Judge. The High Court quashed part of the orders for forfeiture, and the other orders are still pending the decision of the High Court. Thus the ultimate result of the cases was very unsatisfactory."

153. As last year, I give the result of cases of riot of this division by districts:—

Districts.	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dinagepore	8	17	2	7	21	66	4	49	10	16
Rajshahye	38	47	25	14	196	222	142	91	53	84
Rungpore	30	9	17	8	171	68	93	46	59	20
Bograh	17	31	10	17	85	131	62	112	23	18
Pubnah	64	68	39	34	342	377	150	180	147	176
Darjeeling	2	6	2	4	6	24	5	24	1	....
Julpigoree	5	6	3	2	25	25	16	14	9	2

154. Class I.

Dacca Division.

	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	158	139	8	505	69	303	157
Furreedpore	111	99	7	679	51	306	310
Backergunge	174	138	13	678	103	442	203
Mymensingh	179	146	12	359	48	194	139
Total ...	622	522	40	2,221	271	1,245	809

155. There is again a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in this class observable under all heads, but chiefly in the most important description of crime under class I, viz., rioting. It is also satisfactory to note that this decrease in crime has not, as last year, been accompanied by a falling off in judicial results of cases and persons sent for trial, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 56·2 and 56·05 against 41·8 and 50·8 of 1880. The best results were obtained in Backergunge, while the districts of Mymensingh and Furreedpore both show badly.

156. Rioting cases have fallen from 472 last year to 360 during 1881, the lowest number on record for many years. It is only three years ago that Backergunge alone furnished 235 cases of rioting; and I may say, speaking roughly, that this crime during the last two years has decreased in the division by about 40 per cent.

157. There is also an improvement in the results of cases, which is satisfactory, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 56·6 and 55·3 against 38·7 and 49·5. The improvement is most marked in Backergunge, in which 85 per cent. of the cases sent up were successfully prosecuted—a result which the Commissioner considers very creditable to the police of the district. There has also been improvement in Dacca and Furreedpore, although the figures for the latter district are still unsatisfactory. In Mymensingh there has been retrogression.

158. As regards convictions of persons, Backergunge again shows the best results, the percentage being 65·1. It is also good in Dacca, 60.1. In Furreedpore and Mymensingh, on the other hand, the results are unsatisfactory.

159. The results of Sessions trials and appeals to Judges are discouraging. Of 196 persons tried, only 37 were convicted and 159 acquitted.

160. The figures are given below for each district:—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1880.	1881.		1880.	1881.			
Dacca	108	93	52	49	55	442	266	133
Furreedpore	81	77	39	34	50	631	272	301
Backergunge...	148	105	90	42	85	649	423	193
Mymensingh...	135	85	23	28	27	282	149	111
Total ...	472	360	204	38·7	56·6	2,004	1,110	738

161. It is satisfactory to note that serious cases of rioting have fallen to five, the lowest number on record—a decrease which, as the Commissioner observes, may be looked upon as a very satisfactory sign of progress made in arresting the prevalent crime of the division.

162. The district figures are given below. In all of these cases, except one in Backergunge, which remained pending at the close of the year, convictions were obtained. There is an increase in Furreedpore, and the Commissioner notes that he was obliged to notice one of these cases in which preventive measures were delayed for insufficient reason with serious results:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	5	2	...	...	...
Furreedpore	3	5	5	2	3
Backergunge	12	9	5	4	1
Mymensingh	2	...	1	2	1
Total ...	22	16	11	8	5

163. Of the three cases in Furreedpore, the first originated in a feud between two rival parties of ryots for possession of a piece of land. One man was killed. Fourteen persons were arrested, of whom 11 were committed to the Sessions, 4 were transported for life, and 3 sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a substantial fine. The cases of the remaining 4 remained pending.

164. In the second case, which took place between the adherents of two rival zemindars, Mr. David of Dacca and Ram Rungini of Jessore, about the possession of a village, one man was severely wounded and afterwards died. Eighteen persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom 10 were transported for life and the remaining 8 were acquitted.

165. The third case was the result of a quarrel between the Mussulmans and Chandals of Benodepore. One of the Mussulmans was killed, and of 11 men committed, 7 were convicted and 4 acquitted.

166. The Backergunge case was the result of a dispute between rival zemindars for possession of a piece of land, in respect of which one of them had obtained a Civil Court decree against the other. "Failing other stratagems, the naib of the former got out a Civil Court peon on pretence of attaching certain crops of a defaulting tenant and smuggled a number of latials into the premises, on which he alleged his defaulting ryot's crops were stored, hoping thereby to obtain a footing on the land when the peon had gone. The other party, hearing of the arrival of their opponents, mustered their own men, and went out to attack them. On their approaching, the latials of the first party rushed out upon them and a *mêlee* ensued, in which one of the club-men of the first party was shot at and killed by the headman of the second." The case was not disposed of at the close of the year.

167. The Mymensingh case arose out of a difference between two parties, who had gone to witness a wrestling match, and was an unpremeditated riot. One man was killed and seven men were committed to the Sessions, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

168. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace is shown below:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	51	55	46	35
Furreedpore	121	49	133	80
Backergunge	1,280	838	828	659
Mymensingh	54	48	37	32

169. The Commissioner again remarks that the number of cases in Furreedpore and Mymensingh might have been largely increased with advantage.

170. Class I. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	54	51	3	248	25	150	48
Noakholly	70	82	6	336	39	232	99
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	2	......	7	......	1	6
Tipperah	136	209	16	700	89	457	177
Total	263	344	25	1,291	153	840	330

171. There has been an increase in the number of cases, which is chiefly due to rioting in Tipperah. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons is 47·9 and 65 against 46·4 and 73·4 of 1880.

172. Cases of rioting increased very markedly in Tipperah, owing to disputes between the Nawab of Dacca and his relatives, and owing to quarrels between the ryots of Juar Nilokhi and their landlords, the Nag zemindars. There were no less than five cases in which loss of life and two in which serious hurt was caused. The quarrel between the Dacca Nawab and his family has been made up, and disturbances have ceased. With reference to the Nag party, the Commissioner notes that he has declined to support a recommendation that punitive police should be employed.

173. Class I. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted
Patna	85	53	7	208	21	81	112
Gya	73	61	6	191	30	84	88
Shahabad	61	76	2	365	48	211	137
Mozufferpore	30	32	......	155	22	114	38
Durbhanga	45	39	6	144	15	61	58
Sarun	41	31	2	157	24	121	28
Chumparun	23	31	1	74	21	48	26
Total	358	323	24	1,294	181	720	477

174. There has been a decrease of 59 cases in this class, spread over almost all the districts except Shahabad, where there is an increase of 13 cases. This increase, in itself not large, is said to be "merely nominal, as it represents cases of unlawful assembly of a purely technical nature, owing chiefly to disputes between persons about matters connected with landed property."

175. The results of trials, both with reference to cases and persons, have improved, as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions being respectively 60·5 and 55·6 against 50 8 and 50·4 of 1880. Sarun was specially successful in dealing with crime in this class, 82·7 per cent. of cases having ended in conviction. In Mozufferpore and Chumparun also the results have been satisfactory.

176. Coining cases have diminished, there having been 12 cases as compared with 18 in 1880. In 7 of these 12 cases convictions were obtained.

177. In rioting there has also been a decrease of cases, chiefly observable in the district of Patna, in which there were only 19 cases, as compared with 57 of the preceding year. The total decrease throughout the division was 67 cases. Results of trials have also improved, the percentage of convictions both as regards cases and persons being 56·9 and 54·9 respectively, as compared with 43·09 and 48·9 in 1880.

178. The results are shown below by districts :—

Districts.		Cases.	Convicted.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	...	19	13	174	70	97
Gya	...	38	16	169	68	82
Shahabad	...	53	32	341	193	125
Mozufferpore	...	19	14	122	94	25
Durbhanga	...	18	6	119	51	43
Sarun	...	21	16	147	111	28
Chumparun	...	11	5	47	28	13

These results have been most satisfactory in Sarun and Mozufferpore.

179. There were six cases attended with loss of life, four in Patna, one in Gya, one in Shahabad, all resulting from sudden quarrels about crops. There were no cases of rioting in connection with indigo during the year.

180. Class I. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Monghyr ...	43	54	4	209	19	97	96
Bhagulpore ...	35	34	......	166	23	111	52
Purneah ...	45	64	1	206	28	164	32
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	19	29	......	75	14	45	30
Maldah ...	25	20	1	58	14	32	26
Total ...	167	201	6	714	98	449	236

181. There has been an increase of 28 cases in this class, chiefly noticeable under the head of rioting, in the districts of Purneah, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr. Results both of cases and trials of persons show improvement as compared with last year.

182. Coining cases have slightly increased, there having been 12 cases as compared with 10 in 1880. In five of these cases convictions were obtained, and 8 persons out of 14 were punished—results inferior to those of the two preceding years.

183. Rioting cases have slightly increased by 11 cases during the year. Purneah, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs contribute to this increase. In Purneah the riots seem to have been of a very petty character, in Monghyr no explanation of increase is given, and the excitement in connection with census operations occasioned the large number of disturbances in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

184. There was only one case attended with loss of life, which occurred in Bhagulpore, and was originated by disputes about some lands. The most important case in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was that in which, during the excitement amongst the Sonthals, Mr. Cosserat, Assistant Commissioner, was surrounded by a mob of angry Sonthals, who threatened his life. The details of the case need not be repeated here, as they have been separately reported to Government.

185. The results of cases have been fair in most of the districts and satisfactory in Bhagulpore :—

186. Class I. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Cuttack ...	33	36	8	84	13	57	27
Pooree ...	21	31	1	94	16	65	28
Balasore ...	5	14	3	52	7	22	22
Gurjhats ...	1	9	......	26	7	17	9
Total ...	60	90	12	256	43	161	86

187. There has been a slight increase of 18 cases in this division, which does not call for special notice. Results have been inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 55·1 and 62·8 respectively, as compared with 56·6 and 69·7 in 1880.

188. Coining cases have increased, and this I attribute to more vigilance on the part of the police. During the year they have been specially stirred up to look after up-country bad characters, and their activity has led to more cases of coining or passing bad coin to light.

189. None of the cases of rioting were of any importance, except the attack by the people calling themselves Kambipatras on the temple of Jagarnath. This has been specially reported to Government.

190. Class I. **CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	20	21	......	39	11	22	17
Loharduggah	9	8	......	18	6	12	6
Singbhoom	3	3	1	15	.....	8	7
Manbhoom	23	26	1	118	17	79	39
Total ...	55	58	2	190	34	121	69

191. Crime under this class has remained almost stationary, and none of the cases under the various headings were of such importance as to demand special notice, the cases of rioting being of a very petty character.

192. Results were generally better than those of last year, the percentages of conviction with reference to cases and persons being respectively 60·7 and 63·6 against 58·1 and 59·4.

193. There has been an increase of 240 cases in this class, the number being 4,301 as compared with 4,061 of 1880. This increase is spread over eleven of the heads of this class, and under none of them is it considerable, the greatest increase being visible under serial No. 25, "Hurt by dangerous weapons," the dangerous weapons probably in the majority of cases being lattees. Under this head there is an increase of 164 cases, which accounts for a large proportion of the total increase in class II. The fluctuation of crime under other heads is insignificant.

Class II.

194. The results of cases are given below. As will be evident from the figures the results have been slightly inferior to those of last year. Cases before the Sessions Judges have also fallen off as regards results, there having been 564 acquittals and 616 convictions, as compared with 501 and 649 respectively of last year. I cannot assign any special reason for this falling off, but it confirms the anticipation, which I have more than once expressed, that our difficulties in procuring convictions at Sessions trials will probably increase instead of decreasing :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
				Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878 ...	4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879 ...	3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1
1880 ...	4,061	1,735	42·7	6,621	6,320	2,973	44·8	47
1881 ...	4,301	1,767	41·1	6,552	6,320	2,852	43·5	45·1

195. There has been an increase in the number of murders of all kinds. It is a matter of regret that cases of murders by robbers should have more than doubled.

Murders.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
By dacoits ...	9	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
" robbers ...	19	18	17	9	13	10	8	17
" poison ...	15	12	23	19	23	18	12	19
Other murders ...	259	270	299	283	281	259	243	257
Total ...	302	302	342	315	322	288	265	296

196. Results of trials are given below. They are slightly worse than those of last year and are as unsatisfactory as ever :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.			Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
				Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.		
1878 ...	322	110	34·1	835	637	173	20·7	27·1
1879 ...	288	108	37·5	738	491	188	25·5	38·3
1880 ...	265	100	37·7	662	638	156	23·5	24·4
1881 ...	296	100	33·7	725	679	170	23·4	25·03

197. There were three cases, one in each of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore, and Dinagepore. The Midnapore case was detected, and the accused punished; in the Jessore case the police got a clue, but failed to find evidence sufficient to

Murder by dacoits.

establish the guilt of the accused, who were discharged by the Magistrate. The Dinagepore case remained undetected.

Murder by robbers.

198. The 17 cases which occurred, were distributed amongst the districts given below with the following results :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Midnapore	1	1	4	3	1	...
24-Pergunnahs	1	...	1	...	..	1
Nuddea	1	...	2	...	1	1
Bogra	1	..	1	...	1	...
Pubna	1	...	1	...	1	...
Darjeeling	3	1	3	1	2	..
Mymensingh	1	1	1	1	...	...
Noakholly	1	...	1	...	...	1
Patna	5	2	5	3	2	...
Sarun	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs... ...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	5	19	8	8	3

The results cannot be considered otherwise than very unsatisfactory.

Murder by poison.

199. These cases have also increased by seven as compared with last year. Of the 19 cases which occurred, more than half took place in one division, viz., Dacca. The results are very unsatisfactory, as will be seen from the figures given below; but there are special difficulties in the way of detecting such murders by poison :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Midnapore ..	1	...	1	...	1	...
Nuddea ...	1	..	1	...	1	...
Jessore ...	1	.	1	...	1	...
Dinagepore ...	1	..	1	...	1	...
Rajshahye ...	2	1	3	1	2	...
Dacca ...	1	.	2	...	...	2
Furreedpore ..	5	1	8	1	2	5
Backergunge ...	4	...	5	...	5	..
Patna ...	2	...	3	...	3	...
Gya ...	1	...	1	...	1	..
Total	19	2	26	2	17	7

Other murders.

200. The number of other murders has increased by 14. In none of the divisions is the increase so marked as to call for special notice. The Dacca division is still conspicuous for crime of this description, Backergunge and Mymensingh heading the list with 15 murders in each. In the 24-Pergunnahs there were 14.

201. The general result of cases was inferior to that of last year, and was as follows :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
1880 ...	213	96	579	147	249	183
1881 ...	257	90	625	160	300	165

202. The results in Backergunge were very good, convictions following in 12 cases out of 14 decided, and in the districts mentioned below convictions were secured as follows :—

24-Pergunnahs	In 8	out of	11	cases decided.
Gya	" 5	"	7	" "
Monghyr	" 3	"	5	" "

203. In Sarun convictions were obtained in all cases, four in number, which were decided.

204. In the following districts results were unsatisfactory :—

Midnapore	1	conviction out of	5	cases decided.
Patna	0	" "	4	" "
Nuddea	1	" "	6	" "
Dacca	3	" "	7	" "
Furreedpore	3	" "	8	" "

Attempts at murder.

205. Cases have increased in number and results have fallen off, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	60	26	82	31	38
1880	47	27	75	30	40
1881	53	19	64	21	28

Culpable homicide.

206. Under this heading also there has been an increase of crime and falling off in results as regards convictions in cases :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878 ...	224	91	40·6	486	187	238	44
1879 ...	185	93	48·6	435	158	178	47
1880 ...	203	99	48·7	483	177	231	36·6
1881 ...	208	93	44·7	487	180	201	36·9

207. In the following districts results were satisfactory :—

24-Pergunnahs	... ...	5 convictions out of	6	cases decided.
Julpigoree	... ...	3 ,, ,,	4	,, ,,
Mymensingh	... ...	14 ,, ,,	19	,, ,,
Sarun	.. ..	3 ,, ,,	3	,, ,,
Manbhoom	... ...	4 ,, ,,	4	,, ,,

While in the following, trials were unsuccessful with reference to convictions being obtained by the police :—

Midnapore	... ...	3 convictions out of	6	cases decided.
Jessore	... ...	3 ,, ,,	8	,, ,,
Moorshedabad	... ...	1 ,, ,,	7	,, ,,
Dinagepore	... ...	2 ,, ,,	6	,, ,,
Backergunge	... ...	2 ,, ,,	6	,, ,,

208. *Rape.*

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	15	17	4	2	20	24	4	1	15	20
Presidency ...	35	19	6	3	60	22	19	4	49	17
Rajshahye ...	35	24	2	5	33	21	2	8	28	16
Dacca ...	33	28	1	4	43	50	7	16	30	33
Chittagong ...	13	10	3	1	18	19	4	1	13	17
Patna ...	29	39	7	16	28	44	7	19	18	24
Bhagulpore ...	17	24	......	2	18	28	2	3	13	22
Orissa ...	6	7	1	2	11	9	1	2	10	7
Chota Nagpore ...	21	28	8	4	26	31	8	7	14	22
Total ...	204	196	32	30	257	251	54	61	181	178

Cases of rape have diminished and the result of trials has improved, although convictions in this class of cases have been, and always will be, few and far between. The results of cases in the Presidency, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Bhagulpore divisions are specially unsatisfactory, while there is an improvement in Dacca and Patna.

Unnatural offences.

209. There is a decrease in the number of offences, but a marked falling off in the results of trials, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	62	21	60	23	35
1879	38	14	45	15	24
1880	55	21	58	25	28
1881	46	9	50	16	29

210. *Exposure of Infants.*

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	11	14	6	5	11	14	7	6	3	5
Presidency ...	5	13	1	4	9	14	1	4	6	8
Rajshahye ...	2	6	1	...	5	2	3	...	2	2
Dacca ...	6	1	2	...	4	1	2	...	2	...
Chittagong ...	1	6	...	2	1	7	...	1	1	5
Patna ...	61	45	36	28	54	41	36	2	18	8
Bhagulpore ...	8	13	2	7	10	15	3	31	5	6
Orissa ...	13	6	10	4	17	7	12	9	5	...
Chota Nagpore ...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	2	1
Total ...	111	105	58	50	113	102	64	58	39	35

A slight decrease in the number of cases with a slight falling off in the results of cases. In the Rajshahye division the results are specially unsatisfactory. In Patna division, where these offences chiefly prevail there has been an improvement, the percentage of convictions in cases being 62·2 as compared with 59·0.

Attempt at suicide.

211. An increase in cases. Results as regards convictions in cases slightly better than those of 1880.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	374	233	334	237	88
1880	391	242	345	245	84
1881	427	272	385	274	98

Grievous hurt to extort confession.

212. There were two cases only during the year, one in Bograh, another in Singbhoom. In the former case the accused were discharged; in the latter four men were punished.

213. *Grievous hurt.*

Divisions.	Cases.		Conviction.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan ...	55	61	33	32	95	85	58	47	28	34
Presidency ...	92	88	63	51	143	164	105	120	25	30
Rajshahye ...	55	63	37	26	93	99	76	48	16	30
Dacca ...	108	126	60	75	180	198	114	116	59	55
Chittagong ...	49	42	30	21	87	66	62	47	19	8
Patna ...	134	145	69	89	243	226	115	134	96	89
Bhagulpore ...	51	46	29	24	83	63	52	42	31	20
Orissa ...	16	16	5	11	19	29	8	12	11	12
Chota Nagpore ...	30	22	21	15	47	26	39	20	7	6
Total ...	590	609	347	344	990	956	629	586	272	284

Cases have slightly increased, and there has been a falling off in results as shown below:—

	Convictions in cases.	Persons convicted.
1878	44·7	56·8
1879	55·6	59·8
1880	60·3	63·5
1881	56·4	61·2

Administering stupefying drugs.

214. There is again a decrease in cases, there having been 19 as compared with 22 last year. The results have not been very successful, convictions having followed in only four instances, but two of the more important cases are pending decision, and there have been very few really professional cases during the year. The police are undoubtedly doing good work in preventing the commission of offences of this description, and a system is now in force, from which I anticipate the best results. Every known poisoner in Bengal has been looked up by the special sub-inspectors, and the movements of every one of these men are most carefully watched. Station police have been furnished with lists of all the poisoners living within their jurisdiction, and whenever a case of poisoning occurs in any district, it is the business of every station police officer to ascertain whether any of his poisoners under surveillance is or has been lately absent from his home, and to inform me direct of the fact. This narrows the field of an enquiry very much, and the attention of the special sub-inspectors can more effectually be directed to the discovery of the perpetrators of any poisoning case. The poisoners themselves know that they are most closely watched, and I have the testimony of one of their own number to the effect that the surveillance exercised over them renders the commission of crime of this description much more difficult than it used to be. Two important cases have been brought to light by one of the special sub-inspectors from his knowledge of the history of poisoners, and I expect very soon to have this dangerous class of criminals thoroughly in hand. The pursuit after the notorious absconded criminal Kedru Singh has never been relaxed. He is still at large but if he is yet alive, he is either not in Bengal or he has for the last two years abstained altogether from the practice of his profession as a drugger in the Lower Provinces.

215. ***Hurt by dangerous weapons.***

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	97	120	33	56	112	148	55	85	48	54
Presidency	150	215	69	71	154	213	88	92	53	96
Rajshahye	69	64	35	28	93	72	55	38	36	31
Dacca	205	243	81	105	242	235	144	142	81	79
Chittagong	53	89	23	30	53	107	34	48	13	38
Patna	103	106	44	43	142	112	77	56	58	45
Bhagulpore	20	25	13	16	24	42	14	32	10	9
Orissa	21	27	10	9	23	26	11	14	10	12
Chota Nagpore	40	33	15	10	62	28	31	15	25	11
Total ...	758	922	321	368	905	983	509	522	334	375

Under this heading there is an increase of 164 cases throughout the province, spread over almost all divisions, noticeable chiefly in Dacca and the Presidency. Results are slightly below those of last year.

216. The table following and giving details of cases of hurt ending in death shows an increase of 28 cases similarly spread over several of the divisions. It is difficult to give any really satisfactory account of this fluctuation :—

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Grievous hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or detaining public servants.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Grievous hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, &c.	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs, &c.	Total.
	Western Districts.												
Burdwan ...	Bankoorah	...	......	......	...	...	... ..	...	3	...	......	...	3
	Beerbhoom	...	......	......	...	...	1	..	1	...	......	...	2
	Midnapore	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	4	...	......	...	4
	Hooghly	...	......	......	..	...	1	...	2	...	......	...	3
	Total ...	...	......	......	..	...	2	...	10	...	......	...	12
	Central Districts.												
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	...	......	......	1	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	2
	Nuddea	4	......	......	...	...	1	...	7	...	......	...	12
	Jessore	5	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	5
	Moorshedabad	...	......	......	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	1
	Total ...	9	......	......	1	...	3	...	7	...	......	...	20
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	2	...	......	...	2
	Rajshahye	4	......	......	...	...	2	...	7	..	......	...	13
	Bogra	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	1
	Pubna	1	......	......	...	...	1	...	2	...	......	...	4
	Total ...	5	......	......	...	...	3	...	12	...	......	...	20
	Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	Dacca	1	......	......	1	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	2
	Furreedpore...	1	......	......	...	1	......	...	...	...	......	...	2
	Backergunge	2	......	......	...	...	......	...	2	...	......	...	4
	Mymensingh	1	......	......	...	1	4	...	4	...	......	...	10
	Total ...	5	......	......	1	2	4	...	6	...	......	...	18
Chittagong ...	Noakholly	1	......	......	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	2
	Tipperah	1	......	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	2
	Total ...	2	......	......	...	...	1	...	1	...	......	...	4
	Total Bengal ...	21	......	......	2	2	13	...	36	...	......	...	74
Patna	Patna	3	......	......	...	...	2	...	...	...	......	...	5
	Gya	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	3	...	......	...	3
	Shahabad	1	......	......	...	...	......	...	6	...	......	...	7
	Mozufferpore	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	1	1	......	...	2
	Durbhanga	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	1
	Sarun	...	......	......	...	...	2	...	...	...	......	...	2
	Chumparun	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	1
	Total ...	4	......	......	...	...	4	...	12	1	......	...	21
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	...	......	......	...	...	1	...	1	...	......	...	2
	Purneah	2	......	......	...	...	......	...	2	...	......	...	4
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	......	......	...	...	1	...	2	...	......	...	3
	Maldah	1	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	1
	Total ...	3	......	......	...	...	2	...	5	...	......	...	10
	Total Behar ...	7	......	......	...	...	6	...	17	1	......	...	31
Orissa	Cuttack	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	2	...	......	...	2
	Pooree	1	......	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	2
	Balasore	...	......	......	...	...	......	..	2	...	......	...	2
	Gurjhats	1	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	1
	Total ...	2	......	......	...	...	......	...	5	...	......	...	7
Chota Nagpore ...	Lohardugga	1	1	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	......	...	3
	Singbhoom	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	1	1	......	...	...	......	...	1	...	1	...	4
	Grand Total ...	31	1	......	2	2	19	...	59	1	1	...	116

217. *Kidnapping.*

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	41	41	6	4	67	71	21	10	36	50
Presidency	15	14	4	3	36	25	4	1	28	20
Rajshahye	16	21	5	4	37	52	9	14	27	38
Dacca	37	48	6	9	72	69	10	21	61	46
Chittagong	10	13	2	1	15	34	8	3	7	21
Patna	39	17	11	7	42	23	16	9	26	13
Bhagulpore	13	10	2	......	15	9	2	......	13	9
Orissa	11	8	1	2	7	7	2	2	5	5
Chota Nagpore	8	13	2	4	13	19	5	7	4	12
Total ...	190	185	30	34	304	309	77	67	207	214

The number of cases has remained almost stationary, but the results of cases are rather worse than last year, when they were very unsatisfactory. Results are fair in Patna, in which division there has been a very considerable decrease of cases, and where in 7 out of 17 cases conviction followed.

218. The number of cases has remained stationary, but, as is the case in almost every description of crime in class II, results have fallen off :—

Selling a minor, &c.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	25	5	41	9	29
1879	21	11	44	19	20
1880	17	6	38	18	20
1881	16	3	35	6	29

219. *Criminal force to public servants.*

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	923	317	1,390	742	593
1879	988	355	1,667	814	758
1880	1,011	367	1,755	856	813
1881	1,024	372	1,656	762	816

The results are very much the same as those of last year.

220. *Rash or negligent act, &c.*

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	65	28	86	39	43
1879	73	40	102	51	50
1880	65	43	93	58	28
1881	68	36	96	46	43

The number of cases very much the same; results show a falling off.

221. Class II. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	88	72	6	114	27	48	60
Bankoorah	46	58	6	77	25	31	38
Beerbhoom	46	54	2	80	16	46	31
Midnapore	110	156	13	210	50	100	99
Hooghly	149	176	14	264	71	123	110
Howrah	86	98	12	149	37	77	71
Total ...	525	614	53	894	226	425	409

There has been an increase of 36 cases in this class during the year Such an inconsiderable increase is not susceptible of special explanation, and is due to the ordinary fluctuation of crime. Results of trials as regards cases are precisely the same as last year, while as regards persons there is an improvement, the figures being 40·2 and 47·5 as compared with 40·5 and 45·1, in 1880.

222. The number of murder cases has remained stationary, there having been 33 against 34 of 1880. Three of these were of the special description of murder by robbers, by dacoits, and by poison, there having been one case of each kind, all taking place in the district of Midnapore. The cases of murder by dacoits and robbers were successfully dealt with by the police, convictions of

most of the men implicated having been obtained. The case of murder by poison was also detected, but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to the accused, whose acquittal followed commitment to the Sessions.

223. Of the 30 other murders, 2 were cases of parricide, 2 were murders of children for the sake of their ornaments, 11 were murders of wives by jealous husbands or paramours, and 15 resulted from other causes.

224. The results of trials were very unsatisfactory as shown below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Burdwan	7	1	4	1	2	1
Bankoorah	3	2	8	2	5	1
Beerbhoom	3	1	6	1	5	0
Midnapore	8	1	18	2	14	2
Hooghly	6	2	19	2	8	9
Howrah	3	1	8	2	6	0

225. There were 10 cases of attempt to murder as compared with 9, last year. In 5 cases convictions followed and, of 12 persons sent up for trial, 5 were found guilty, 4 were acquitted, and the cases of 3 were pending or otherwise disposed of.

226. The number of cases of culpable homicide has increased, there having been 27 as compared with 22 last year. The results of trials show improvement as compared with last year:—

Districts.	1880.					1881.				
	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	5	2	3	1	...	3	...	7	...	7
Bankoorah	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Beerbhoom	3	2	6	5	1	6	4	10	8	1
Midnapore	5	4	5	4	...	10	3	25	10	12
Hooghly	6	...	10	...	7	6	3	16	4	6
Howrah	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	4	3	...
Total ...	22	8	26	10	10	27	11	64	25	28

227. The number of cases of rape increased by two, there having been 17 true cases as compared with 15 of 1880. It is satisfactory to find that the number of false cases has fallen from 12 in 1880 to 6, but the result of trials was total failure except in one case out of six, which took place in Hooghly. Convictions were obtained in two cases of unnatural offence out of five, there having been four reported during the year and one pending at the close of 1880.

228. There were three cases of administering stupefying drugs, in none of which was a conviction obtained. The Commissioner notes that there does not appear to be much professional poisoning still going on, though one or two cases occur, especially at the Howrah railway station from time to time. I do not think that Howrah is a place where a professional poisoner will establish himself for long without being caught.

229. There were 41 cases of kidnapping or abduction as compared with the same number in 1880, and the results are still more unsatisfactory than last year, there having been convictions in only four cases as compared with six. In Midnapore this form of crime was connected with marriage, young girls being kidnapped until their guardians, who objected to the terms proposed for marriage, came to reason. Even when girls under these circumstances are released by the police, it is difficult to procure convictions, as all parties combine, after the girls are found, to defeat justice. The cases in Beerbhoom were connected with coolie recruiting. No case ended in conviction.

230. Cases of wrongful confinement increased from 6, in 1880, to 18, in 1881. In 6 cases convictions followed, and of 38 persons sent up for trial 28 were convicted. Two-thirds of the cases took place in Midnapore, where the relations between Messrs. Watson & Co. and their ryots had become strained.

The Commissioner writes as follows on this subject:—"Three of these cases were against the agents of Messrs. Watson & Co., of the Goaltore Factory, The strained relations between the firm and their ryots touching indigo cultivation and other matters led to the institution of these charges. In one case a European Assistant was committed to the Sessions, but eventually acquitted. In the second case the Joint-Magistrate discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence, and in the third the police sent up a true C form. Under the orders of Government I went to Midnapore to settle the disputes between the firm and their ryots, and succeeded in bringing about a compromise, which led to the withdrawal of some of the criminal cases then pending." . . . . . "Since then there has been no disturbance in those parts. One or two petty cases may perhaps occur from time to time, but the terms of the compromise entered into before me have hitherto been faithfully kept by both parties, and I am assured that the relations between them are on the whole amicable."

"The disputes about the right to cut jungle, which were the origin of the ill-feeling, will, under the orders of Government, be either left to be settled by the Civil Courts, or, where possible, be settled out of court by survey and demarcation of the jungle lands. There is one charge of affray now pending before the Magistrate, but it is a very minor affair."

231. None of the other headings require special notice.

232. Class II. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	254	255	24	319	81	113	176
Nuddea	150	198	18	220	73	101	96
Jessore	164	246	23	325	81	135	140
Moorshedabad	133	118	18	178	39	65	105
Total ...	701	817	83	1,042	274	414	517

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in this class, there having been 734 true cases as compared with 701 of 1880. The increase is chiefly visible in the district of Jessore and under the minor headings of the class.

233. Results have fallen off as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 37·3 and 39·7 as compared with 40·1 and 42·1 in 1880. It is difficult to account for this. The Commissioner seems to think that the police send up several persons as implicated in the commission of an offence, of whom more than one get off, the evidence being insufficient against all. He approves of this being done to obviate an evil, the existence of which is too common, viz., sending up a few men and waiting for results. The Commissioner also notes that work suffered in the 24-Pergunnahs owing to constant changes amongst the Joint-Magistrates, who do the bulk of the criminal work. There were eleven Joint-Magistrates during the year, of whom three acted more than once.

234. There has been an increase in cases of murder, there having been 42 true cases as compared with 36 of last year. The results of trials show improvement, there having been 14 convictions in cases as compared with 11 of last year, and 21·2 per cent. of convictions of persons against 16·5.

235. There was only one case of murder by dacoits during the year, and this case, says the Commissioner, "was really a simple murder committed through malice and not for gain; but it was originally sent up under section 395, and has been so returned."

236. Of murder by robbers there were two cases, one in the 24-Pergunnahs, the other in Nuddea; the latter was unsuccessful. In the former case, which was pending at the close of the year, the accused has been convicted and capitally punished.

237. There were two cases of murder by poison, both unsuccessful.

238. The figures of other murders are given below :—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1880.	1881.				
24-Pergunnahs ...	10	14	8	54	12	37
Nuddea ...	8	10	1	14	1	8
Jessore ...	13	8	3	29	8	8
Moorshedabad ...	3	5	2	10	3	7
Total ...	34	37	14	107	24	60
Total of 1880 ...	34	...	10	110	18	41

These figures show that, in result of trials, there has been some improvement. The number of cases in which convictions followed in the 24-Pergunnahs is fair, but the number of persons acquitted is large. This is owing to the unfortunate result of three cases in which 26 persons were acquitted, 12 in one, 10 in another, and 4 in the third. With reference to the small number of convictions in Nuddea it is explained that, out of seven persons pending trial at the close of last year, one was convicted under section 304 and five under section 325. These convictions have been transferred to serial Nos. 14 and 20 respectively.

None of the cases deserve special notice.

239. The figures for cases of attempt to murder are shown below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ...	4	1	5	1	2	2
Nuddea	1	1	1	1	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	6	2	7	2	2	3

240. Culpable homicide cases have been almost the same in number as last year. Results have fallen off, as will appear from the figures given below :—

Districts.		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1880	13	8	34	11	15	8
	1881	6	5	12	5	7	...
Nuddea ...	1880	8	2	15	3	9	3
	1881	9	3	18	3	7	8
Jessore ...	1880	8	4	48	6	39	3
	1881	11	3	34	6	17	11
Moorshedabad ...	1880	4	1	3	1	1	1
	1881	6	1	14	1	13	...

241. The results of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs were good, but again, as in murder cases, there is a large number of acquittals of persons. "This," says the Commissioner, "it is stated, is owing principally to investigating officers sending up all the persons who are named as offenders and against whom proof is given. This proof seldom stands against all on trial. The District Superintendent observes that it is very difficult to guide investigating officers in such cases, for they are generally investigated, if the place of occurrence is at a distance, and the offenders arrested and sent up, before the special diaries are received and orders passed on them. I agree in this, and consider that in murder, as in riot, it is better for the Police to send up all against whom there is *primâ facie* proof than to wait for results."

242. One case is noted by the Commissioner in which an accused person was acquitted by the jury, but the Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case to the High Court, who convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to transportation for life. "It is to be wished," adds the Commissioner, "that this procedure was more often followed."

243. The number of acquittals in Jessore is large, and it is explained that of the 17 persons acquitted, 11 belonged to cases of rioting with culpable homicide, of whom five were tried and acquitted by the Sessions Judge and the rest by the Magistrates.

244. Rape cases have decreased largely in number, there having been 19 as compared with 35 last year. The results, as usual, were most unsatisfactory, convictions following in only three cases, and only four persons, out of 22 sent up for trial, being punished.

245. There were three cases of unnatural offence, in none of which were convictions obtained.

246. Cases of exposure of infants have considerably increased, there having been 13 as compared with 5, last year. Results have been unsatisfactory, in only four cases conviction having followed trial.

247. Cases of grievous hurt have slightly diminished, and the results, although not so good as last year, are still fair. The number of cases was 88 as against 92 of 1880, and the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively is 58 and 73·1 as compared with 68·4 and 73·4.

248. Cases of administering stupefying drugs were unsuccessful. Four cases occurred and four persons were sent up, but were discharged for want of evidence.

249. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, the cases under this heading having risen from 150 to 215. The increase is visible in all districts except Moorshedabad. It is surmised that the police sometimes include under this head cases of simple hurt which in ordinary instance would not be enquired into, the object being to have such cases investigated for the purpose of showing good results in the returns. I doubt this. Police officers are only too glad to have a chance of refusing enquiry and saving themselves trouble, and the result of trials under this heading certainly has not given the police many convictions, the percentage being worse than that of last year.

250. None of the other headings in this class require special notice.

251. Class II. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	65	100	11	105	24	30	63
Rajshahye	99	93	8	99	34	49	32
Rungpore	106	127	27	203	40	80	89
Bograh	53	64	4	75	21	35	35
Pubnah	64	72	14	114	17	27	56
Darjeeling	46	55	5	51	23	32	19
Julpigoree	36	57	12	67	16	28	31
Total	469	568	81	714	175	281	325

There has been a slight increase of cases, chiefly in the minor headings of the class. In no district is the fluctuation of crime so great as to call for special remark. The result of trials shows decided falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 35·9 and 39·3, as compared with 44·3 and 52·7. The results are specially bad in Dinagepore and Pubna. The Magistrate of Pubna explains that "the low percentage of convictions is due partly to the failure of cases committed to the Sessions for trial and partly to the failure of cases under serial Nos 24 and 28. In the former, 13 persons were discharged in one case and, in the latter, 14 persons were discharged altogether."

252. Cases of murder have increased in number, there having been 44 true cases as compared with 31 last year. Amongst these are included one case of murder by dacoits, five cases of murder by robbers, three cases of murder by poison, and 35 other murders.

253. The case of murder by dacoits took place in Dinagepore; and although it was most carefully investigated, the police failed to bring home guilt to the parties implicated. There is little doubt that it was committed by some Nalooas, a wandering tribe, who were passing through the district.

254. Of the five cases of murder by robbers one occurred in Pubna, another in Bogra, and three in Darjeeling. In only one of these cases were the police successful, viz. one of the three in Darjeeling. In the Pubna case no clue to the guilty parties was ever found, and the man suspected in the case in Bogra was discharged for want of evidence.

255. There were three cases of poisoning during the year, one in Dinagepore and two in Rajshahye. The case in Dinagepore was brought to light through an anonymous petition. In this it was stated that one Darbaroo Noshyo had been

poisoned and his widow abducted. The body of Darbaroo was exhumed, and five months after death was found in a mummified condition. On the stomach being sent to the Chemical Examiner, arsenic was detected, and evidence was found against one Hashooa, who, after poisoning Darbaroo, forcibly carried off the widow and nikaed her. He was, however, acquitted at the Sessions for want of sufficient proof against him.

256. In one of the cases in Rajshahye an old woman poisoned her son-in-law to allow her daughter to carry on an intrigue with a Kobiraj. The paramour, there is reason to believe, provided the means by which the husband was removed, but there was not sufficient proof either against him or the woman, and acquittal was the result of the trial.

257. In the other case a woman poisoned her husband to get rid of him, and allow of her carrying on an intrigue with a neighbour. The woman confessed, implicating her paramour. She was capitally punished, but the paramour escaped.

258. The figure for other murders are given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore	8	3	13	3	8	2
Rajshahye	2	1	2	1	...	1
Rungpore	10	3	27	4	10	13
Bogra	3	1	11	1	8	2
Pubna	5	...	32	...	12	20
Darjeeling	3	...	1	...	1	...
Julpigcree	4	1	14	1	6	7
Total ...	35	9	100	10	45	45
Total for 1880 ...	29	14	62	20	22	20

These results are very unsatisfactory indeed.

259. There were 23 true cases of culpable homicide as compared with 26 last year. Results were still unstisfactory, convictions having followed in only ten cases. The figures for districts are given below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore	5	2	5	2	3	...
Rajshahye	4	...	12	...	5	7
Rungpore	6	4	31	10	16	5
Bogra	2	...	3	...	2	1
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	2	1	5	4	1	...
Julpigoree	4	3	5	4	1	...

260. Cases of rape have decreased, there having been 24 true cases as compared with 35 of last year. Results were more favourable than usual, convictions having been obtained in 8 cases. Unnatural offences have also diminished in number, but the results of trials are still very unsatisfactory.

261. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, which took place in Dinagepore. Neither of these cases, however, was of the professional type. In one, a woman administered drugs to her husband and her co-wife, and in the other, a wife drugged her husband under instructions from her lover. In the first case the woman, and in the second the paramour, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

262. There were five cases of causing hurt to extort confession, &c., four having been reported in Dinagepore and one in Rajshahye. In none of the Dinagepore cases did conviction follow; three, which had been instituted on petition, being dismissed by the Magistrate owing to non-appearance of complainants and the accused in the fourth being discharged. In the case which occurred in Rajshahye, a petty landholder, a chowkidar, and a village mundul were concerned in beating a village thief to make him give up some stolen property. The case was clearly proved, and the Judge sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment.

263. There has been an increase in the number of cases of kidnapping or abduction, there having been 21 true cases as compared with 16 of 1880. In only four cases were convictions obtained. In one of the cases a young zemindar, the adopted child of Shama Sundari Bye, was forcibly carried away by the Dewan of the Doobulhatee Raja, in order thus to recover the money he had lent the widow, in the hope of thereby obtaining a lien on the Shitlai estate. Mr. Gallois had a large mortgage on it, and hearing of this attempt interfered.

The case occurred in June, and was disposed of in December. How the case was disposed of the divisional report does not specify.

In Julpigoree seven of the Bhootia raiders on Choonbati, near Buxar, in 1880 were convicted. Their extradition was for a long time withheld, but at length the Bhootan Government, under pressure of non-payment of the subsidy, gave up nine men, who were tried by the Deputy Commissioner at Buxar. Seven were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, two being discharged.

264. None of the other headings require special notice.

265. Class II. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Case reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	197	220	51	286	63	116	139
Furreedpore	110	178	28	263	50	101	154
Backergunge	240	320	33	421	139	215	178
Mymensingh	136	289	34	391	86	160	175
Total .	713	1,007	146	1,361	338	592	62[illegible]

There has been an increase in the number of cases in this class, there having been 861 as compared with 743 of 1880. This increase is noticeable in all the districts of the division except Dacca, and is visible under all headings except murder by dacoits, rape, exposure of infants, administering stupefying drugs, and rash acts causing death.

266. The divisional results are as bad as those of 1880. There has been a slight improvement in convictions in cases, the percentage being 39·2 as compared with 37·8; but the percentage of convictions of persons has declined from 44·6 to 43·4 On the whole, the Commissioner styles the results "very discreditable."

The Commissioner thus analyses the figures for the districts of the division:—"The district results are inferior to those of last year in all the districts of the division except Backergunge, where the percentage of convictions both in cases and persons shows considerable improvement, the figures being 44·9 and 50·1 respectively against 39·1 and 40·6 in 1880. Furreedpore, which did best last year, is conspicuous by the very low percentage of convictions obtained this year. In cases 33·3 per cent. only ended in conviction against 44·5, and in persons 38·4 against 48·09. In Mymensingh the results have gone from bad to worse, as the following figures show:—

	1880.	1881.
Convictions in cases	34·6	33·7
" in persons	49·3	40·9

In Dacca 37·2 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 35·5 last year, and 40·5 per cent. of the persons tried against 43·3."

267. There has been an increase in the number of murders, there having been 61 true cases as against 51 of last year. The increase is chiefly visible under murders by poison, of which there have been no less than ten cases as compared with one last year.

268. As last year, there was no case of murder by dacoits, and only one of murder by robbers. The latter case was one in which a little girl was enticed by a neighbour into some jungle and killed for the sake of her ornaments. The murderer absconded, but was subsequently arrested in Pubna, and sentenced to capital punishment.

269. Of the ten cases of murder by poison, one occurred in Dacca, five in Furreedpore, and four in Backergunge. The Dacca case, in which a man was poisoned by his wife and her paramour, was pending at the close of the year, it has since ended in the conviction of both the accused.

270. In the four cases of Backergunge conviction followed in none. In two, indeed, no clue whatever was found, and the cases remained undetected by the police. In the two others the accused retracted their confessions, and in the absence of corroborative evidence they were discharged.

271. In one of the five Furreedpore cases, a man was poisoned by another at the instigation of his wife's paramour; in two cases wives poisoned their husbands at the instigation of their paramours; in the fourth the deceased was poisoned by the paramour of his mistress, and in the last the paramour was poisoned by the husband. Three of these cases remained pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining two, one ended in conviction and the other in the discharge of the accused. In the former case both the wife and paramour were convicted, the former being sentenced to transportation for life and the latter to suffer capital punishment. The sentence on the paramour, however, was reversed by the High Court.

272. The following table shows the result of cases of other murders :—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	17	10	2	3	28	27	3	10	10	10
Furreedpore	8	10	...	3	21	18	...	3	14	14
Backergunge	16	15	6	12	71	35	22	23	41	7
Mymensingh	8	15	3	4	31	46	11	9	9	24
Total ...	49	50	11	22	151	126	36	45	74	55

These figures show a decided improvement upon the results obtained last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being 44 and 35·7 respectively, against 22·4 and 23·8 in 1880. Excluding pending cases, and taking the figures only of cases decided, convictions have followed in 63·8 of the cases disposed of. This result is creditable to the police. The best results were obtained in Backergunge, in which in 12 out of 13 cases decided, convictions were obtained.

273. These murders were generally of the ordinary type. In Dacca a local zemindari agent was murdered near Vickrampore in the sub-division of Moonsheegunge. This man, who had rendered himself obnoxious to his employer's ryots by various acts of dishonesty and oppression, was attacked one night as he was entering his house, by three men, one of whom knocked him down with a piece of wood and the others despatched him with *daos*. The three murderers were recognized by the murdered man's wife and other inmates of the house, arrested, and hanged.

274. Attempts at murder show an increase, there having been 11 cases as compared with 7 of last year. Results are better than those of 1880, convictions having been obtained in four cases as compared with one of last year. Five persons were punished, 10 being acquitted.

275. The following table shows the number and result of cases of culpable homicide :—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	7	3	4	2	16	5	5	2	10	2
Furreedpore	7	9	5	3	32	37	18	12	9	13
Backergunge	5	4	4	2	23	11	6	3	16	7
Mymensingh	13	22	6	14	53	80	20	39	20	27
Total ..	32	38	19	21	124	133	49	56	55	49

These figures show that the percentage of convictions in cases has fallen off, being 55·2 against 59·3. The percentage of convictions of persons is 42·1 as compared with 39·5.

276. It is satisfactory to notice that cases of this description have steadily decreased for the last two years in Dacca and Backergunge :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Dacca	15	7	3
Backergunge	16	5	4

277. The Commissioner notices one of the Backergunge cases, in which a man, who murdered another, whom he caught committing adultery with his wife, was on conviction sentenced to one day's imprisonment. The Commissioner has called for report on this case.

In Furreedpore a constable was beaten by some absconded offenders whom he went to arrest, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained.

278. There is a decrease in the number of cases of rape, there having been 28 against 33 of last year. This decrease is visible in all districts of the division except Mymensigh, in which the number of cases has risen from 9 to 18. The results are still very unsatisfactory, but better than usual, conviction having followed in 4 cases, and 16 out of 50 persons implicated being punished. Unnatural offences increased from 5 to 9, and in no case was conviction obtained.

279. The number of true cases of grievous hurt has again increased, but not to any large extent, there having been 126 cases as against 108 of last year. The increase is marked in Backergunge, where the cases have increased from 17 to 32. The result of cases was almost the same as last year, being 59·5 and 58·5 as regards convictions in cases and of persons respectively.

280. Regarding cases of hurt by dangerous weapons the Commissioner writes as follows:—"In last year's report I stated my apprehension that the unsatisfactory result of cases under this head would lead to a serious increase in their number. These apprehensions have, I regret to state, been verified, as cases coming under this heading have considerably increased during the year, the number being 243 against 205. The increase is principally in Backergunge, which alone presents an increase of 36 cases. The divisional results in cases are slightly better than those of last year, but as regards persons there has been no improvement, as the following figures will show:—

	Cases.	Persons.
1880	39·5	59·5
1881	43·2	60·4

The results are again bad, and, I fear, the crime will increase again next year."

281. The Commissioner notices the increase in Furreedpore of criminal force to public servants:—"The District Superintendent states that the increase is principally under section 353, assaults on public servants, and remarks that there is in that district a general disregard of public authority. This statement, if true (and the Magistrate does not contradict it), is by no means creditable to the police administration of that district, for which, however, the present Magistrate is not responsible."

282. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	87	106	10	118	26	44	37
Noakholly	71	81	4	116	34	63	74
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12	9		18	3	11	5
Tipperah	112	154	21	225	50	103	81
Total ...	282	350	35	507	113	221	197

There has been an increase of cases in this class, spread over several districts, but in none so marked as to call for special notice. The increase in Tipperah, it is stated, is due to a number of cases being instituted in connection with the administration of the Chowkidari Act, ryots having used criminal force to the punchayets while engaged in attaching their property in default of payment of chowkidari tax, and panchayets having similarly assaulted the criminal court peons when employed for the realization of the chowkidari pay. Results are inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 35·8 and 43·5 against 39·7 and 58·5.

283. The figures for cases of murder and culpable homicide are given below:—

Districts.	Murder.			Culpable Homicide.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong	4	15	1	3	4	3
Noakholly	2	8	...	4	6	
Tipperah	4	14	1	5	10	

284. Class II. **PATNA DIVISION.**

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	161	181	18	238	79	98	126
Gya	126	137	19	149	66	76	52
Shahabad	128	175	19	214	102	138	70
Mozufferpore	70	52	10	54	12	25	27
Durbhanga	49	71	8	72	27	38	24
Sarun	90	112	12	147	55	85	50
Chumparun	74	82	14	66	31	42	21
Total	698	810	100	935	372	502	370

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in this class, but so slight that crime may be said to have remained stationary. The total increase is 12 cases. Results show a decided improvement as compared with last year, the percentage of conviction in cases and of persons being respectively 52·3 and 53·7, as compared with 45·6 and 47·4 of 1880.

285. Murders have increased by eight cases, the total number being 47—the largest number which has occurred in the division during the last five years. Of the total of 47, 6 were cases of murder by robbers, 3 of murder by poison, and 38 were other murders.

286. Five of the six cases of murder by robbers took place in Patna and one in Sarun. In the latter case an old man was killed by thieves, to whom he offered resistance. The police failed to find any clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

287. In the first case of Patna, a son, aided by his father-in-law, killed his mother to possess himself of some money which she had. Both the murderers were sentenced to capital punishment, but the Lieutenant-Governor commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life in the case of the son on account of his youth.

288. In the second case a mahunt of a temple near Dinapore was barbarously murdered by some robbers. No clue was obtained till recently, but the accused, who were Domes, and without doubt committed the murder, have been discharged, the evidence being insufficient to warrant conviction.

289. In the third case an old woman was decoyed into a sugarcane field and murdered for the sake of her ornaments by three persons. Her cries brought some people to the spot, and one of the murderers was caught, and on conviction sentenced to capital punishment. The two others have hitherto evaded arrest.

290. The two remaining cases were murders of children for the sake of their ornaments, and were unsuccessfully dealt with by the police.

291. There were three cases of poisoning, in none of which did conviction follow arrest. In the first case a girl and a man, actuated by ill feeling, gave poisoned toddy to a chowkidar and his son. The chowkidar died from the effects. The accused were discharged by the Magistrate, the evidence not being considered sufficient. In the second case a woman gave poisoned cakes to her paramour who had proved faithless to her. He shared the cakes with his relatives, one of whom died from the effects of arsenic which had been mixed with the flour. Sufficient evidence could not be procured against the accused, who was discharged.

292. In the third case a woman went to fetch water, leaving her child in the house. On her return she found the child crying and vomiting, and shortly afterwards it died. A female neighbour was suspected of having given it opium, of which drug traces were found in the stomach, but her guilt could not be satisfactorily brought home to her, and she was discharged.

293. Of the 38 cases of other murders, only 13 ended in conviction during the year, and of 102 persons put on trial, only 31 were punished—results which are inferior to those of last year.

294. In one of these cases the ticcadar of a village in Durbhanga had obtained and attempted to execute by attachment of property a decree against one Jugdom Rai. Three days before the date fixed for the sale of his property, Jugdom Rai took a maid-servant in his employ into his paddy field, killed her with a sword, and then gave information to the police that she had been

killed by the ticcadar on her attempting to prevent his cattle trespassing on the fields of Jugdom Rai. These facts came out on enquiry, whereupon Jugdom absconded and has not yet been arrested.

295. In another of these cases a woman was beaten to death because she was supposed to be a witch. There was a case of parricide, another of fratricide, and two cases of women throwing their children down wells.

296. One of the Chumparun cases is peculiar. In December the body of a Mahomedan chaprasi of the Salt Department was found buried in an empty house in the Motihari bazar. On the corpse were marks of violence, and with it was found a letter intimating the despatch by the hands of the deceased of a sum of Rs. 80. Inspector Ashraf Ali discovered that the deceased had last been seen in company of three men, one of whom was a convicted thief, another a domestic servant and formerly a chaprasi, and the third an acting chaprasi. After some trouble, the domestic servant, who had left the district immediately after the occurrence, was traced to Mozufferpore and arrested. He confessed that he and the acting chaprasi had killed deceased with an axe, and buried the body where it was found. He was convicted and sentenced to capital punishment. No evidence sufficient to convict any one else was procurable.

297. The figures for cases of attempt to murder are given below:—

Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
11	4	11	5	3	3

Results which are slightly inferior to those of last year, in which conviction followed in 4 out of 7 cases.

298. Cases of culpable homicide have remained stationary, as compared with last year, there having been 35 against 36 of 1880. Convictions followed in 12 cases, a falling off as compared with last year.

299. None of the cases are mentioned as worthy of special notice.

300. Cases of rape have increased to 39 as compared with 29 of last year. There has been a decided improvement in the results of cases, convictions having followed in 16 cases, while of 44 persons sent up 19 were convicted. Unnatural offences have decreased to 7 as compared with 13 last year. In only 3 cases were convictions obtained, and as regards persons the results were as last year, half of those sent up being punished.

301. Cases of exposure of infants have decreased from 61 to 45. In 28 of these convictions followed; 31 out of 41 persons sent up for trial were convicted. These results are good.

302. Cases of grievous hurt have slightly increased with better results, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being respectively 61·3 and 59·2 as compared with 51·4 and 47·3 of 1880.

303. There were only three cases of administering stupefying drugs; none of them professional. In none of them, I regret to say, did the police find a clue.

304. Class II. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	72	78	14	83	28	30	42
Bhagulpore	64	52	6	76	23	32	26
Purneah	64	67	2	103	28	53	44
Sonthal Pergunnahs	48	61	4	107	26	53	45
Maldah	21	27	5	31	8	13	17
Total ...	269	285	31	400	113	190	174

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases in this class. The results are slightly better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 44·4 and 47·5 as compared with 43·1 and 42·6.

305. There were 19 true cases of murder during the year as compared with 20 of last year, and three cases of previous years came under investigation. One of these 22 cases was a murder by robbers, and the remaining 21 cases all came under other murders.

306. The case of murder by robbers was a doubtful case, an old woman having been found dead in her house which had been plundered. No clue was obtained.

307. The result of cases of other murders is given below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr	5	3	9	6	1	2
Bhagulpore	4	...	9	...	5	1
Purneah	6	1	5	1	4	..
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5	3	12	3	6	3
Maldah	1	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	21	7	36	10	17	9
Total of 1880 ..	17	8	43	8	18	17

As before, the results are decidedly unsatisfactory. None of the cases are of any special interest, or present any peculiar features. In one case a dacoity approver murdered a woman, who had previously been his mistress. He was discharged; but as there was a strong circumstantial case against the murderer, and as it was not deemed expedient to allow such a man to remain at large, he was, under the orders of Government, remanded to jail for safe custody.

308. There were only two cases of attempt to murder. In one, which took place in Bhagulpore, conviction followed; the second case, one of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, remained pending at the close of the year.

309. Cases of culpable homicide have remained stationary. The results, which are better than those of last year, are given below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr	4	2	10	5	5	...
Bhagulpore	3	1	13	1	3	9
Purneah	4	2	8	2	4	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5	3	11	9	1	1
Maldah	1	1	2	1	1	...
Total ...	17	9	44	18	14	12
Total of 1880 ...	17	7	38	8	24	6

310. Rape cases increased, there having been 24, *plus* one of previous years, as compared with 17 of 1880. Results have been very unsatisfactory, in only two cases convictions having been secured.

311. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, both, I regret to say, unsuccessful.

312. None of the other headings call for special remark.

313. Class II — ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases. *	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	64	70	9	76	28	35	30
Pooree	37	56	3	49	21	25	23
Balasore	38	48	9	48	15	19	19
Gurjhats	16	12	2	21	6	9	11
Total ...	155	186	23	194	70	88	83

There has been a very slight increase in the number of cases in this class. Results show a falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 42·9 and 45·3 as against 48·3 and 51·1 of 1880.

314. Murder cases have remained almost stationary, there having been 13 cases compared with 12 last year. In six of these cases, which all come under other murders, conviction followed, and 7, out of 13 men sent up, were punished, 3 being acquitted and 3 pending disposal.

315. In two of the cases, which occurred in Pooree, sentence was enhanced by the High Court. In the first, the accused had lived in open incest with his aunt, the deceased. This led to his excommunication from caste, and the woman subsequently wished to ged rid of him. One night he cut her throat and absconded. On his arrest and trial the Sessions Judge acquitted him, but on appeal to the High Court, he was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

316. In the second case the deceased had a quarrel with one of the accused persons, Kasi Giri, concerning the cutting of a bund. As the deceased was returning home at night, Kasi Giri and another waylaid him, and while the former cut him in several places with an axe, his accomplice struck the deceased with a lattee. Kasi Giri was sentenced to capital punishment, and his accomplice, Bhagbut Dhal, to ten years' imprisonment. This latter sentence the High Court enhanced to transportation for life.

317. The number of cases of culpable homicide decreased to four. In three of these convictions followed, and of five persons sent up, three were punished, the cases of two remaining undisposed of.

318. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year, one of which ended in conviction.

319. Crime under all other headings is of an unimportant character, and does not demand special notice.

320. Class II. — CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	57	71	7	73	26	34	38
Loharduggа	83	93	9	117	33	65	43
Singbhoom	13	21	......	25	7	12	9
Manbhoom	66	54	7	58	20	28	24
Total ...	219	239	23	273	86	139	114

321. Crime in this class has remained almost stationary, there having been 216 cases as compared with 219 of last year. Results were inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being almost 39·8 and 50·9 as compared with 53·8 and 51·02 respectively.

322. Murders have remained almost stationary, there having been 27 cases as compared with 29 of last year. In only 9 of these cases was conviction obtained; and of 41 persons sent up, 15 were convicted, 18 acquitted, and the cases of 8 remained undisposed of.

323. There was one very bad case of murder by strangulation, in which a shopkeeper, his wife, and two children, were murdered. One Imrit Lall was convicted by the Judicial Commissioner and sentenced to death. On reference the High Court have quashed the proceedings and directed a new trial. Comment on the case is therefore withheld. I have since learned that the accused has been sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to transportation for life.

324. There was one case of sacrifice to an evil spirit, an old woman having been decoyed and murdered by a man with the help of his son. Both culprits were punished—the father capitally, the son by a sentence of transportation for life.

325. In another case an old woman was strangled on suspicion of being a witch. One of her murderers was sent up for trial, but acquitted, the Sessions Court doubting the truth of the evidence. Another of the accused who absconded, is still at large.

326. Culpable homicide cases have increased from 14 to 21. In 9 of these only were convictions obtained, which shows falling off as compared with last year, when out of 14 cases 10 ended in conviction.

327. Cases of rape have increased, there having been 28 cases as compared with 21 of 1881. As elsewhere, the result of trials has been very unsatisfactory, conviction following in only four cases.

328. There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs, in one of which a professional poisoner was arrested. The case was pending at the close of the year, and will be more properly dealt with in the report for 1882.

329. Class III.

	1877.	1878.	1879	1880.	1881.
True cases	20,667	23,897	20,602	18,953	19,051
Convictions	1,876	2,290	2,174	1,868	1,899
Persons brought to trial	5,732	6,915	6,526	5,685	5,820
Ditto convicted	3,327	3,738	3,511	2,971	3,007
Ditto acquitted	2,368	2,817	2,642	2,402	2,447

From the above figures, it would appear that crime in this class has slightly increased as compared with last year. This increase, I find, occurring under the heading of serious mischief, where the number of cases has risen from 595 to 748. The increase is specially visible in Rungpore, and in that district I find that a large number of cases was instituted by one of the Magistrates against people, who tethered cattle on the sides of the roads. It is satisfactory to be able to trace the fluctuation of crime to a specific cause, and to find that the increase of cases of serious crime against property is due to the activity of a Magistrate in putting a stop to what is not much more than a local nuisance, and not to any real development of criminality in any district. Putting these cases of so called serious mischief aside, there has really been a decrease in almost all descriptions of heinous crime against property, dacoity, robbery, and burglary.

330. The results are almost the same as those of last year, although there is a falling off in the percentage of convictions of persons tried, as shown below:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Percentage of convictions to cases	9	9·6	10·5	9·8	9·9
Ditto ditto to persons arrested ...	52·8	53·9	53·8	47·5	46·8
Ditto ditto to persons tried	56·1	57	57	55·4	51·6

331. It is satisfactory to be able to report that this species of crime has again decreased. During the year there were only 105 cases, and 12 cases of previous years came under investigation, making a total of 117 cases—the smallest number for the last six years:—

Dacoity

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
154	138	188	171	135	117

332. The following table shows, divisionally, the number of cases which actually took place during the year:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan Division ...	30	41	50	28	20
Presidency ...	9	6	6	7	10
Rajshahye ...	17	15	20	29	25
Dacca ...	28	37	32	19	12
Chittagong ...	12	14	6	1	......
Patna ...	13	26	8	11	11
Bhagulpore ...	7	9	12	11	12
Orissa ...	3	8	1	5	7
Chota Nagpore ...	14	28	20	11	8
Total ...	133	184	155	122	105

333. In one of the divisions of the province, Chittagong, there was not a single case of dacoity; in only three, was there a trifling increase of six cases in all; while in five there was a substantial decrease of 23 cases. In sixteen districts no cases of dacoity occurred, and, as last year, in only one district did the number of dacoities, real and technical, amount to ten. Allowing for the number of merely technical dacoities, it may safely be said that the police have succeeded in checking this formidable crime. Most of the old gangs have been broken up, and the absence from their homes of notorious dacoits is readily ascertained. The development of railways in the province has brought with it a new source of anxiety with reference to the spread of this crime, in the numerous gangs of up-country coolies, who are drawn to lower Bengal as labourers on the lines of rail under construction. These men come and go, and there is reason to believe that on the road to their homes they take readily to dacoity as a means of increasing their earnings. The subject has my attention, and it may become necessary to employ some special police for the purpose of watching the large bodies of men, many of them bad characters, who flock to every district where railway construction is in progress.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cases (true), including those of previous year	254	154	138	188	171	135	117
Convictions	71	58	35	40	48	36	26
Persons tried	1,057	1,017	562	872	786	576	478
Ditto convicted	347	397	186	213	269	187	122
Ditto acquitted	574	505	300	517	431	317	313

334. The above figures, giving the results of trials, show that whatever may have been the success of the police from a preventive point of view, comparative failure has been the result of their efforts to secure the conviction of dacoits. The results of trials are decidedly unsatisfactory.

335. The percentage of conviction in cases was satisfactory in Hooghly (four cases out of 5), Rajshahye (two out of three), Maldah (four out of six), Pooree (two out of three). Results were specially unsatisfactory in Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Mymensingh, and Gya.

336. The percentage of convictions of persons was satisfactory in—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Rungpore	12	5
Rajshahye	9	1
Bogra	5	1
Cuttack	6	3

and very unfavorable in—

Midnapore	5	23
Moorshedabad	4	26
Jessore	...	7
Dinagepore	...	7
Mymensingh	...	46
Backergunge	...	19
Sarun	...	6
Purneah	6	30
Lohardugga	...	19

337. The table below shows the operations of the police, district by district, for the last four years.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.			
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Bengal.																
	Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	5	...	1	2	1	...	......	14	2	...	......	96	3	...	......
	Bankoorah	4	11	3	3	...	6	1	1	1	26	3	4	3	38	14	8
	Beerbhoom	10	6	5	1	...	...	1	......	...	...	5	......	26	30	10	3
	Midnapore	7	20	15	10	2	3	6	......	8	17	34	5	39	55	42	23
	Hooghly	11	2	4	5	1	3	2	4	4	20	18	17	13	18	9	24
	Howrah	4	6	1	...	...	1	1	......	1	5	1	......	13	9	5	......
	Total ...	41	50	28	20	5	14	11	5	28	70	61	26	190	153	80	58
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4	2	3	3	1	2	...	......	2	6	...	......	30	12	20	3
	Nuddea	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	......	4	...	...	......	2	11	4	5
	Jessore	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	6	...	......	...	1	...	7
	Moorshedabad	1	3	3	5	...	2	2	2	...	20	9	4	4	2	25	26
	Total ...	6	6	7	10	2	4	2	2	6	32	9	4	36	26	49	41
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5	2	10	9	..	2	2	......	..	12	20	......	...	18	11	7
	Rajshahye	2	5	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	5	6	9	1	15	36	1
	Rungpore	2	6	5	5	1	2	...	2	4	2	...	12	14	13	4	5
	Bograh	1	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1
	Pubnah	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	......	...	8	3	......	5	13	8	3
	Darjeeling	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5
	Julpigoree	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	9	7
	Total ...	15	20	29	25	1	8	5	6	4	32	29	29	20	59	68	29
Dacca	Dacca	9	11	5	...	1	1	2	......	1	12	26	7	5	35	4	1
	Furreedpore	6	11	4	1	...	2	1	......	4	14	10	......	5	19	17	......
	Backergunge	14	8	5	2	4	5	...	......	15	34	1	......	27	28	8	19
	Mymensingh	8	2	5	9	...	...	1	......	...	13	3	......	6	...	3	46
	Total ...	37	32	19	12	5	8	4	......	20	73	40	7	43	82	32	66
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	..	...	... ..
	Noakholly	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	......	17	...	3	......	27	...	1	2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Tipperah	9	6	...	...	6	1	...	......	42	3	...	......	19	6	4	3
	Total ...	14	6	1	...	9	1	1	......	59	3	3	......	46	6	5	5
	Behar.																
Patna	Patna	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	......	1	...	...	......	2	...	2	......
	Gya	15	5	5	9	1	2	2	1	4	11	3	2	50	2	8	......
	Shahabad	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	6	5	1	1	9	...	1	2
	Mozufferpore...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	......	...	...	5	3	...	1	1	2
	Durbhangah	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	6	...	...	3
	Sarun	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	......	...	3	...	......	...	6	...	6
	Chumparun	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	......	6	3	...	......	5	...	...	......
	Total ...	26	8	11	11	4	4	3	2	17	22	9	6	72	9	12	13
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5
	Bhagulpore	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	......	...	4	...	......	...	11	2	......
	Purneah	2	6	2	4	1	...	1	2	5	...	3	6	4	2	3	30
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	3	4	19	18	2	13
	Maldah	1	3	7	6	1	...	3	4	1	...	14	15	...	1	31	9
	Total ...	9	12	11	12	3	1	5	7	12	4	20	31	23	32	38	57
	Orissa Division.																
Orissa	Cuttack	5	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	11	...	4	6	16	17	...	3
	Pooree	3	...	1	3	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	9	21	...	2	12
	Balasore	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	11	8
	Gurjhats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	8	1	5	7	2	...	3	4	13	...	13	19	37	17	13	23
	Chota Nagpore.																
	South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	11	13	10	3	6	5	1	......	18	22	2	......	13	33	19	3
	Lohardugga	5	3	1	5	1	2	1	......	26	8	1	......	10	5	1	19
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	....	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......
	Maubhoom	12	4	...	..	2	1	...	......	10	3	...	......	27	9	...	......
	Total ...	28	20	11	8	9	8	2	......	54	33	3	.... .	50	47	20	21
	Grand Total ...	184	155	122	105	40	48	36	26	213	269	187	122	517	431	317	313

338. The amount of property stolen and recovered in dacoity cases is as follows:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.
1879	59,188	6,873
1880	61,071	12,455
1881	33,031	1,750

—result very unfavorable.

339. Cases of robbery have again decreased, from 168 in 1880, to 147, in the year under report. There is a slight increase in some of the more serious forms, but in cases of ordinary robbery the number has fallen from 124 to 95.

Robbery.

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Robbery with hurt by means of drugs	5	2	...
Ditto with hurt by other means	16	11	12
Ditto in dwelling-house	19	10	16
Ditto on highway	20	21	24
Other robberies	117	124	95
	177	168	147

340. The table below gives the result of trials. The percentage of convictions in cases, 37·4, is slightly better than that of last year, 36·3; while the percentage of convictions of persons, 37·5, is worse than that of 1880, 44·7.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1880	168	61	266	119	9,296	1,700	69
1881	147	55	221	83	8,306	1,441	56

341. *Serious Mischief.*

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	606	96	660	216	405
1879	676	148	763	270	444
1880	595	185	735	321	370
1881	748	281	1,017	553	396

There has been a large increase in the number of cases, the cause of which I have already adverted to. The results show improvement, the large number of petty cases in Rungpore having swelled the list of convictions.

Mischief by killing, &c.

342. There has been an inconsiderable increase in the number of cases. Results are nearly the same.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.
1879	625	191	616	298
1880	626	175	599	286
1881	712	215	733	344

343. The figures given below show that there has been a slight decrease in the number of cases. The results are inferior to those of last year, and are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Lurking house trespass.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cases reported	20,624	23,590	20,209	18,509	18,447
Not enquired into	4,846	2,161	523	651	627
Balance of cases enquired into	15,778	21,429	19,686	17,858	17,820
False	1,531	1,351	1,250	1,081	1,114
True	14,247	20,078	18,436	16,777	16,706
Convictions in cases...	1,442	1,878	1,705	1,407	1,321
Persons tried...	3,584	4,412	3,986	3,449	3,335
„ convicted	2,175	2,805	2,482	2,030	1,899
„ acquitted	1,262	1,469	1,342	1,276	1,263

344. Class III.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	23	19	3	48	7	43	4
Bankoorah	24	26	3	43	11	18	22
Beerbhoom	32	22	8	21	10	10	10
Midnapore	69	62	24	116	14	39	54
Hooghly	56	53	6	89	19	38	44
Howrah	21	16	2	14	7	9	5
Total	225	198	46	331	68	157	139

Excluding as usual serial Nos. 35 and 36, there is an inconsiderable decrease in the number of cases in this class. Results have slightly fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 44·7 and 47·4 against 44·8 and 47·8 of 1880. In none of the districts can the results be termed satisfactory.

345. There has been a decrease in the number of dacoities, there having been only 20 in the division during the year. Although the crime has been checked, the judicial results of cases detected by the police are discouraging, as shown by the figures below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Burdwan ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bankoorah ...	3	1	12	4	8	...
Beerbhoom ...	1	...	3	...	3	...
Midnapore ...	10	...	35	5	23	7
Hooghly ...	5	4	41	17	24	...
Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	5	91	26	58	7

346. The only case, which occurred in Burdwan, was a doubtful one, and the Magistrate is of opinion that it was more probably a squabble between two sets of budmashes. It was pending at the close of the year. As last year, Bankoorah shows three cases, in one of which only the police were successful. Out of twelve persons sent for trial, four were convicted.

347. In Beerbhoom there was only one case which, considering the territerial enlargement of the district, is satisfactory. The conviction last year of a notorious dacoit leader, Runjeet Chowbey, and the imprisonment of two minor Sirdars as bad characters, has most probably led to this diminution of crime. "The result of trials, however," says the Commissioner, "is very disappointing, the Sessions Judge having thought fit to acquit all the persons brought before him."

348. In Midnapore only ten cases occurred, but the judicial results were very bad. This the District Superintendent attributes to the loss of Inspector Horo Prosad, who resigned the service, and who was always considered a good detective. I confess to considering the loss of the services of this man a gain to the district. I had latterly very good reason for suspecting his *bona fides*, and if he had not resigned, he would have been removed.

349. In Hooghly there has been an increase of one case, as compared with last year. Convictions followed in four out of five cases, but the number of persons acquitted is large.

350. Howrah was altogether free from dacoity. The Commissioner is inclined to believe that the real reason for there being no dacoities in Howrah is that there are no people in it rich enough to be worth robbing. "I am willing, however, to admit," he adds, "that some credit is due to the improved working of the chowkidars, whose status has been raised by the Chowkidari Act, and who are now more regular in their attention to their duties. They are also now efficiently supervised." I am not prepared to endorse the opinion of the Commissioner as to the poverty of the district and I hesitate to believe that the Chowkidari Act, as worked in Bengal, has had much effect in diminishing crime. I attribute the decrease to the fact noticed by the Commissioner last year that most of the noted dacoits have been punished and the gangs broken up.

351. Robbery may be said to have remained stationary, there having been 29 cases as against 31 of 1880. In fifteen cases conviction followed, the results, therefore, being slightly better than last year. The number of persons, however, convicted are not so great as last year.

In the districts of Beerbhoom and Howrah there were no robberies. In connection with robbery in Midnapore, where there were eight cases, the Commissioner writes as follows:—"On the subject of robbery the District Superintendent of Midnapore remarks that he is not easy in his mind regarding the long line of 79 miles of the Grand Trunk Road from Bankoora to Jellasore on the Orissa frontier. He believes that many a poor pilgrim is robbed, but does not complain, and he is doubtful of the honesty of the paiks stationed all along the road to protect pilgrim traffic. The District Superintendent reports that an Inspector and Sub-Inspector are now on special duty in organizing an effective patrol on the portion of the Grand Trunk Road from Midnapore to Jellasore.

I do not think much reliance is to be placed on the paiks, who require to be closely watched."

The difficulty lies in getting the people, who may be plundered, to complain. I do not think that there is much robbery on the road, but there is very considerable pilfering from pilgrims, which is concealed. The pandah, who accompanies the parties of pilgrims, will not allow them to complain, as investigation would most probably detain the whole body of pilgrims under his charge, and the aggrieved party has the choice of leaving his comrades and complaining at the police station, or putting up with his loss and continuing his pilgrimage. He generally, I may say invariably, chooses the latter course.

352. Cases of lurking house-trespass are dealt with elsewhere.

353. Class III. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	88	121	9	124	58	70	45
Nuddea	44	65	3	84	20	33	39
Jessore	47	64	19	56	12	22	34
Moorshedabad	52	84	7	170	39	75	86
Total ...	231	334	38	434	129	200	204

Excluding serials 35 and 36, there has been an increase of cases, chiefly apparent under mischief by killing or maiming cattle. The results are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 43·5 and 46·08, as compared with 38·9 and 34·5 of 1880.

354. *Dacoity.*

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs	3	3	......	......	20	4	......	......	20	3
Nuddea	1	1	......	......	4	5	......	......	4	5
Jessore	......	1	......	......	......	7	......	......	......	7
Moorshedabad	3	5	2	2	34	30	9	4	25	26

The above table shows that there has been an increase of three cases, visible in Jessore and Moorshedabad. The judicial results of cases are very unsatisfactory, only two convictions in Moorshedabad having been obtained, and failure having been the result of police operations in three out of four districts of the division.

355. Robberies have increased by five cases, there having been 23 cases, as against 18 of the previous year. Results are inferior to those of last year, there having been convictions in 7 of the 23 cases, while in 1880 there were 8 convictions out of 18 cases. The same number of persons, 14, was convicted in each year, but the proportion of convictions to arrests in 1881 was inferior to that of 1880.

356. The result of cases of serious mischief is given below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs ...	67	46	69	53	13	...
Nuddea	9	1	16	1	10	5
Jessore	12	1	10	2	8	...
Moorshedabad ...	39	23	89	47	39	3
	127	71	184	103	70	...
Total of 1880 ...	113	58	145	62	76	...

357. Again, the results in Jessore and Nuddea are very unfavorable. I have called for a detail of the cases in the 24-Pergunnahs to judge whether they may not be of the nature of the Rungpore cases, elsewhere referred to.

358. Class III. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	50	57	12	61	9	10	46
Rajshahye	20	25	4	26	5	15	10
Rungpore	41	174	13	322	99	232	87
Bogra	12	16	3	24	6	9	6
Pubna	16	23	4	34	4	6	25
Darjeeling	2	10	......	11	2	4	6
Julpigoree	16	16	2	19	1	2	17
Total ...	157	321	38	497	126	278	197

There was a considerable increase in cases under this class attributable, as has already been pointed out, to a large number of prosecutions having been instituted in Rungpore against people for tethering their cattle in roads. If these cases be excluded, crime under class III will be found not to have materially varied during the year from the number reported in 1880.

359. Results have much improved, but I lay no stress on this point, as the large number of cases of tethering cattle referred to above would swell the number of convictions. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons respectively has been 44·5 and 55·9, against 23·5 and 34·1 of 1880.

360. Dacoity cases have decreased, there having been 25 true cases as compared with 29 last year. Five cases of previous years came under investigation during 1881. The results for each district are shown below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore	9	...	12	...	7	5
Rajshahye	3	2	11	9	1	1
Rungpore	5	2	17	12	5	...
Bogra	2	1	11	5	1	5
Pubna	2	...	4	...	3	1
Darjeeling	3	1	9	3	5	1
Julpigoree	1	...	7	...	7	...
Total ...	25	6	71	29	29	13
Total of 1880 ...	29	5	114	29	68	17

These results, although still unsatisfactory, are better than those of last year. They are best in Rajshahye, where the prosecutions for dacoity were successful.

361. In six of the nine cases which occurred in Dinagepore, the police failed to find any clue, which is discreditable. I cannot but think that the gangs of railway coolies have something to do with these cases, and I have recently sent an additional Inspector to the district to help the District Superintendent in dealing with this crime. The district is too large to be efficiently policed from head-quarters, and I am sure that an improvement in every respect would result from the sub-divisional system, which has been found to work so well in other districts, being extended to Dinagepore.

362. In two of the remaining cases arrests were made and a confession was obtained. The only man punished was the confessing prisoner, the others being released.

363. Of the three cases which occurred in Rajshahye, two were decided during the year, with the satisfactory result shown in the statement given above. Both cases were well worked, and the conviction of the men concerned should do good.

364. In Pubna the cases were not so unsuccessful as might be inferred from the figures. In one case the accused, although not found guilty of committing dacoity, were punished under section 412 for retaining stolen property, knowing the same to have been acquired by dacoity. The second case was the work of some up-countrymen from Mirzapore. The case was pending at the close of the year, but a clue has since been discovered. The Commissioner remarks in connection with this case as follows :—" In connection with this case Mr. Farrer, the sub-divisional officer of Seragunjge, has remarked that it is remarkable that

more dacoities and robberies are not committed in and about the town of Serajgunge, as there are no doubt many bad characters there from up-country districts in the service of the Jute Company. The Inspector who went to Mirzapore in connection with this case, has brought a list of 40 bad characters who have been convicted of cognizable offences; all of whom are believed, with good reason, to be now in Serajgunge. Twenty of these men have already been identified." Stricter surveillance over these men is recommended, which the Magistrate at his discretion can apply if he finds these men leading questionable lives.

365. In Bogra there were two cases, both of which were detected by the police, conviction having been obtained in one, the other being undisposed of. They were both real dacoities, and the second case was the work of some Manbhoom Koormees, who came to Bogra for employment as labourers.

366. There were five true cases in Rungpore, in two of which no clue was obtained, two remained under enquiry at the close of the year, and one was successfully prosecuted to conviction of the offenders.

367. The difficulties of detection of dacoity cases in Darjeeling, referred to in last year's report, are again dwelt on, and the results of cases certainly show that the difficulties are not surmounted by the police.

368. The number of robberies has decreased, there having been 17 true cases as compared with 24 last year. Results were very bad, convictions having been obtained in only two cases, and four persons only being punished. In Dinagepore and Pubna results were specially unsatisfactory.

369. Class III. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	35	40	7	35	3	12	20
Furreedpore	26	32	6	24	3	8	13
Backergunge	79	77	9	54	5	9	43
Mymensingh	67	114	23	110	12	34	67
Total ...	207	263	45	223	23	63	143

Crime in this class may be said to have remained stationary, there having been 218 cases as against 207 of last year. The results of cases are, as the Commissioner observes, extremely discreditable to the police, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 10·5 and 28·2 as compared with 17·8 and 41·3 last year.

370. Dacoity has decreased, there having been only 12 cases in the division, the smallest number for the last six years. Of these 12 cases, nine came from Mymensingh, Backergunge furnishing two cases and Furreedpore one. Dacca was entirely free from the crime. In this division, as elsewhere, crime has been checked, but the judicial results of cases sent for trial are most discouraging. In the Dacca division not a single conviction was obtained. "In two out of the 12 cases no clue at all was found. One case was not sent up for want of evidence, and in one case the Magistrate has not passed orders whether it should be shown as false or true. Of the remaining eight cases sent up by the police, four ended in acquittals, 2 were discharged under section 195, Code of Criminal Procedure, and two remained pending at the close of the year."

371. In Furreedpore there was one case, which after prolonged enquiry was given up as unsuccessful.

372. Both the Backergunge cases were river dacoities. One of them is remarkable, as having been committed by ryots on the boat of their zemindar's agent. This man had, it appears, extorted a large sum of money from the ryots, who hired some budmashes, waylaid the agent, and repossessed themselves of the money which he had wrongfully extorted from them. Two of the accused at first confessed, but subsequently withdrew their admissions, and were discharged.

373. In one of the Mymensingh cases, in which the naib of a local zemindar was implicated, the accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge but

released by the High Court. The case subsequent to the committal of the prisoners was much complicated by the confessions of two up-country Dosadhs. These men confessed to having perpetrated the dacoity, named five others, and gave up Rs. 650 as their portion of the plunder. The case against them was most carefully investigated, but their statements were so contradictory and untrustworthy as to be of little use in getting at the true facts of the case. In the end the Magistrate was obliged to discharge them.

374. Robbery again shows a slight decrease, there having been 11 cases to 13 of last year. In only two of these were convictions obtained, and, of ten men sent up, six were convicted and four acquitted.

375. Class III. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	55	65	2	28	3	3	11
Noakholly	28	45	6	52	11	17	26
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	4	1	11	......	......	11
Tipperah	59	88	11	52	8	15	33
Total ...	147	202	20	143	22	35	81

There has been an increase in the number of cases in this class chiefly visible in cases of mischief by killing or maiming animals. None of the headings are specially mentioned in the divisional report.

376. Class III. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	43	51	17	50	20	32	17
Gya	46	68	7	60	16	24	28
Shahabad	32	41	11	45	11	21	23
Mozufferpore	22	44	8	40	5	14	22
Durbhanga	19	29	6	43	7	18	22
Sarun	42	29	7	32	6	7	24
Chumparun	20	23	7	12	7	9	3
Total ...	224	285	63	282	72	125	134

Crime in this class, excluding serials 35 and 36, has been almost stationary. The results are not so unsatisfactory as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 32·4 and 44·3, as against 27·2 and 40·9 of 1881.

377. *Dacoity.*

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons tried.			Persons convicted.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Patna	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......
Gya	5	5	9	2	2	1	13	13	13	11	3	2
Sahahabad	......	......	1	......	......	1	7	2	4	5	1	1
Mozufferpore	......	2	......	......	1	......	1	8	6	......	5	3
Durbhanga	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......
Sarun	2	2	......	1	......	......	9	5	6	3	......	......
Chumparun	1	......	......	1	......	......	3	......	......	3	......	......
Total ...	8	11	11	4	3	2	33	30	32	22	9	6

The table above given shows that except in the district of Gya, the division has been singularly free from dacoity. There were altogether eleven cases, nine of which took place in Gya, one in Shahabad, and the other in Durbhanga. The results, as shown above, were very unsatisfactory. One of the Gya cases was a real dacoity, the others were all highway robberies. I imagine that some

of the Gya gangs are beginning to raise their heads again, and stringent precautions have been taken to keep suspected parties under surveillance. There is no doubt that the influence of the Gya police has been, and will be, weakened for many a day owing to the disclosures not long ago made as to their scandalous proceedings, and the bad characters are the first to perceive and take advantage of this loss of prestige on the part of the police.

378. The Shahabad case was also more of a highway robbery than a dacoity. In this case two of the robbers were convicted and imprisoned.

379. The case which took place in Durbhanga was an attempt to commit dacoity. No one was recognized, and property not having been taken, there was no chance of success in dealing with the case.

380. *Robbery.*

	1879.					1880.					1881.				
	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	True cases.	Convictions	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	9	4	14	5	...	11	3	12	7	5	2	1	5	2	3
Gya	7	2	8	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	2	1
Shahabad	2	1	11	4	2	4	1	8	5	3	6	5	9	7	2
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	2	2	2	2	...
Durbhanga	1	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	2	5
Sarun	5	3	6	6	...	9	7	18	14	1	5	2	8	3	4
Chumparun	6	4	15	13	2	11	6	13	10	4	8	4	5	5	...
Total ...	30	15	59	35	10	40	17	55	36	16	33	16	39	23	15

The above table shows the number and distribution of robbery cases. It will be observed that there is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases, an improvement as to percentage of convictions in cases, and a falling off as regards the percentage of convictions of persons.

381. None of the other headings require special notice.

382. Class III. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	55	94	16	141	56	89	47
Bhagulpore	25	34	1	47	7	9	35
Purneah	59	56	5	92	18	38	53
Sonthal Pergunnahs	36	31	1	60	11	30	28
Maldah	18	24	5	38	10	22	14
Total ...	193	239	28	378	102	188	176

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, crime in this class has remained stationary, there being an inconsiderable increase of 18 cases under all headings. Results of trials show a decided improvement, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 48·3 and 49·7, as compared with 35·7 and 46·8 of 1880.

383. The number of cases of dacoity has been almost the same as last year, there having been 14 cases, including two of other years, as compared with 13 last year. The result and distribution of cases are shown below:—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Monghyr	...	1	11	6	5	...
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	..	...
Purneah	6	2	37	6	30	1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2	1	18	4	13	...
Maldah	6	4	24	15	9	...
	14	8	90	31	57	1
Total of 1880 ...	13	5	74	20	38	16

It will thus be seen that while cases have not perceptibly increased, results have decidedly improved.

384. In Purneah results have been unfavorable. The Commissioner observes that a great number of released convicts are now scattered about the district, and that, in spite of these men being carefully watched, he would not have been surprised, had there been more cases.

385. In Maldah, there is one case less than last year, and police operations have here been successful. The Commissioner remarks:—"In the last annual report it was mentioned that some old hands were undoubtedly at work. This has proved true, as some of the old dacoits have been reconvicted this year. I am glad to report that the convictions of the year have had very salutary effect. The Magistrate reports that during the last seven months of the year the district has been free from dacoities." The Maldah police deserve credit for their exertions.

386. There was one attempt at dacoity during the year in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The case was successfully prosecuted, and two persons implicated were convicted.

387. Robberies have decreased, there having been 11 cases, including one of other years, as compared with 15 of last year. There has been a decided increase in the more serious forms of robbery, there having been two cases of robbery with hurt by other means, one of robbery in a dwelling-house, and two of highway robberies, while of these forms of crime there was no case last year. This is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of nine cases of the ordinary form of robbery. Results were very unsatisfactory, convictions having been obtained in only three cases.

388. Cases of serious mischief have increased, especially in Monghyr, but no explanation has been given. Results are given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1879	58	11	110	22	80
1880	87	33	105	58	46
1881	98	56	112	85	51

389. Class III. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Cutttack ...	28	35	3	34	10	19	14
Pooree ...	28	50	6	55	6	13	33
Balasore ...	20	22	10	26	4	7	14
Gurjhats ...	6	5	1	5	......	......	4
Total	82	112	20	120	20	39	65

390. Excluding serials 35 and 36, crime under this class may be said to have remained stationary. Results of cases have fallen off markedly, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being only 21·7 and 32·5 respectively as compared with 32·9 and 47·2 of last year.

391. There were 7 cases altogether of dacoity in the division. In four of these, convictions were obtained; and of 46 persons sent up, 19 were convicted and 23 acquitted, the cases of four remaining undisposed of.

392. There was one case of robbery with hurt by other means, and five of simple robbery. In three cases were convictions obtained.

393. Class III. CHOTA NAGPORE.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh ...	32	37	16	27	6	9	14
Lohardugga ...	17	30	7	40	9	13	23
Singbhoom ...	1	5	1	5	......	......	5
Manbhoom ...	9	15	1	5	1	1	3
Total ...	59	87	25	77	16	23	45

Crime has remained stationary, but the results of trials are unsatisfactory. In only 25·8 per cent. of cases was conviction obtained, and only 29·8 per cent. of persons sent up were punished. These results are lamentable.

394. There have been eight true cases of dacoity during the year, three in Hazaribagh and five in Lohardugga. These were all of the usual type, really highway robberies rather than dacoities. The result of police action was deplorable, not a single conviction having been obtained. These cases are very difficult to detect: a few minutes suffice for the thieves to emerge from the jungle, rob a detached party of travellers, and disappear again into the jungle, and I cannot suggest any way of strengthening the police. Digwar posts are established at regular intervals, and I can only look to the railway now under consideration, as likely to prove the best protection to travellers along the lonely roads of Chota Nagpore.

395. Robberies have diminished by one case, but the detective results are as bad as ever, conviction having followed in only two out of 13 cases.

396. Class IV.

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of conviction.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1879	9,608	3,180	33·	11,245	6,261	4,526	55·6
1880	10,874	3,183	29·2	11,744	6,775	4,615	57·6
1881	11,096	2,519	22·7	10,509	5,644	4,490	53·7

Crime may be said to have remained stationary. There is an apparent increase of 222 cases true, although the number of cases reported is less by 45 than that said to have occurred in 1880. The number of cases declared false in 1881 is 696 as compared with 963 of 1880, and I imagine that the tricter application of Circular No. 1 of 1877 and the consequent diminution of false cases have caused the apparent increase in the number of true cases in this class. The result of trials has fallen off, both as regards persons and cases, which I cannot satisfactorily account for. I observe that 640 cases instituted were compromised, but even making allowance for this, the result should not have fallen off, seeing that a large number of cases of hurt were not enquired into. The orders of Government on this subject of non-enquiry in such cases have now had full effect, as will be seen from the figures in the table below. It is possible that non-investigation by the police of hurt cases has had the effect of producing a falling off in the result of cases tried, for such a falling off is visible in almost every division, and is unaccountable otherwise than on the above supposition.

397. *Hurt.*

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1879	7,082	301	6,781	345	6,436	2,524	7,000	4,743	2,595
1880	8,194	216	7,978	925	7,053	2,568	8,237	5,242	2,777
1881	8,357	143	8,214	,371	5,843	1,932	6,853	4,122	2,550

Under the new Criminal Procedure Code hurt has been made a non-cognizable offence, a reform in procedure which has been long wanted.

398. *Wrongful Restraint.*

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1879	2,572	906	2,666	15	2,651	541	3,396	1,328	1,874
1880	3,499	743	2,756	23	2,733	521	3,319	1,389	1,795
1881	3,318	552	2,766	21	2,745	509	3,505	1,407	1,911

399. Class IV. **Burdwan Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	311	446	6	564	151	196	335
Bankoorah	285	229	8	232	108	179	48
Beerbhoom	148	123	2	134	17	62	69
Midnapore	393	423	14	353	52	162	184
Hooghly	444	396	12	470	111	273	192
Howrah	255	326	5	196	41	118	70
Total ...	1,836	1,943	47	1,949	480	990	898

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases, which does not demand special notice. Results are inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 25·3 and 50·7, as compared with 31·3 and 56·3 of 1881. No satisfactory reason for this falling off has been given. As is not unusual in a prosperous year, the increase is chiefly visible in cases of hurt. There is a decrease in the number of cases of wrongful restraint.

400. Class IV. **Presidency Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases. reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	591	588	19	514	160	315	194
Nuddea	416	441	14	349	64	170	174
Jessore	550	553	26	609	180	397	204
Moorshedabad	422	362	7	410	78	175	228
Total ...	1,979	1,944	66	1,882	482	1,057	800

There is an inconsiderable decrease in the number of cases as compared with last year with a falling off in the results of cases as shown below. It is said that a large number of cases being compromised has affected results, but no figures have been given. I note that 131 cases have been compromised, for purposes of comparison next year : I have not the figures regarding compromises for 1879.

The figures below show the result of cases :—

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of conviction.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1879 ...	1,784	759	42·5	2,233	1,397	788	62·5
1880 ...	1,979	754	38·1	2,260	1,359	858	60·1
1881 ...	1,878	482	25·6	1,882	1,057	800	56·1

401. Class IV. **Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	116	213	14	199	35	83	108
Rajshahye	89	146	13	182	35	94	75
Rungpore	205	310	33	252	36	118	119
Bograh	129	146	3	111	30	50	20
Pubna	167	216	41	219	30	79	111
Darjeeling	50	65	6	63	26	60	3
Julpigoree	58	96	6	130	25	53	68
Total ...	814	1,192	116	1,156	226	536	504

There has been an increase of 262 cases visible in all districts, and observable under the headings of hurt and wrongful confinement or restraint. It is curious to notice that last year the alacrity of the police in refusing enquiry in

hurt cases was set down as the cause of a decrease in crime. This year non-enquiry by the police is declared to be the reason of an increase in the number of cases in Rungpore.

402. Results show a decided falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 21 and 46·3 respectively, as compared with 31·08 and 49·5 last year.

403. Class IV. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	402	357	32	382	110	269	107
Furreedpore	441	513	30	452	110	269	167
Backergunge	570	611	73	473	88	232	236
Mymensingh	900	965	85	695	142	381	282
Total ...	2,313	2,446	220	2,002	450	1,151	792

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases in the division, visible generally under the various headings of the class. Results are very much the same as last year, a slight improvement in the percentage of convictions in cases being apparent. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons was respectively 20·21 and 57·49, as against 17·2 and 60·2 of 1880.

404. None of the headings require special notice.

405. Class IV. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	244	74	1	29	3	6	20
Noakholly	166	138	9	168	64	105	57
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	12	......	14	2	2	12
Tipperah	742	735	41	398	66	252	129
Total ...	1,160	959	51	609	135	365	218

All that is said of crime in this class in the divisional report is, "this class of crimes has decreased in all the districts; this is due to the police circular order prohibiting the police from interfering in slight hurt cases." I do not follow this reasoning. The police are forbidden to enquire into such cases under certain circumstances, but the cases, if reported, must be shown as being said to have occurred, all the same. Such cases are not expunged from the returns; they are only shown as cases reported, but not enquired into.

406. Class IV. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	172	310	2	306	105	178	128
Gya	204	325	9	151	47	69	58
Shahabad	219	675	15	442	120	209	231
Mozufferpore	133	92	4	116	11	61	48
Durbhanga	179	191	17	174	30	52	116
Sarun	288	238	7	237	67	112	124
Chumparun	86	136	20	108	27	39	67
Total ...	1,281	1,967	74	1,534	407	720	772

There has been a very marked increase in cases under this class, principally under the heading of hurt. The increase is specially noticeable in the district of Shahabad, where true cases of all kinds have risen from 219 to 660. No explanation of this very marked increase is given in the divisional return. Results, as seems to be the case everywhere, have fallen off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 21·5 and 46·8, as compared with 31·3 and 50·9 of 1880.

407. Class IV. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	111	104	6	140	24	63	72
Bhagulpore	133	124	6	145	39	82	57
Purneah	263	261	9	259	54	190	67
Sonthal Pergunnahs	67	83	......	99	28	57	37
Maldah	100	78	2	124	27	68	56
Total ...	674	650	23	767	172	460	289

There has been a slight decrease in cases, visible under the headings of hurt and wrongful restraint, with a falling off in results. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively was 27·4 and 59·9 against 39·6 and 68·5 of last year.

408. Class IV. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	182	196	44	139	30	81	56
Pooree	108	118	1	82	29	59	23
Balasore	130	116	28	78	23	44	29
Gurjhats	8	14	2	16	7	5	11
Total ..	428	444	75	315	89	189	119

A slight decrease in the number of cases; results inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 24·1 and 60 as against 38·3 and 56·5.

409. Class IV. CHOTA NAGPORE.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribaugh	147	91	4	114	37	77	37
Lohardugga	63	68	3	74	17	39	30
Singbhoom	7	8	......	9	2	4	5
Manbhoom	172	80	17	98	22	56	32
Total ...	389	247	24	295	78	176	104

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases, which is explained by the fact that the figures for 1880 showed abnormal results. These results were commented on last year, and no satisfactory explanation of the abnormal state of crime has yet been given.

410. Class V.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1879.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36... ...	49,943	6,601	42,442	721	41,721	14,935	41,214	22,746	16,782
Including ditto ditto	69,252	7,851	61,401	1,244	60,157	15,940	45,200	25,228	18,124
1880.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	44,285	5,426	38,859	742	38,117	12,086	36,961	19,516	16,089
Including ditto ditto	62,794	6,507	56,287	1,393	54,894	13,493	40,410	21,546	17,365
1881.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	40,293	4,620	35,673	596	35,077	10,882	34,401	17,939	15,104
Including ditto ditto	58,740	5,734	53,006	1,223	51,783	12,208	37,736	19,838	16,367

The above figures show that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of minor offences against property. Taking class V cases alone there is a decrease of 3,186 cases, chiefly noticeable under the head of theft. Including burglaries there is a decrease of 3,281 cases as compared with 1880. These results still further illustrate the remark which I made last year, that the effect on crime of a prosperous year is chiefly visible as regards offences committed by casual criminals, such as thefts. More hardened offenders of the house-breaking type are not so much affected by a year of good crops and general plenty.

411. Results of class V cases alone have been almost entirely the same as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 31 and 52·1 against 31·7 and 52·8 of 1880. Looking at the results of Act V cases along with burglaries, there has been a slight falling off, the figures being, as regards percentage of convictions in cases and of persons, 23·5 and 52·5 as compared with 24·5 and 53·3. Burglary cases therefore, it would appear, have been rather less successfully treated than last year.

412. Below are given the figures of cases of theft, cattle theft, and receipt of stolen property :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Theft	29,093	26,647	4,294	3,622	24,799	23,025	425	475	24,374	22,550	7,733	6,933	21,237	19,931	11,332	10,324	9,044	8,741
Cattle theft ...	1,855	1,674	238	205	1,617	1,469	8	7	1,609	1,462	826	727	1,945	1,787	1,148	1,046	738	678
Receiving stolen property ...	1,974	1,827	61	51	1,913	1,776	3	3	1,910	1,773	1,399	1,273	3,400	3,061	2,283	1,991	1,038	960

413. The results of cases are given below; they show a slight falling off under all heads: —

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Class V generally	33·5	31·7	31·8	55·1	52·8	52·1
Theft	33·5	31·1	30·7	55·3	53·3	51·7
Cattle theft	56·2	51·	49·7	65·5	59	58·5
Receiving stolen property	74·3	73·1	71·8	68·6	67·1	65·0

414. Class V. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	956	1,064	138	797	257	323	429
Bankoorah	858	720	59	393	153	238	145
Beerbhoom	831	827	87	591	216	332	246
Midnapore	2,404	2,699	249	1,720	434	723	913
Hooghly	1,553	1,595	150	1,226	337	570	614
Howrah	926	907	106	886	406	561	296
Total ...	7,528	7,812	789	5,613	1,803	2,747	2,643

There has been a considerable decrease in crime in this class, chiefly visible under ordinary theft.

415. The general results may be said to be almost the same as those of ordinary years, as shown below:—

	Percentage of convictions in cases.	Percentage of convictions of persons.
1878	25·4	50·4
1879	26·4	51·4
1880	24·6	49·7
1881	25·6	48·9

The results by districts are as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	33·2	27·7	53	40·5
Bankoora	19·9	23·1	49·4	60·5
Beerbhoom	22·8	29·1	50·9	56·1
Midnapore	17·2	17·7	42·4	42
Hooghly	20·4	23·3	44·5	46·4
Howrah	52·5	50·6	67·2	63·3

Beerbhoom and Bankoora show considerable improvement both as regards convictions in cases and of persons, while Burdwan has considerably fallen off. The results in other districts are average.

416. Cases of lurking house trespass have decreased in every district except Burdwan, where they have remained stationary, and Midnapore, where there has been an inconsiderable increase. The decrease is attributed to cheapness of food, the wholesome severity with which habitual criminals are treated, and to improved organization of the rural police. The results have been, as regards cases, almost the same as those of 1880, the percentage of convictions in both years being somewhat above 7 per cent., while as regards convictions of persons there has been improvement, the percentage of convictions having risen from 44·2 per cent. of 1880 to 52·1 per cent. of 1881.

417. The Magistrate of Bankoora points to some special circumstances connected with his district, which render burglary difficult of detection, and the Commissioner remarks: "I concur with the Magistrate that house-breaking is an offence with which the police are unable to cope, not only in Bankoora, but everywhere in Bengal. It is only by improving the status of the village chowkidars, and enlisting the sympathies of the people themselves, that we can hope for success in putting it down."

418. Cattle-theft has increased, there having been 171 cases as compared with 145, last year. Results have not on the whole improved, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 43·8 and 51·01 against 46·2 and 48·3.

419. Thefts have continued to decrease in every district of the division except Burdwan and Midnapore, where there has been an inconsiderable increase. Results as compared with 1880 show improvement, and have been satisfactory in Howrah and Beerbhoom.

420. Class V. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	1,783	2,094	247	1,529	517	688	780
Nuddea	2,204	2,286	228	1,584	530	869	651
Jessore	2,022	1,973	221	1,159	293	458	629
Moorshedabad	1,858	1,531	129	1,111	285	434	654
Total ...	7,867	7,884	825	5,383	1,625	2,449	2,714

There has been a decided decrease in crime under this class, chiefly due to a diminished number of theft cases. Results have slightly fallen off.

421. The following table shows the results of cases of theft and cattle theft:—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.		1880-81.	
Theft ...	4,216	3,711	514	529	3,76[illegible]	3,182	61	48	3,641	3,134	1,079	897	3,167	2,876	1,500	1,255	1,558	1,495	28·5	28·1	47·3	48·6
Cattle theft ...	291	225	32	26	259	199	...	...	259	199	126	96	319	284	159	146	130	123	48·7	48·2	49·8	51·4

422. The following table shows the percentage of convictions by districts of—

	Burglary. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Persons. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Theft. 1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs ...	17·4	13·5	12·8	72·4	59·1	54·7	36·6	34·1	33·8	52·4	46·3	41·6
Nuddea ...	5·5	6·6	10·4	46·4	57·2	52·5	33·5	27·8	33·2	55·7	52·	56 4
Jessore ...	9·	10·2	4·1	56·2	49·4	39·8	19·5	19·1	17·8	46·4	42·7	33·9
Moorshedabad ...	7·5	12·2	8·2	39·5	48·	40·4	34·6	35·6	24·3	45·7	48·5	36·

These figures show a general falling off, which is to be regretted. The results of burglary cases in Jessore are most discouraging, and in all the districts of the division there is very great room for improvement. Jessore is also again conspicuous for bad results in theft cases.

423. The percentages of the result of cases of cattle theft are given by districts :—

	Percentage of convictions in cases. 1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of convictions of persons. 1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs ...	52·3	68·8	47·2	53·8	61·5	68·4	52·7	56·3
Nuddea ...	65	51·4	49·4	51·7	60	58·4	50·4	57·5
Jessore ...	74	67·9	50	40	67	49·4	52·7	43·4
Moorshedabad ...	42	46·1	46·6	50	53·1	55·2	41·3	33·3

424. Class V. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	896	1,134	46	729	254	413	280
Rajshahye	1,169	1,140	100	740	212	408	294
Rungpore	1,180	1,316	128	793	225	435	327
Bogra	576	640	27	449	217	302	125
Pubnah	805	733	146	578	169	269	277
Darjeeling	532	714	44	533	292	420	112
Julpigoree	629	690	56	538	128	254	268
Total ...	5,787	6,366	547	4,360	1,497	2,501	1,683

Including serial Nos. 35 and 36, there has been a slight increase in the number of cases generally, noticeable chiefly in Dinagepore and Darjeeling. In Rajshahye and Pubna, on the other hand, there has been a very considerable decrease. Results generally are nearly the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being respectively 25·7 and 57·3 as against 26·8 and 56·4.

425. Burglaries decreased generally, but in Dinagepore there was a considerable increase, which is accounted for by cases being better reported. Results show a falling off.

426. Thefts have remained almost stationary, except in Pubna, where there is a considerable decrease, and in Darjeeling, where this species of crime has increased. This decrease in the former district is attributed to strict watching of bad characters. In Darjeeling the opening of the district, and the increased temptation to plunder afforded by the transit of large quantities of goods by rail and train account for the increase.

427. The results of cases were as below :—

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore	443	152	370	204	146	17
Rajshahye	462	116	386	201	155	30
Rungpore	354	101	340	190	141	9
Bogra	303	136	263	181	73	9
Patna	200	81	277	123	139	15
Darjeeling	450	214	378	308	69	1
Julpigoree	250	66	235	106	121	8

428. Cattle-theft has slightly increased in the division, but the fluctuations in no district are so great as to demand special notice. In Dinagepore, where there has been a decrease of cases, the Magistrate thinks there is too much reason to believe that all cases are not shown, and that many cases of theft are reported by the police as those of cattle-straying. Dinagepore, I may observe, is the district where the increase in thefts is put down to better reporting on the part of chowkidars.

429. The result of cases by districts is given below. Results are very satisfactory in Rajshahye.

Districts.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Dinagepore	4	2	3	2	1	...
Rajshahye	30	23	41	33	7	1
Rungpore	37	17	33	25	7	1
Bogra	15	10	23	12	9	2
Pubna	15	8	21	17	4	...
Darjeeling	38	9	33	21	12	...
Julpigoree	19	8	21	10	11	...

430. Class V. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	1,647	1,625	147	1,255	393	762	455
Furreedpore	1,037	1,230	171	682	186	377	273
Backergunge	1,038	1,207	150	1,004	253	451	507
Mymensingh	1,626	1,756	233	1,107	298	529	517
Total ...	5,348	5,818	701	4,048	1,130	2,119	1,752

The decrease in the number of cases in this class noticed last year continues, the figures being 5,117 as compared with 5,348. The decrease is observable in all headings except criminal breach of trust, in which there is a small increase. The results of cases are almost identical with those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 22 and 52·3, as against 22 and 51·1 of 1880.

431. The only district in which thefts appear to have increased, is Mymensingh, but this increase is more nominal than real, being due to the withdrawal of an order of the Magistrate forbidding the police to take up cases of theft of standing crops unless accompanied by riot. This order has been referred to both in the report of the preceding year and of 1879. The order while in force naturally led to the diminution of cases; its withdrawal has had similarly the effect of increasing the number of thefts brought under investigation.

432. No other heading calls for any remark.

433. Class V. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	713	603	51	479	108	172	227
Noakholly	568	504	65	464	156	236	202
Chittagong Hill Tracts	37	35	......	36	12	22	12
Tipperah	1,441	1,562	126	974	210	472	455
Total ...	2,759	2,704	242	1,953	481	903	896

The Commissioner remarks:—"There has been a very satisfactory decrease under this class in all districts of the division, attributable to better police administration and the general prosperity of the people." The results of cases sent up are decidedly inferior to those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 19·5 and 46 2, as compared with 28·8 and 47·7 of 1880.

434. With reference to burglaries, the Commissioner observes that this offence has been very successfully treated in Tipperah. "A gang of weavers in the jurisdiction of Muradnuggur station, having been compelled to abandon their trade, took to stealing. For some time they carried on their depredations about the country lying within the jurisdiction of Muradnuggur, Nobinuggur, and Kasba stations. They were detected by the police at the end of the year, and since then very few burglaries have been committed in that quarter. Another gang, whose ravages were confined to the country lying within the jurisdiction of Daoodkandi, Chandina, and Hajigunge stations, was also detected, together with the receiver of the stolen property, and that part of the country is now free from offences of the same kind." It cannot but be regretted that the pressure of foreign trade upon native industries should have this disastrous effect of converting probably honest weavers into organized gangs of thieves. A similar instance has not come under my notice, but it might be worth while to institute some enquiry as to whether the decay of the weaving trade in Eastern Bengal has in any other district driven the formerly prosperous weavers into crime. The jail statistics may furnish information on this point.

435. Class V. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	2,109	2,245	230	858	420	486	349
Gya	2,875	2,824	150	878	309	417	417
Shahabad	1,068	1,318	219	970	355	563	391
Mozufferpore	1,386	1,380	160	628	244	359	239
Durbhunga	1,421	1,602	226	904	316	457	420
Sarun	2,072	1,769	133	854	280	448	387
Chumparun	1,456	1,752	218	981	473	574	349
Total ...	12,387	12,890	1,336	6,073	2,397	3,304	2,542

There has been a marked decrease in crime under this class, observable chiefly in cases of thefts. The prosperous season no doubt has caused this diminution in crime against property. The results were almost the same as those of last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons respectively being 20·7 and 54·4, as against 19·9 and 54·8 of 1880.

436. *Burglaries.*

Districts.	True cases. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Convictions. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Persons arrested. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Persons convicted. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of cases convicted. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Percentage of persons convicted. 1879.	1880.	1881.
Patna	1,043	1,032	1,127	92	73	61	172	141	126	111	92	74	8·8	7	5·4	64·5	65·2	58·7
Gya	2,289	2,105	2,005	111	95	77	257	292	236	145	133	101	4·8	4·5	3·8	56·4	45·5	42·0
Shahabad ...	440	288	273	65	29	45	109	69	97	82	39	62	14·7	10	16·4	75·2	56·5	60·8
Mozufferpore ...	488	460	470	33	32	21	63	50	41	43	38	22	6·7	6·9	4·4	68·2	76	53·6
Durbhanga ...	504	516	600	43	23	34	71	62	51	50	49	38	8·5	4·4	5·4	70·4	79	74·5
Sarun	911	1,210	850	47	62	40	103	150	97	60	78	57	5·1	5·1	4·7	58·2	52	58·7
Chumparun ...	377	587	590	30	28	41	66	65	80	48	43	52	7·9	4·7	6 9	65·1	66	65·0
Total ...	6,052	6,198	5,915	421	342	319	841	829	728	534	472	406	6·8	5·5	5·3	63·4	56·9	55·7

The figures given above show that burglaries have decreased during the year, and that the failure of the police to cope with this crime is as conspicuous as ever. There has been an improvement as to results in Shahabad, but in Gya matters are worse than ever; and when it is seen that in only 3 per cent of burglaries committed, do the police detect the guilty parties, and that only half the number of persons in the few cases detected, are punished, it must be admitted that the Gya burglars have it nearly all their own way, and that signal failure has attended police action against them. The fact is that the Gya police are now reaping the fruits of their scandalous conduct with reference to "*laganning*" cases of late years. They dare not apply to the *budmashes* for assistance, and the Courts naturally look with a most suspicious eye upon cases sent up for trial by police, who not long ago abused their position so conspicuously. I would rather, however, have honest failure in detecting crime than dishonest success in convicting innocent persons.

437. There is a slight increase in the number of cattle thefts. In Shahabad and Chumparun the increase is considerable, being 21 and 22 cases respectively. The increase in the former district is due to the fact that *awargi* cases have been more actively followed up. It may be remembered that last year there was a suspicious decrease in Shahabad, due, I have little doubt, to these *awargi* cases being treated more as instances of cattle having strayed than being stolen. This year *awargi* cases have been treated in the inverse manner, and the result is an increase in the number of cattle thefts. I have no doubt that during any year an increase or a decrease can be shown accordingly as the one system or the other of treating *awargi* cases is adopted. The sounder system is that which does not minister to police laziness, and which leads to *awargi* cases being considered as thefts.

438. With reference to the increase in the district of Chumparun, the District Superintendent writes as follows:—"This increase does not probably indicate the actual crime of this kind in the district. The whole extent of the northern border of the district is overrun with Ahirs, who correspond with their caste comrades in Nepal. A regular system of cattle-thieving is carried on by these people. Cattle stolen in Nepal are made over to the Ahirs of this district, and *vice versá*, and when suspected cattle are seized in British jurisdiction, the person in whose possession they are found, refers to his accomplices in Nepal, and avers that he purchased the animals from them. In one instance a man in whose possession a suspected cow was found, said he had purchased the animal from an Ahir living in Nepal, who is absconding in a case of theft committed in this district. This system of cattle-thieving is practised to a great extent; not with the direct object of gain by the sale of the stolen animals, but for the purpose of obtaining money from the owner on pretext of returning the cattle."

439. There has been a general decrease in the number of thefts throughout the division. Results are shown below. They are somewhat better as regards convictions in cases than those of last year.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
True cases	5,952	4,534	4,267	3,722
Cases detected	2,432	1,673	1,464	1,344
Persons tried	4,953	3,551	3,221	3,045
Ditto convicted	3,282	2,149	1,924	1,704
Percentage of convictions in cases ...	40 8	36·9	34·3	36 1
Ditto ditto of persons ...	66·2	60·5	59·7	55·9

440. Class V. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Convicted. Persons.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	1,611	1,477	161	1,048	360	539	491
Bhagulpore	1,227	1,223	71	745	261	439	288
Purneah	2,067	2,005	114	1,162	327	596	525
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,835	2,760	47	1,234	349	745	444
Maldah	725	649	27	520	186	288	219
Total ...	8,465	8,114	420	4,709	1,483	2,607	1,967

There has been a considerable decrease in this division, as elsewhere, in the number of cases, visible chiefly under thefts. The results of cases generally show a falling off, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 19·2 and 55·3, as compared with 21·2 and 57·5 of last year.

441. Burglaries have apparently increased, there having been under all headings 2,540 cases, as compared with 2,332, or an increase of 208 cases. It will be borne in mind, however, that in the Sonthal Pergunnahs alone there is an increase of 302 cases, owing to the cessation of the irregular practice referred to in last year's report. Taking this into consideration, burglaries have

really decreased in the division. Results are more unsatisfactory than ever, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	2,046	149	297	207	75
1878	2,800	203	403	292	107
1879	2,463	225	430	280	130
1880	2,332	184	414	266	132
1881	2,540	170	419	236	168

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Cattle theft	305	221	132	101	302	258	183	162	113	87
Theft	4,127	3,760	1,119	904	2,746	2,706	1,628	1,463	1,046	1,169
Receipt of stolen property ...	230	214	139	136	345	373	222	212	114	153

The above table shows the number and results of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receipt of stolen property. They are generally better as regards cases, and worse with reference to persons, than last year.

442. Class V. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	1,256	1,378	225	1,036	372	618	376
Pooree	1,222	1,356	138	988	312	535	404
Balasore	695	980	252	578	249	329	227
Gurjhats	273	242	6	425	122	385	33
Total ...	3,446	3,954	621	3,022	1,055	1,867	1,040

There has been a decrease in the number of cases under almost all headings of the class. Results are no better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and of persons being 31·6 and 61·7, as against 32·3 and 57·7; and if the Gurjhats figures be separated from those of other districts, the results will be less favourable.

443. None of the headings call for any special remark:

444. Class V. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	936	1,196	110	891	334	542	331
Lohardugga	816	910	41	977	214	525	410
Singbhoom	75	113	2	90	32	44	43
Maunbhoom	873	979	100	617	152	232	346
Total ...	2,700	3,198	253	2,575	732	1,343	1,130

There has been an increase in the number of cases in this class, visible in Hazaribagh, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga. This increase is apparent under the headings burglary and theft. In Hazaribagh the increase took place chiefly in the Giridhi thana, where the increasing number of the mining population, many of whom are questionable characters, renders crime more frequent. A considerable number of cases was also taken up direct by the Magistrate. In Lohardugga and Singbhoom the increase is put down to better reporting. A beginning has been made in the way of improving the position of ghatwals and chowkidars, and although much still remains to be done, some progress has been made.

445. Results have fallen off both as regards cases and persons, the percentage being respectively 24·8 and 52·1, against 36·1 and 53·1.

446. There is a slight decrease in the total number of cases under this class, the institutions being 22,015 as compared with 22,109. There has been an increase of nuisance and vagrancy cases, and a decrease under excise and salt cases. The results of cases show improvement as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions in cases and persons being respectively 86·7 and 89·7, as against 84·1 and 89·5 of 1880.

Class VI.

447. The number and results of cases are shown below:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cases true	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015
„ convicted	12,582	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646	18,604	19,088
Persons punished	16,501	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176	23,536	23,432

448. There has been an insignificant increase in cases under special and local laws, as shown below:—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878	589	518	952	837
1879	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612
1880	1,977	1,614	2 583	2,319
1881	2,041	1,677	2,611	2,275

Vagrancy.

449. There is an increase in cases of this description, as shown below:—

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	1,187	1,049	679	64·7	1,216	777	376
1879 ...	964	832	526	63·2	1,002	604	323
1880 ...	935	825	587	62·7	1,015	683	283
1881 ...	1,042	931	570	61·2	1,187	716	406

450. It is difficult to say whether there has really been an increase in the number of cases taken up or not, because different officers show their cases in different ways. For example, in Bogra I find that there were 54 cases, while in Pooree there are 11 shown in the return. I happen to know that the 52 cases in Bogra represent in reality only one case, in which a gang of 52 up-country *budmashes* were arrested, and that in three, if not more, of the Pooree cases there were three gangs of Burwars, numbering 60 or 70 men concerned. In Bogra each case of every member of the gang is shown separately, while in Pooree one case refers to each body of Burwars, who were arrested together. Obviously this difference of procedure vitiates comparison of increase and decrease of cases in each year, and a uniform procedure should be prescribed. There is, if I remember rightly, an old ruling of the High Court on the subject, issued under the old Code of 1861, in which it was laid down that the case of each man should be shown separately. Under this ruling, it was not necessary to try each man separately, but copies of the depositions recorded were separately filed in as many *nuthees* as there were accused persons. It does not much matter whether one procedure or the other is followed, but the same method of dealing with these cases should be laid down for all officers.

451. Whether there has really been an increase of cases or not, I can say that a very considerable number of institutions refers to professional criminals, whose movements form the subject of special observation.

452. Results of prosecutions have been inferior to those of last year. In the following districts results were favourable:—

District.	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Bankoora	18	17
Midnapore	67	57
Hooghly	26	19
Howrah	6	5
Dinagepore	22	15
Rajshahye	5	5
Rungpore	53	45
Tipperah	21	17
Shahabad	36	27
Gya	52	40
Backergunge	46	37

453. In the following districts results were unsatisfactory:—

District.	Cases instituted.	Cases convicted.
Nuddea	75	47
Jessore	20	7
Moorshedabad	28	18
Bogra	59	4
Noakholly	25	4
Sarun	28	6

454.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in court.
Burdwan	10	......	5	5	......	......	5	5
Bankoora	18	......	17	1	......	......	18	......
Beerbhoom	10	......	6	4	......	......	4	6
Midnapore	42	25	34	5	23	2	64	1
Hooghly	22	4	16	5	3	1	19	6
Howrah	6	......	5	1	......	......	......	6
24-Pergunnahs	20	5	14	6	......	5	22	3
Nuddea	63	12	40	19	7	......	52	14
Jessore	20	......	7	9	......	......	16	......
Moorshedabad	24	4	12	9	1	3	23	2
Dinagepore	22	......	15	7	......	......	1	......
Rajshahye	5	......	5	......	......	......	5	......
Rungpore	52	1	45	5	......	1	51	......
Bogra	59	......	4	54	......	......	4	54
Pubna	26	......	15	11	......	......	14	12
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Julpigoree	5	......	3	......	......	......	2	......
Dacca	29	12	18	10	4	3	34	1
Furreedpore	37	8	26	3	7	......	34	2
Backergunge	20	26	13	4	24	2	37	6
Mymensingh	64	6	38	18	3	3	61	1
Tipperah	16	5	15	1	2	3	21	......
Chittagong	......	1	......	......	......	1	1	......
Noakholly	20	5	3	9	1	3	14	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Patna	27	......	12	13	......	......	10	15
Gya	52	......	40	6	......	......	21	27
Shahabad	27	9	18	3	9	......	10	20
Mozufferpore	27	1	17	6	1	......	10	14
Durbhanga	26	......	7	19	......	......	2	24
Sarun	12	16	6	5	......	16	7	20
Chumparun	12	......	3	9	......	......	......	12
Monghyr	43	......	30	10	......	......	43	......
Bhagulpore	11	1	8	2	......	1	10	1
Purneah	21	2	16	5	2	......	21	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	13	6	9	3	4	2	14	4
Maldah	5	......	3	2	......	......	2	3
Cuttack	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	1
Pooree	9	2	4	5	1	1	......	11
Balasore	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gurjhats	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
Hazaribagh	8	......	6	1	......	......	7	1
Lohardugga	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
Singbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhoom	6	10	5	1	3	7	......	16
Total ...	893	161	541	280	95	54	659	294

The table given above shows the manner in which local investigations in the villages of accused persons have been carried out. There is a very marked improvement in this respect visible.

455. The districts in which, judging from the figures, little attention has been paid to Government orders, are the following:—Howrah, Bogra, Pubna, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, and generally the districts of the Patna Division, Manbhoom. In most of these there were special reasons for orders not being complied with, the accused persons being either foreigners or living in the vicinity of the court, or Mugheya Domes without a domicile.

456. In commenting on the trial of these cases last year, I pointed out the introduction of a mischievous practice of delaying enquiry for months. Improvement in this respect is also visible, but there is still delay noticeable in several districts. For example, the average duration of bad-character cases in some districts is as follows:—

Nuddea	...	70 days.	14 cases remained pending for	126 days.
Moorshedabad	...	56 "		
Dacca	...	68 "	4 " " "	122 "
Backergunge	...	44 "	2 " " "	191 "
Mymensingh	...	89 "	1 " " "	382 "
Tipperah	...	139 "	1 " " "	289 "
Purneah	...	104 "	2 " " "	277 "
Bhagulpore	...	50 "	1 " " "	137 "

457. In connection with the subject of supervision of bad characters, I wish to bring to the notice of Government the difficulties, which attend any attempt to maintain a strict watch on the part of the police over these dangerous classes.

The system, under which convicts at present come under police surveillance, is this. When a man is convicted, the presiding Magistrate decides whether he should be placed under surveillance or not, and in accordance with such magisterial decision the name of the convict is entered in the thana register as that of a man to be brought under, or to be exempted from, surveillance. When a convict is thus, under Magistrate's orders, brought under surveillance, it is the duty of the police to make periodical and personal enquiries in his village as to his habits, means of livelihood, and movements. Such enquiries are conducted sometimes once a month, in other cases once in two, three, six, or, in minor cases, twelve months, besides being made at irregular intervals, on the occasion of any officer of police casually visiting the village where the registered bad character resides.

The number of men now under surveillance is 59,369 exclusive of Darjeeling, and I give below a list of police stations in which the greatest number of bad characters reside, showing the number of men under supervision, the number of police-officers who supervise them, and the area of the thana in which they live :—

District.	Thana, including outposts.	Number of bad characters under surveillance in the thana, including outposts.	Area of thana, including outposts in square miles.	Number of investigating officers in the thana, including outposts.
Bankoora ...	Bankoora	123	332	4
	Onda	148	328	3
	Gungajulgati	147	464	6
	Bishenpore	144	302	5
	Kothulpore	139	133	3
Beerbhoom...	Sooree	186	311	7
	Doobrajpore	130	275	3
	Shakulipore	135	244	4
	Rampore Hât	166	153	3
	Bulpore	130	256	3
Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	126	163	3
	Alumdanga	119	132	2
	Moheshpore	111	201	2
	Sarsha	153	130	2
	Karimpore	107	186	2
Jessore ...	Kotwali	342	234	4
	Monirampore	399	219	3
	Keshubpore	154	102	2
	Kaligunge	123	146	2
	Gudkhali	101	93	1
	Jhenida	164	165	2
	Sailcopa	281	247	4
	Magoora and Salkia ...	268	312	4
	Mahomedpore	156	113	2
	Narail	202 }	} 232	3
	Kalia	168 }		2
	Lohagara	318	251	3
	Doomria	164	228	3
	Bagirhat	298	229	5
	Morellgunge	133 }	} 340	3
	Rampal	59 }		2
Moorshedabad	Soojagung	110	22½	2
	Gorabazar	110	23	2
	Burwan	273	115	5
Dinagepore ...	Rajarampore	255	392	3
	Thakuragaon	217	437	4
Rajshahye ...	Beauleah	876	117½	5
	Charghat	244	117	4
	Nattore	278	198	5
	Pootia	157	140	4
	Barigaon	184	193	3
Dacca ...	Town	246	Areas not ascertainable.	5
	Nawabgunge	226		3
	Srinagur	270		4
Furreedpore...	Bhoosna	144		3
	Muxoodpore	209		4
	Madaripore	66		4
Tipperah ...	Daoodkandi	185	468	2
	Choudagram	172	96	2
	Bamonbariah	462	906	4

I might extend this list indefinitely, but I need not take up more space by producing from every district in the province similar figures to the above.

It is a physical impossibility for two or three police-officers efficiently to supervise scores, and in many cases hundreds, of bad characters within their jurisdiction. Pressure is constantly put upon police-officers to perform this most important duty, and my experience, after an inspection of many thanas, is that

the entries in the police registers as to enquiries regarding bad characters are to a large extent fictitious. The police cannot find time to look up bad characters; men under surveillance have no duties with reference to the police to perform; the village police help but sparingly in controlling *budmashes* or reporting their movements; and the result is that a very large number of police-officers record fictitious entries of enquiries completed, to make inspecting officers believe that they have done their duty, while in reality they have neglected it. I do not defend the police in their action, but I cannot but admit that they have some excuse for not being able efficiently to perform a duty which, owing to their limited numbers, the amount of their regular work, the area of their jurisdictions, and the absence of all restrictions on the movements of men placed under surveillance, they are obliged to discharge in a desultory fashion.

Excise cases.

458. The number of excise cases has diminished, there having been 2,414 true cases during the year, as compared with 2,994 of last year. This decrease is visible chiefly in the Patna Division, where the number of cases is less by 200 than that of last year. There is also a decrease observable in the divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa. The reason of this decrease generally may be said to lie in the fact that the introduction of the outstill system has diminished illicit distillation, and that the police have abstained from prosecuting vendors for petty breaches of excise rules. If illicit distillation has diminished, as seems really to be the case, and if the prosecution of vendors for unimportant breaches of rules is not insisted on, then the scope of a police-officer's duties under the excise law is very materially narrowed, and a diminution of cases is the natural result.

459. Of the whole number of cases, there were only 359 of illicit distillation or manufacture, and I note that 148 of these occurred in Beerbhoom. The manufacture here carried on clandestinely is that of puchwai amongst the Sonthals; and if these cases be deducted from the grand total, it will be seen that there have been in reality very few cases of illicit distillation or manufacture. The other headings under which offences were committed, are as follows:—

Illicit possession or sale of	country spirit	... ...	669 cases.
,, ,,	opium	... ...	327 ,,
,, ,,	ganja and bhang	... ...	345 ,,
,, ,,	fresh tari	... ...	317 ,,
,, ,,	fermented tari	... ...	204 ,,

The remaining cases were petty breaches of rule by vendors or others. Eight hundred and twenty-eight vendors were punished for offences against excise law, while 1,667 persons other than vendors were also dealt with. I cannot therefore say that there has been any tendency to harass vendors by unimportant prosecutions. More attention is now being paid to the prompt distribution of rewards. Results were fairly satisfactory. Out of 2,414 cases, convictions followed in 1,768, and of 3,111 persons who appeared before the Courts, 2,540 were convicted, the remaining number being acquitted.

460. *Salt cases.*

Districts.		Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	1880	124	125	113	11	9 2 11	3 3 12	5 38 15	2,305 15 0
	1881	180	181	155	24	14 29 5	0 37 11	13 31 10	1,267 0 0
Howrah	1880	33	37	27	10	4,686 21 12	4,587 3 0	19 18 12	224 15 9
	1881	17	18	17	1	1,130 24 0	1,125 0 0	5 24 0	175 4 6
24-Pergunnahs	1880	603	602	580	22	39 31 15	5 36 15	33 35 0	2,088 3 3
	1881	179	175	165	9	44 15 12	18 0 0	26 5 12	824 13 6
Jessore	1880	95	100	92	8	331 11 8	301 34 8	29 17 0	223 10 3
	1881	76	76	73	3	4 13 4	0 9 12	4 8 8	188 10 6
Backergunge	1880	10	10	9	1	11 15 12	5 4 0	6 11 12	45 9 0
	1881	29	29	29	......	14 24 12	......	14 24 12	72 15 9
Chittagong	1880	116	126	124	1	28 16 1	5 6 14	23 9 3	587 7 6
	1881	154	180	176	6	36 25 10	10 8 0	26 17 10	609 10 0
Noakholly	1880	45	43	32	10	7 3 14½	2 21 12	4 22 2½	104 0 6
	1881	87	90	72	18	64 37 0	4 16 0	9 31 0	257 5 3
Cuttack	1880	90	138	128	10	13 31 0	4 14 0	9 17 0	500 2 0
	1881	147	157	140	15	93 32 14	80 12 0	13 10 14	625 14 0
Pooree	1880	46	57	57	......	2 28 8	......	2 28 8	642 0 0
	1881	64	66	66	......	6 5 10	......	6 5 10	272 0 0
Balasore	1880	36	45	40	5	11 28 4	......	11 28 4	149 9 9
	1881	60	82	65	17	45 38 0	1 38 8	43 39 8	652 3 6
Grand Total ...	1880	1,198	1,283	1,202	78	5,141 31 5½	4,915 4 13	146 26 8½	6,871 9 0
	1881	993	1,054	958	93	1,456 6 3	1,241 1 15	164 9 4	4,945 13 0

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The above figures show that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of salt cases instituted. It will be observed, however, that this is entirely due to a large decrease in the number of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, which will be treated in my remarks on the Presidency Division. In most of the other saliferous districts, there has been an increase of police energy visible, and officers have had kept before them the importance of detecting real breaches of salt laws likely to injure the revenue, instead of wasting their time in attempting to secure convictions in cases of trivial importance. The small amount of salt attached during the year shows that the cases generally must have been of a petty nature.

The results of cases were, although inferior to those of last year, still satisfactory.

461. Class VI. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	689	864	......	883	817	829	52
Bankoora	177	174	3	196	166	175	21
Beerbhoom	365	303	2	350	266	297	53
Midnapore	661	923	3	1,062	839	974	68
Hooghly	1,421	2,090	2	2,133	1,975	2,010	119
Howrah	1,955	2,873	1	3,251	2,728	3,047	204
Total ...	5,268	7,227	11	7,875	6,791	7,332	537

There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, visible chiefly under the heading Local Nuisances, and observable principally in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. In the latter district, the increase is mainly attributable to the orders of Government for the improvement of the river frontage. In accordance with these orders, there has been a large number of prosecutions of boatmen and others for defiling the foreshore.

462. In vagrancy cases there has been an increase, the number being 130 as compared with 89 of last year. Of these cases, 109 ended in conviction, and, of 152 persons sent up for trial, 120 were punished and 31 acquitted. The results of cases were specially good in Bankoora and Midnapore.

463. Excise cases show a decrease, which is explained on the principle referred to in my remarks on the general decrease in excise cases. Howrah is one of the districts in the province which shows an increase, but it must be remembered that in this district the sudder distillery system prevails, while in the other districts of the division the outstill system is generally in force.

464. There is a decrease in Midnapore, explained by the fact that raids by the police on the Sonthals, when they make rice-beer for their Poojahs, have been discouraged. Home-brewing by aboriginal tribes under certain restrictions has been permitted by the Board of Revenue.

465. In salt cases, there is an increase in the number of prosecutions, and the attention of the police during the year has been diverted from taking notice of petty breaches of rules, and directed to putting a stop to smuggling. There has consequently been a decrease in the number of cases of breach of rules, but those of illicit manufacture have risen from 10 to 81. This is a step in the right direction, so long as the cases of illicit manufacture are not solely those of villagers making a little salt in an old *handi* for their own consumption. These cases undoubtedly are a breach of the law, but are not the serious cases of smuggling which affect the revenue.

466. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act. There seems reason to believe that the Act was worked injudiciously at first amongst the Sonthals, who possessed weapons for their protection from wild beasts. This, however, has been stopped "the recent orders of Government," says the Commissioner, "that licenses of arms required for the protection of life and property should be granted to all applicants free and on the spot, have apparently not been widely circulated amongst the

Sonthals. The Magistrate will be asked to do so as soon as he can. At the same time I do not agree with the District Superintendent, when he pleads ignorance of the law on the part of those found transgressing its provisions. Such ignorance is no excuse for breaking the law, although it may be taken into consideration in the award of punishment. The law must be intelligently worked, so that those who are affected by it, may not be harassed and driven to have recourse to illegal means for self-preservation."

Similar remarks are made with reference to the working of the Act in Bankoora.

467. Class VI. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	2,116	1,607	3	1,964	1,382	1,700	225
Nuddea	460	718	2	766	418	621	133
Jessore	239	284	......	328	225	282	58
Moorshedabad	578	706	4	1,066	597	916	145
Total ...	3,413	3,315	9	4,124	2,622	3,519	541

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in this class, chiefly due to a largely diminished number of institutions under heading Breach of Salt Law in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

468. VAGRANCY.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs	30	24	18	14	30	25	18	14	10	11
Nuddea	24	76	11	32	26	75	12	47	14	21
Jessore	19	27	8	7	19	25	10	9	9	12
Moorshedabad	11	28	7	14	11	29	7	14	2	13
Total ...	84	155	44	67	86	154	47	84	35	57

There has been a very considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood, chiefly marked in the district of Nuddea. In no district has the result of prosecutions been satisfactory. The orders of Government regarding the trial of such cases in the villages of accused are being carried out in the districts of the division.

469. There has been a decrease in the number of excise cases, attributable no doubt to the extension of the outstill system and abstention on the part of the police from vexatious prosecutions of vendors for petty breaches of rules. The police of the 24-Pergunnahs appear to have done real work. "Of 264 cases reported during the year, 25 cases were for petty breaches of licenses, 32 under section 58 of Act VII of 1878, 45 under section 61, 89 under section 53 for manufacturing puchwai, 57 under the same section for selling manufacturing, &c., 11 under section 9 of Act I of 1878 for preparing and selling madut, and 8 cases under the same section for smuggling opium."

470. In Nuddea, on the other hand, there were only 17 cases reported during the year, and the Commissioner remarks:—"I cannot believe that the above shows the real number of cases, and cannot help coming to the conclusion that the police have failed in their duty in this respect." I quite agree with the Commissioner. It is absurd to suppose that in a large district like Nuddea 17 cases should represent the number of breaches of excise law. I remember that a couple of years ago it was extremely difficult to get any information about the state of excise matters in Nuddea, owing to a system of monopoly which existed in more than one sub-division. If I remember rightly, two men had practically a monopoly of all the opium and ganja shops in the sudder sub-division, and another man, a Brahmin, held the same position with reference to country liquor or opium in Ranaghat and Bongong. If this state of matters still exists, the system is decidedly objectionable, and until some

light is let into the excise administration by free trade, we shall not be able to find out where irregularities take place.

471. There was an important case of opium-smuggling in the 24-Pergunnahs. "A party of 5 persons were caught crossing over from Uluberiah to Atcheepore with one maund and seven seers of opium. They were arrested and sent up for trial, but only sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30. From enquiries made subsequently, it appears that these men collected the opium from different people in villages in the Shahabad and Patna districts, and brought it down *viâ* Ranigunge, Bankoora, Midnapore, and Uluberiah with the object of smuggling it into Chandernagore." Since this case occurred, special measures have been adopted for watching the traffic, and a special officer has been deputed for the purpose.

472. Under salt cases, there has been a remarkable decrease in the 24-Pergunnahs. It is said that this is due to illicit manufacture being to a great extent stopped by census operations. "The District Superintendent observes," says the Commissioner, "that the period of illicit manufacture is between January and April, and that during January and February the different villages were so often visited by police-officers for the purposes of the census that villagers were afraid to manufacture. I have no doubt that what the District Superintendent says is true, but something must also be put down to the prosperous state of the people following a good harvest having removed a great part of the inducement to manufacture, and also to the very unfavourable weather for manufacture. I would note that this decrease in cases has been accompanied by an increase in consumption."

473. In Jessore it is reported that the police have been directed to be more energetic in this department of their duty. The Jessore police have been very lax in most departments of their duty, and I have stopped promotion in that district till improvement is apparent.

474. In no district of the division was the Arms Act worked harshly.

475. Class VI. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	256	168	......	178	135	157	27
Rajshahye	273	324	......	391	286	366	18
Rungpore	152	159	......	186	64	150	32
Bogra	68	155	......	178	86	106	70
Pubna	140	164	1	173	129	141	29
Darjeeling	1,162	639	1	700	606	674	26
Julpigoree	185	115	1	133	96	110	16
Total	2,236	1,724	3	1,939	1,402	1,704	212

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in this class, which is caused by a diminished number of prosecutions for local nuisances in the district of Darjeeling, and by a reduction in the number of excise cases in the district of Julpigoree.

476. *Vagrancy.*

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions in cases.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dinagepore	18	22	17	15	94·4	68·1	18	22	17	15	94·4	68·1
Rajshahye	12	5	12	4	100	80·0	14	5	14	4	100	80·0
Rungpore	54	53	18	45	33·3	84·9	54	53	30	45	55·5	84·9
Bogra	11	59	11	4	100	6·4	16	59	13	4	81·2	6·4
Pubna	14	26	9	15	64·2	57·6	14	26	9	15	64·2	57·6
Darjeeling	3	......	3	......	100	......	3	......	3	......	100	......
Julpigoree	16	5	3	3	18·7	60·0	14	5	7	3	50	60

There is a considerable increase in the number of vagrancy cases in the district of Bogra, caused by the arrest of a large number of up-country bad characters, who invaded the district in a suspicious manner. It was found impossible to convict them, although they were no doubt men of suspicious

character, and their release renders the result of vagrancy cases in Bogra very unsatisfactory. In Rajshahye there is a marked decrease in the number of institutions, owing, it is stated, to the fact that "the late District Superintendent, Mr. Irvine, objected to such cases." Whatever Mr. Irvine's objections may have been, it was his duty to carry out the orders which he received; and from what I have lately seen in Rajshahye, it is perfectly clear that the supervision exercised over bad characters in that district during Mr. Irvine's tenure of office was of the most lax and inefficient nature. Hundreds of names were removed from the registers without any orders whatever, and the supervision exercised over those who remained, was nominal. The action of Mr. Irvine in this matter is under enquiry, and he will be called on for explanation when he returns from leave.

The orders of Government regarding the trial of these cases were apparently not sufficiently attended to in the districts of Pubna, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Rungpore. Since the divisional report was received, satisfactory explanations on this point have been forwarded by the officers concerned.

477. There was an increase in the number of excise cases in Dinagepore, Pubna, and Darjeeling, a decrease being visible in the other districts of the division. The only district in which the decrease deserves notice is Julpigoree. "No Meches were this year prosecuted in connection with puchwai. Endeavours are being made, and will be continued, to start shops for the sale of puchwai, and if it can be made of superior quality and sold at the same cost as the home-brewed article, the latter will cease to be manufactured. Meanwhile, under the Board's orders, while no specific permission has been given to the Meches to manufacture for their own consumption more than the quantity allowed, the police have been ordered not to interfere so long as they do not sell it."

Results are satisfactory except in Rungpore, where the Magistrate observes that the cases were mostly petty charges against licensed vendors, a class of cases which the Magistrate very rightly does not encourage.

478. The marked decrease in local nuisances in Darjeeling is attributed to the fact that the people passing up and down the Cart Road have now become familiar with its rules, partly also to the tramway having diminished cart traffic, and to the improvements made on the old Punkabaree Road having attracted nearly all the pack-pony traffic below Kurseong from the Cart Road.

479. Class VI. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons.			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	719	575	......	679	470	601	69
Furreedpore	230	350	1	375	267	330	35
Backergunge	298	382	2	402	286	352	45
Mymensingh	359	279	3	430	179	364	60
Total	1,606	1,586	6	1,886	1,202	1,647	209

Crime may, as regards the division, be said to have been stationary, although there are fluctuations in all the districts. Results have improved.

480. Vagrancy cases in the division have remained stationary, there having been an increase in Backergunge and Mymensingh, with a decrease in Dacca and Furreedpore. Of the cases decided, 75 per cent. ended in conviction. All the cases were tried in the villages of the accused except 10, which is a satisfactory improvement upon the procedure previously observed.

481. There has been a decrease in excise cases in Dacca and Mymensingh. In the latter district, it is explained that prosecutions for unlicensed brewing of puchwai have made the people careful to take out licenses, and in Dacca it is asserted that breaches of the law are "few and far between"—a fact which the Commissioner doubts.

In Backergunge there has been an increase, which the District Superintendent attributes to increased activity on the part of the police. Such activity the Magistrate declines to believe in, and I note that the excise cases in Backergunge have been of the most trumpery description. Of 158 cases, there is not

one of illicit distillation. There were 10, 5, and 14 cases respectively of illicit possession or sale of country spirits, opium, and ganja, and 125 cases of illicit possession or sale of unfermented tari. It thus appears that the activity of the Backergunge police has been manifested in arresting people in possession of small quantities of tari juice, an activity which is apt to become oppression, and which does not entitle them to commendation either as police-officers or protectors of the excise revenue.

482. Class VI. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	284	275	1	334	206	291	41
Noakholly	84	83	1	124	55	94	23
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......
Tipperah	183	181	1	214	60	191	23
Total ...	551	539	3	672	321	576	87

Crime may be said to have remained stationary.

483. In Chittagong vagrancy operations have been nominal, there having been one case during the year.

484. In Noakhally and Tipperah there were 46 cases, 20 of which ended in conviction. In Noakholly the results were very unsatisfactory, convictions having been obtained in only five out of 20 cases. More attention is being paid to the orders of Government on the subject of trial of such cases in the villages of accused, but there is room for improvement.

485. "In Chittagong the number of salt cases has increased owing to the stricter enforcement of the law in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, where very great laxity prevailed. Mr. Swinden, the sub-divisional officer, has been working hard to bring about a change, and has achieved considerable success. The Magistrate reports that he is not satisfied that the police generally do their duty in the matter of detecting breaches of the law; but as regards the year's operations, he is quite certain that they have done a good deal in the Cox's Bazar sub-division, and the result has been that the number of cases has risen there from 32 in 1880 to 62 in 1881. Illicit salt is smuggled from Arracan, and the smugglers are said to be crafty enough to get their supplies in small quantities—that is, below five seers—so that the police may not interfere. Of the 154 cases in the district, 51 were illicit manufacture (section 5), 83 under sections 16 and 17, and 20 under section 21 of the Act. 153 were taken up and investigated by the police, and enquiry in one was rejected. In 25 no evidence was forthcoming, and of the remaining 128, 125 resulted in convictions, and in three the accused were acquitted. 179 persons were brought to trial, as against 121 in 1880. 172 were convicted, 6 acquitted, and 1 remained under trial at the close of the year."

"In Noakholly the number of cases has very nearly doubled those of the preceding year. There were two cases under section 5, illicit manufacture of salt, against none in 1880. Convictions were obtained in both cases: two persons were sent up, and both were convicted. Under sections 16 and 17, that is keeping salt without protective documents, there were 30 cases, against 16 in 1880, and of 33 persons sent up for trial, 27 were convicted and 6 acquitted; under sections 21 and 22 there were 31 cases, against 18 in 1880; and under breach of rules 35, 46, and 47, there were 24 cases, against 16 in 1880. Convictions under these heads were much more favourable than last year. The quantity of licit salt consumed has gradually increased in the saliferous parts of the district of Chittagong, the quantity sold during the year under review being 1,45,778 maunds, 13 seers, 8 chittacks, as against 1,28,836 maunds, 6 seers, 8 chittacks, in 1880 and 97,005 maunds, 3 seers, 12 chittacks, in 1879. This increase was also in a great measure due to the strict supervision and vigilance on the part of the police, especially those of the southern parts of the district, where Arracan salt finds its entry. The police of station Teknaf, which is separated from Arracan only by the Naf River, and where the people

generally get their supplies from the marts (in the jurisdiction of Akyab) situated on or near its banks, detected 62 cases of smuggling during the year under report, as against 32 in the previous year, resulting in a considerable increase in the sale of licit salt. The quantity of salt sold within the jurisdiction of Cox's Bazar has increased to 1,654 maunds, 37 seers, 8 chittacks, as against 423 maunds, 5 seers, in the year before. There is no doubt, however, that Arracan salt is still used in the south. The recent change in the duty will in all probability tend to do away with smuggling altogether."

"A comparative statement showing the sale of salt in the district of Noakholly is given below":—

Year.	Quantity. Mds.
1878	61,657
1879	71,024
1880	73,035
1881	70,892

"The above figures show a decrease in the sale of salt of 2,143 maunds, when compared with 1880, and 132 maunds with 1879, but an increase over 1878 by 9,235 maunds. The decrease, when taken separately, station by station, shows that it has occurred chiefly in the Lukhipur station, and may be assigned to a less quantity of salt imported during the year, and to the heavy loss sustained by some goladars by loss of their boat in the big river, and lastly to the people obtaining their supplies from the neighbouring thanas of Ramgunge and Begamgunge, which two stations are out of salt limits, and where salt sells at a cheaper rate than in Lukhipur. Begamgunge and Ramgunge dealers or traders have on several occasions been detected selling their salt in Lukhipur unprotected by the usual documents or char chittees."

"From the statement given below, it will appear that sales in the islands of Sundeep and Hattia have increased":—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Sundeep	3,665	8,232	9,057	9,431
Hattia	4,381	4,862	4,953	5,035

"The figures show a steady increase in the sale of salt in these places, where illicit manufacture is said to have been most prevalent at one time."

486. Class VI. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted: Cases.	Convicted: Persons.	Acquitted.
Patna	4,447	3,677	4	4,274	3,396	3,970	300
Gya	469	449	1	668	400	577	81
Shahabad	435	459	3	550	367	477	63
Mozufferpore	373	285	1	275	229	241	32
Durbhanga	175	193	......	324	153	256	62
Sarun	153	177	......	199	128	143	51
Chumparun	287	155	2	183	128	153	30
Total ...	6,339	5,395	11	6,473	4,801	5,817	619

There is a marked decrease in crime under this class, chiefly visible under local nuisances and excise cases. Results, as usual, are satisfactory.

487. The table given below shows operations against bad characters by districts:—

Districts.	Cases. 1880.	Cases. 1881.	Cases convicted. 1880.	Cases convicted. 1881.	Persons sent up. 1880.	Persons sent up. 1881.	Convicted. 1880.	Convicted. 1881.
Patna	33	27	22	12	32	27	22	12
Gya	38	52	34	40	40	70	36	43
Shahabad	39	36	27	18	37	38	31	29
Mozufferpore	16	28	9	18	20	24	11	18
Durbhanga	30	26	20	7	32	33	23	7
Sarun	25	28	15	6	25	28	15	6
Chumparun	20	12	15	3	26	12	15	3
Total ...	201	209	142	104	212	232	153	118

It will be seen that the number of cases has remained nearly the same. The only districts in which there has been much fluctuation, have been Gya and Mozufferpore. Except in Gya, the results have not been satisfactory.

The Commissioner observes that in most of the districts the number of investigations conducted in villages of the accused has not been sufficiently numerous.

488. Excise cases have decreased markedly, especially in Gya and Chumparun. The reason of this decrease is, as I have already pointed out, the cessation on the part of the police from prosecutions of vendors for petty breaches of the rules, and the stoppage of smuggling and supply of cheap liquor consequent on the introduction of the outstill system.

489. Class VI. BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	653	562	1	824	497	754	65
Bhagulpore	1,456	638	......	677	564	611	63
Purneah	296	291	1	409	237	370	38
Sonthal Pergunnahs	194	219	1	307	169	274	31
Maldah	160	148	......	153	125	128	25
Total ...	2,759	1,858	3	2,370	1,592	2,137	222

There is a very large decrease in the number of cases, the result chiefly of diminished prosecutions for local nuisances in Bhagulpore.

490. The following table shows the result of vagrancy cases :—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Monghyr	40	43	34	30	41	43	31	30	6	10
Bhagulpore	13	12	12	8	16	11	14	8	2	3
Purneah	61	23	50	16	58	23	52	18	6	5
Sonthal Pergunnahs	36	17	30	9	36	28	31	17	4	10
Maldah	7	5	5	3	10	6	8	3	...	3

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases instituted in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. "This is owing to arrests of vagrants not having been made without due consideration, but vagrants have been under careful observation."

The orders regarding enquiries being held in the villages of accused have been well attended to.

491. Excise cases increased everywhere except in Monghyr, where there was a considerable decrease not explained. The following table shows results by districts :—

Districts.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Monghyr	114	70	101	55	120	74	107	61	13	11
Bhagulpore	8	14	2	12	10	17	7	14	3	3
Purneah	26	38	9	26	37	96	25	89	12	7
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	53	73	22	48	86	92	80	79	6	12
Maldah	8	12	6	7	10	15	8	8	2	7

492. Class VI. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	484	535	1	769	458	718	49
Pooree	463	454	2	717	354	587	126
Balasore	214	277	12	403	172	335	63
Gurjhats	7	28	......	33	24	28	5
Total ...	1,168	1,294	15	1,922	1,008	1,668	243

There has been an inconsiderable increase of cases in this class.

493. There have been 13 cases under the vagrancy provisions of the law in the division, 11 of these having taken place at Pooree. Most of these Pooree cases were instances in which gangs of Burwars, or supposed Burwars, were arrested. It is difficult to procure convictions against such men in Pooree, for their defence is always that they have come there on pilgrimage; and although it is well known that the defence is false, the Magistrates cannot but allow its validity in Pooree. The fact that most of the bad characters arrested are foreigners, prevents investigation being made in their villages.

494. Excise cases have decreased, and results are less satisfactory.

495. Salt cases have increased in Cuttack, but I do not find in the report any detailed remarks regarding salt administration in Pooree and Balasore. With reference to Cuttack, an enquiry which was made, showed that there was a large decrease in every thana but one. This was alarming, and, an investigation being made, it was discovered that there had been large importations from Ganjam, which had never entered into the Collector's consumption returns. There was also a defect with reference to population being based on the old census figures. Steps have been taken to remedy both errors.

496. The operations of the police were fairly satisfactory.

497. Class VI. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1880.	Cases reported in 1881.	False cases.	Number of Persons			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	113	187	1	269	143	216	44
Lohardugga	397	760	2	802	701	740	56
Singbhoom	50	31	......	50	16	37	11
Manbhoom	186	204	.....	358	167	314	41
Total ...	746	1,182	3	1,479	1,027	1,307	152

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases in this class, chiefly visible in the district of Lohardugga, and in that district under the heading of local nuisances.

498. There were 26 cases of vagrancy, in 13 of which convictions were obtained. The orders of Government regarding local investigations in such cases were fairly observed.

499. Excise cases have increased in number. In Hazaribagh some very valuable information was obtained by Mr. Risley, Assistant Commissioner of Gobindpore, which showed that a large quantity of opium was sold to smugglers by Hazaribagh cultivators, and upon this information the police acted, and traced out a large number of smuggling cases. In Manbhoom the results were very unsatisfactory.

RAILWAY POLICE.

500. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases, there having been 824 true cases as compared with 604 last year. Of these cases, however, 291 were connected with nuisances in the Howrah yards and foreshore. No accommodation in the way of latrines having been provided for their employés by the railway authorities, the police hitherto did not institute proceedings for breach of sanitary laws and regulations. This defect having, however, been remedied by the railway authorities under threat of prosecution by the Howrah municipality, the police were put on to check nuisances, and the result is the number of prosecutions above referred to. Deducting these nuisance cases, there is in reality a decrease of crime apparent, there having been 69 cases under other headings less than in 1880. This decrease is visible under class V, minor offences against property.

501. In the 824 cases above alluded to, 754 persons were arrested, of whom 720 were sent for trial. Of these, 612 were convicted and 93 acquitted, giving a percentage in convictions of 85, against 86 in 1880. Non-cognizable offences have increased from 376 in 1880 to 515 in the year under report. The increase is chiefly visible in offences under the Railway Act and cases of petty assault. There was also considerable activity shown in prosecuting hackney-carriage drivers for refusing fare or demanding excess payment.

502. There were altogether six cases of this description during the year, one originally reported as heinous turning out to be of a petty nature.

Heinous crime.

503. The case alluded to in paragraph 335 of last year's report was ultimately given up after a long and laborious investigation.

504. In one case one Guru Churn Koormi was detected at the Bankipore railway-station giving silvered pice in place of eight-anna pieces. He was searched, and several base coins were found on him. He was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

505. The second case was one of burglary in the house of Haradhan Pal, an employé in the Engineering Department of the East Indian Railway Company. This case was unsuccessful.

506. In another case a man complained of having been drugged and robbed in a train by certain persons, who were known to the Calcutta police as swindlers. The principal accused was traced and sent up for trial, but was acquitted for want of evidence.

507. The fourth case was one of culpable homicide, in which permanent inspector Ferrera shot a driver named Tumber, who at a drinking party interfered with the mistress of Ferrera. The driver died, and Ferrera was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

508. In the fifth case a Marwari complained of his courier bag and its contents having been stolen or misappropriated. The case is a peculiar one, and enquiry is still going on.

509. The last case was one in which a Jewess was delivered of a child in a railway train, and threw the infant out of the window of the carriage in which she was travelling. The child was picked up alive, but subsequently died. The defence was that the child was supposed by the mother to have been dead when born, and as the medical evidence went to show that the infant might have been in a state of suspended animation, the woman was acquitted.

510. There have been 21 cases of reconviction during the year, against 31 of 1880. This matter has continued to occupy the close attention of the Assistant Inspector-General and his subordinates.

Re-convictions.

511. There has been a decrease in the number of railway accidents during the year, there having been 166 as compared with 181 of last year. In 51 of these, lives were lost, and in 47, men were wounded, the remaining cases were of a petty nature. Of the persons killed, 19 were railway servants and 35 outsiders.

Railway accidents.

512. There were altogether 19 true cases of obstruction as compared with 13, of last year. Most of these were of an unimportant nature. Sixteen persons were sent up for trial. Four were convicted and one committed; six were warned and discharged, being boys and girls implicated in causing petty obstructions; four were acquitted for want of evidence, and one as being insane.

Obstruction cases.

513. In one serious case a thick long plank was placed diagonally across the Koel bridge near the station of Lukhiserai. It was run into by a down-train, which fortunately had not gathered much way, and was smashed. Investigation was taken up by Inspector Riordan, who mismanaged the case, and ultimately the Assistant Inspector-General conducted enquiries personally. There was strong circumstantial evidence to show that the obstruction was the work of the station waterman, who was not on friendly terms with the bridge chuprasi. He was arrested but discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

514. In another case, also investigated by Inspector Riordan, two chairs were placed on the rails between two stations on the loop line. A man named Gyan Mosahir was sent up, but acquitted at the Sessions, the evidence against him being, as is general in cases of this sort, very weak.

515. There were two cases of obstruction between Khanu Junction and Burdwan—one by placing chairs, and the other by putting a sleeper on the line. These were evidently the work of the same parties. A most careful investigation was made, but no trace of the guilty person could be procured.

516. In another case three large stones were placed on the line near Cynthia, on the loop line. One was run into by the up-mail; the others,

which were on the line and not on the rails, were not touched by the engine. A gang of men and women had been working at the spot, and it was supposed that some of these coolies had placed the stones on the line to sit on while at work.

517. There were 13 true cases as compared with 16 of last year, in which 350 spikes were stolen. In these, six persons were arrested, who were all convicted.

Spike thefts.

518. There were only three cases. In one, three persons were sent for trial, two of whom were convicted.

Running-train thefts.

519. There were 16 cases of opium-smuggling, in which 27 persons were captured and convicted. The quantity of opium seized was about 6¼ maunds Rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,263-2-11 were granted, as compared with Rs. 1,184-15, of last year.

Opium cases.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

520. There has been a decrease of 4,855 cases of non-cognizable crime throughout the year. This decrease is visible under every class except class III and special laws.

The fluctuation of crime is shown below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Abetment	3	...
Class I	...	710
„ II	...	58
„ III	52	...
„ IV	...	2,753
„ V	...	1,679
„ VI	...	1,064
Special laws	1,354	...
Total ...	1,409	6,264
Decrease ..	4,855	

521. The decrease is visible under almost every heading. The only crimes in which there has been an increase, are extortion, criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c., nuisances, offences under Ferries Act, Abkari Act, Police Act, Salt Act, Vaccination Act, Municipal Act, and other special laws.

522. It is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for this decrease.

523. The number of cases in which the police were employed, was 6,065, or 5·8 per cent., against 5,977 of 1881, or 5·5 per cent. The cases in which there is an increased number of police enquiries, are proceedings under chapter XXXVII, &c., and offences under the Police Act and Municipal Act.

524. The number of cases transferred from the cognizable to the non-cognizable side was 2,956, as compared with 2,989 of last year.

525. The number of persons summoned to appear before courts was 1,09,015, of whom 81,519 actually appeared. The percentage of persons convicted to those, who were summoned, and made their appearance, was respectively 43·6 and 58·4, as compared with 43·2 and 59·7.

526. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	3,617	3,220	2,239	3,149	3,240	1,614	1,306	50
Bankoora	897	818	421	656	656	402	250	2
Beerbhoom	2,085	1,654	1,417	1,676	934	533	363	6
Midnapore	4,530	4,200	3,628	4,283	2,731	1,446	1,009	66
Hooghly	3,564	3,551	3,075	3,790	2,843	1,7[illegible]4	787	53
Howrah	4,087	3,377	2,904	3,303	3,137	2,052	693	70
Total ...	18,780	16,820	13,684	16,857	13,550	7,821	4,408	247

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases, which has been variously accounted for. The most probable reason seems to be that, although the crops were good, there was an abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce, which left the people generally with ill-furnished purses, and consequently not so able to indulge their litigious propensities.

527. The results of conviction throughout the division generally are inferior to those of last year, the percentage being 57·7, as compared with 60·1 of 1880.

528. The agency of the police was employed in 515 cases. "It is satisfactory," says the Commissioner, "to notice that the aggregate of cases, in which the agency of the police was employed, shows a downward tendency, though in Burdwan it has risen from 19, in 1880, to 90 during the year under report. In all the remaining districts the police had less work in this direction than in previous years."

529. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs	4,910	4,753	3,681	4,977	3,584	1,859	1,102	44
Nuddea	3,203	3,625	2,297	3,212	2,125	1,140	816	38
Jessore	4,237	3,394	3,045	4,462	2,749	1,622	865	75
Moorshedabad...	2,851	2,950	2,551	3,735	2,556	1,490	788	45
Total ...	15,201	14,722	11,574	16,386	11,014	6,111	3,571	202

There has been a decrease in the number of cases generally throughout the division. The fluctuation of crime has in none of the districts been marked, except in Jessore, where there were 3,394 cases, as against 4,237 of 1880. This considerable decrease has not been explained in the divisional report. Results of trials of persons were below those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 55·4, as against 60·5 of 1880.

530. The large number of non-cognizable cases, in which the agency of the police was employed, formed the subject of comment last year, and as a result of the orders issued by the Commissioner and Magistrate, the police were called on to act in only 941 cases, as compared with 1,482 of last year. The diminution of such cases in the 24-Pergunnahs is worthy of notice, only 267 cases being sent to the police, as compared with 786 in 1880. Nuddea still continues to offend in this respect. In the present year, the number of investigations referred to the police has increased, in spite of the remarks made, from 218 to 316. I notice specially that 153 cases under the Municipal Act were made over to the police for enquiry. Throughout the whole of Bengal, only 264 non-cognizable municipal cases were made over to the police for enquiry; in the three other districts of the division only one case was so dealt with. It seems therefore tolerably clear that there was no necessity for Magistrates in Nuddea making over 153 petty municipal cases for investigation to the police.

531. In Jessore, I find that 100 cases of criminal force and 46 of simple mischief were enquired into by the police. Other districts arrange for such cases being tried without the intervention of the police, and there seems no reason why Jessore should treat such investigations in an exceptional manner.

532. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagepore	1,474	1,473	1,018	1,247	1,004	486	410	30
Rajshahye	632	920	840	1,198	1,194	673	405	24
Rungpore	2,386	1,870	1,417	1,779	1,563	941	549	43
Bogra	674	956	694	912	740	390	176	5
Pubna	1,832	1,857	1,179	1,978	1,515	802	517	110
Darjeeling	362	363	282	397	403	255	66	6
Julpigoree	852	598	413	646	607	304	278	19
Total ...	8,212	8,037	5,843	8,157	7,026	3,851	2,401	237

There is a slight decrease in the number of cases. In Rungpore and Julpigoree the decrease is considerable. In the former district it seems doubtful whether the sub-divisional figures are correct, and enquiries are being made by the Magistrate. In Julpigoree it is explained that the people are beginning to learn that cases which ought to be decided in a civil court, and which

they are specially fond of instituting before Magistrates, will lead to no result in a criminal court. If this really is the case, the Julpigoree people have learned an important lesson. The increase in minor offences in Rajshahye is attributed to the unsatisfactory relations existing between the ryots of Morichardiyara chur and their landlords, Messrs. Watson and Co.

533. Results are better than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 54·8, as compared with 53·8 of 1880.

534. The police were employed in 510 cases, as against 654 in 1880. In Pubna, as last year, they were extensively employed in cases under chapter XXXVIII, to which no objection can be taken. In Darjeeling the police were called on to enquire into 80 Municipal cases, which, judging from the practice of every other district in Bengal except Nuddea, ought to have been disposed of without their intervention.

535. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	5,859	5,452	4,130	5,077	2,893	1,831	960	42
Furreedpore	4,236	3,748	3,335	4,255	2,183	1,344	775	61
Backergunge	5,027	4,475	3,680	8,894	6,387	4,551	1,271	64
Mymensingh	3,287	3,980	3,796	4,091	2,670	1,343	1,190	110
Total ...	18,409	17,655	14,941	22,317	14,133	9,069	4,196	277

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases observable in all districts of the division except Mymensingh, and noticeable in classes I, II, V, and VI. The increase in Mymensingh is considered by the local officers to be due to the prosperous condition of the people, but the Commissioner is not satisfied with this explanation, seeing that this very fact of the prosperity of the people was made to do duty in 1880 in explaining the decrease of that year. "The cases in Mymensingh," adds the Commissioner, "are abnormally few as compared with the population, and must be expected to increase as communications are improved and courts are opened."

536. The divisional results are the same as last year, the percentage of convictions being 64·1, as compared with 64·4 in 1880.

537. The large number of persons summoned, as compared with that of those who actually appeared, again forms the subject of comment; but it is to be borne in mind that a large number of cases of non-cognizable crime is invariably compromised as soon as process is issued. This fact accounts to a considerable extent for the disparity between the numbers.

538. The agency of the police was employed in 2,010 cases, of which 1,373 were proceedings under chapter 37, &c., in which police action was necessary, and 503 had been enquired into by the police before transfer of the cases from the cognizable side. The balance of cases, 134, in which the police were employed, is satisfactorily small.

539. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquited.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	2,222	2,316	1,785	2,282	1,362	610	688	63
Noakholly	3,543	3,473	2,317	2,595	1,483	891	513	26
Chittagong Hill Tracts	74	66	64	145	156	69	80	3
Tipperah	6,678	5,788	4,225	5,122	2,578	1,445	906	58
Total ..	12,517	11,643	8,391	10,144	5,579	3,015	2,187	150

There has been a decrease in the number of cases during the year. In all the districts of the division there has been but little variation in the number of non-cognizable offences, except in Tipperah, where there is a very marked decrease. This decrease is attributed in a great measure to the transfer of a Deputy Magistrate, whose careless way of issuing summons greatly encouraged the bringing of petty suits in the previous year.

540. With reference to result of trials and procedure generally, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—

"In Chittagong the number of cases has increased, though but slightly, while the number of cases in which processes were issued, has increased n a greater ratio; the number of persons summoned were fewer than in the preceding year, but the number of persons, who actually appeared before the court, has declined largely. The result of the trials is likewise unsatisfactory, acquittals having preponderated. Of the complaints made, more than one-half were of assaults. Mr. Manson states:—'As I noticed in reporting on class IV of cognizable crime in 1880, there was a considerable increase in cases of hurt and wrongful confinement in that year, and they were unsatisfactorily punished. An increase of cases this year was to be anticipated from weakness displayed then. This year, however, the police have rigorously excluded those cases from the statement of cognizable crime, and it is the natural result that they come in the shape of complaints before the Magistrates. The results of trials have not been good, but whereas in 1880 only about two-thirds of those summoned came to trial, in 1881 the number increased to about three-fourths. This seems to shew that there was increasing confidence in the Magistrates, and persons innocently summoned were more inclined to stand their trial. This, I think, is quite consistent with the fact that the village punchayets have had greater power of arbitrating and effecting compromises in 1881 than before, though the figures are obscured by the apparent change of practice; in former years a large proportion of persons appearing was entered as discharged without trial, and now all are shewn as acquitted. It is therefore likely that many acquittals are really compromises. Had the village arbitrators not been at work, the increase of complaints of assault, &c., would most likely have been much greater. Taking cognizable and non-cognizable statements together, there have been fewer complaints of hurt and assault. The decrease is traceable to village arbitration, and not, I believe, to a decrease of such occurrences.' I do not quite concur in the Magistrate's conclusions. I believe that a majority of the petty complaints made to the Magistrate are without foundation, and are brought simply with a view to substantiate or bolster up some civil claim, and that the increase or decrease in such complaints is no real index to the occurrence of such offences."

"In Noakholly and Tipperah the proportion of cases in which processes were issued to the total number of cases, and that of the number of persons summoned to that actually appearing in court, do not compare very favorably with Chittagong, but final result of the trials is very much superior. There is, however, still room for improvement."

541. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	Numbers.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	2,677	4,182	3,879	4,668	4,131	2,708	474	45
Gya	2 168	1,958	1,424	1,835	2,321	1,532	735	25
Shahabad	2,387	2,444	1,552	2,672	2,765	1,438	1,129	52
Mozufferpore	1,254	1,364	909	1,287	1,169	649	411	21
Durbhanga	1,191	1,072	885	1,172	1,110	653	353	37
Sarun	1,914	1,705	1,261	1,660	1,331	696	613	22
Chumparun	1,367	1,086	914	1,183	1,181	505	505	18
Total ...	12,958	13,811	10,824	14,477	14,008	8,181	4,220	220

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases, which is observable under the heading of offences under Special Laws. The Special Laws, under which such increase is apparent, are the Police Act, Salt Act, and Bengal Municipal Act. The increase is specially marked in the district of Patna, where prosecutions under the Municipal Act have risen from 1,166 to 2,362.

542. Results are again rather better than those of the preceding year, the percentage of convictions being 58·4, against 54·4 of 1880—the natural result of an increased number of municipal prosecutions.

543. The agency of the police was employed in 1,037 cases, as compared with 834 of last year. I observe that 360 of such cases were proceedings under chapter 38, &c., and that 336 were offences against the Police Act, in which

police action was necessary. Making allowance for cognizable transfers, the services of the police were not unduly used.

544. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,603	2,397	1,729	2,453	2,244	1,363	833	39
Bhagulpore	2,927	2,674	2,428	2,704	2,206	1,664	529	11
Purneah	2,984	2,600	2,084	2,518	1,320	813	431	27
Sonthal Pergunnahs	4,397	3,660	3,004	4,091	2,466	1,533	598	12
Maldah	669	581	439	620	680	425	86	12
Total ...	13,579	12,002	9,684	12,386	8,916	5,798	2,477	101

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases, which is visible chiefly under class IV and special laws. It is difficult to account for the decrease under class IV. Under Special laws, offences appear to have diminished in number under the Municipal and Pound Acts, and this decrease is attributed to less activity on the part of municipalities, as well as to the introduction of the farming system of pounds. The decrease is specially marked in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is due to all litigation of a personal and semi-civil nature being suspended owing to the disturbances, which necessitated the presence of troops and large bodies of special police in the district during the earlier months of the year.

545. Results of cases are very much the same as last year.

546. With reference to procedure, which formed the subject of comment last year, the Commissioner remarks as follows:—"In Monghyr, where last year processes issued in all cases, greater precaution was taken during the year under report, and processes issued in a proportionately less number of cases than in the other districts. Here the percentage was 72·1, against 75·5, 77·4, 82, and 90·8 of Maldah, Purneah, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Bhagulpore respectively. Bhagulpore, with the largest proportion of cases in which processes issued, obtained the best results next to Maldah, they having convicted 61·5 and 68·5 per cent. of the persons summoned. In Monghyr, Purneah, and Sonthal Pergunnahs, where the percentages were 55·5, 32·2, and 37·4, the results were indifferent, notably in the two latter. The ratio of conviction to acquittal was extremely good in Maldah, good in Bhagulpore, tolerably fair in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and bad in Purneah and Monghyr."

547. The police were employed in 336 cases, as compared with 363 of last year—not an excessive number.

548. CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquited.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2,412	2,870	1,780	2,130	1446	799	388	30
Pooree	1,724	1,527	965	1,567	1,122	731	283	26
Balasore	1,761	1,418	540	762	780	390	317	14
Gurjhats	343	504	349	603	727	231	181	1
Total ...	6,240	6,319	3,634	5,062	4,075	2,151	1,169	71

Crime may be said to have remained stationary, the fluctuation observable being inconsiderable. Results have fallen off as compared with last year, the percentage of convictions being 52·7, as against 55·8 of 1880. The falling off is visible in Cuttack and the Gurjats; in Pooree, on the other hand, there was considerable improvement.

549. The police were employed in 241 cases, but the Commissioner explains that most of these were cognizable tranfers. Making allowance for these, the services of the police were very sparingly employed.

550. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS.			
	1880.	1881.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazareebagh	661	545	542	786	749	391	343	15
Lohardugga	802	731	731	1,106	1,120	493	603	14
Singbhoom	126	135	104	154	166	101	60	2
Manbhoom	865	1,075	685	1,183	1,183	649	505	28
Total ...	2,454	2,486	2,062	3,229	3,218	1,639	1,511	59

Crime remained stationary during the year. Results were rather worse than those of last year, the percentage of convictions being 51, as compared with 55·9 of last year. No special remarks are necessary.

551. CRIMINAL TRIBES AND PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

To the watching of criminal tribes and professional criminals the greatest attention has been paid during the year.

552. The Bediyas seem to have accepted the position, and recognized the hopelessness of resisting the check put upon their marauding propensities. There is again no instance of any Bediyas having been convicted beyond the limits of the district in which they live, which is very satisfactory. I can speak from personal experience as to the habits of these gipsies (for in the term 'shikari,' which they invariably use in describing themselves, I fancy we have the term Zingari, Zincali, Zigeuner) that the change which has of late years taken place amongst them is very striking. At the time of the Ruth festival and Doorga Pooja not a Bediya, except a couple of old men, remained in former times in their villages; every man was out plundering: whereas now they never leave their villages except to go to the neighbouring hâts, and the check put upon their raids has, I have no doubt, prevented the commission annually of hundreds of offences.

553. The same repressive measures are beginning to tell upon the Pankachur Kayests, but, as I have more than once observed, I cannot possibly have those men efficiently supervised without boats. I had the river Madhamati patrolled by guard-boats during the rains, and this did some good; but I cannot every year withdraw from their regular beats the patrol-boats, which have work to do elsewhere. Until boats are allowed me, I cannot undertake to make the supervision exercised over these men efficient.

554. We have suffered, as usual, from Burwars, who are still allowed to migrate into Bengal for purposes of plunder. There can be no doubt that the registration of these notorious professional thieves under the Criminal Tribes' Act would most materially aid in protecting the lower provinces of Bengal from their marauding excursions.

Photographs.

555. During the year but little has been done in photographing criminals. I had reserved the major part of my grant for the special purpose of having all Burwars in their villages photographed. I offered to share the expense of having this done with the North-Western police; but when I discovered that the experiment was to be undertaken solely at my expense, no portion of the cost being defrayed by the North-Western police, I withdrew from the arrangement. I am now in correspondence with New York photographers regarding an inexpensive method of taking likenesses, which I hope to put in force during the present year.

The stock of photographs ending 31st December 1881 is as follows:—

Cheats	4	Burwars	120
Coiners	10	Oudhias	6
Poisoners	6	Mochees—cattle poisoners... ...	105
Kayests	136	Other criminals	102
Nutts	6		
Bedias	257	Total ...	760
Pickpockets	8		

556. The *Police Gazette* is every year becoming of greater use.

Reconvictions.

557. Cases of reconvictions of criminals still continue to receive attention, and there is a marked improvement in the way in which offenders of this description are now dealt with by judicial officers—an improvement in practice, which has certainly benefited to a large extent the honest and non-criminal classes.

558. ***Re-convictions during*** 1881.

Commissioner's Division.	Names of Districts.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1881.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
	Bengal.										
	Western Districts.										
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	29	20	5	2	1	......	......	1	......	......
	Bankoorah	8	7	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Beerbhoom	21	17	3	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Midnapore	32	26	3	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Hooghly	33	28	2	1	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Howrah	43	27	8	2	5	1	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	166	125	22	9	8	1	......	1	......	......
	Central Districts.										
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	38	30	4	3	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Nuddea	48	33	8	4	1	1	1	......	......	......
	Jessore	26	21	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Moorshedabad	59	43	14	1	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	171	127	30	9	3	1	1	......	......	......
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	21	19	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Rajshahye	27	17	5	3	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Rungpore	27	23	3	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Bogra	15	10	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Pubna	17	14	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Darjeeling	21	17	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Julpigoree	6	5	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	134	105	21	6	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Eastern Districts.										
Dacca ...	Dacca	38	30	6	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Furreedpore	17	12	4	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
	Backergunge	12	9	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Mymensingh	22	18	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	89	69	15	4	1	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	25	21	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Noakholly	10	8	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Tipperah	24	20	3	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
	Total ...	59	49	6	3	......	......	1	......	......	......
	Behar.										
Patna	Patna	90	67	16	2	3	2	......	......	......	......
	Gya	78	46	19	8	4	......	......	......	1	......
	Shahabad	31	25	5	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Mozufferpore	42	21	13	2	3	2	......	1	1	......
	Durbhunga	38	23	8	4	3	......	......	......	......	......
	Sarun	31	20	5	4	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Chumparun	45	36	6	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	355	258	72	24	15	4	......	1	2	......
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	58	36	17	2	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Bhagulpore	31	14	8	5	3	1	......	......	......	......
	Purneah	23	21	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	109	90	14	3	2	......	......	......	......	......
	Maldah	13	13	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	234	174	39	12	7	2	......	......	......	......
	Orissa.										
Orissa	Cuttack	55	40	11	2	1	1	......	......	......	......
	Pooree	40	30	5	2	2	1	......	......	......	......
	Balasore	26	19	6	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Gurjhats	36	29	5	......	1	......	......	1	......	......
	Total ...	157	118	27	5	4	2	......	1	......	......
	Chota Nagpore.										
	South-West Frontier Agency.										
Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh	33	28	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Lohardugga	27	19	7	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Singbhoom	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Manbhoom	5	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	67	54	11	2	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Grand Total ...	1,432	1,059	243	74	40	10	2	2	2	......

Thus showing a satisfactory decrease—satisfactory because, I venture to think, not that fewer habituals have been convicted, but that there are fewer habituals now to be convicted.

559. I give below a list of apparently inadequate sentences, which have come under my notice during the year.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous Convictions and Sentence. Date.	Previous Convictions and Sentence. Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Previous Convictions and Sentence. Terms.	Present Conviction and Sentence. Date.	Present Conviction and Sentence. Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Present Conviction and Sentence. Terms.
1	Burdwan	Gour Bowree	29-10-1877 ...	457	Six months	22-6-1881 ...	457	Six months.
2	Beerbhoom ...	Nasir Sheik	30-5-1879 ...	380	Ditto	29-8-1881 ...	379	Nine months.
3	Midnapore ...	Russick Panja	8-11-1880 ...	379	Fined Rs. 10	31-1-1881 ...	379	Two weeks and fined Rs. 30 in default one week more.
4	Ditto	Chintamoniv Dass	3-7-1879 ...	411	Three weeks	30-5-1881 ...	379	One month.
5	Ditto	Kassimuddin	18-6-1878 ...	379	One year	24-10-1881 ...	379 & 380	One year.
6	Hooghly	Prossunna Knistanee ...	3-1-1881 ...	380	Seven days	12-5-1881 ...	380	Fifteen days.
7	Ditto	Jatia Metter	22-4-1878 ..	379	Fined Rs. 6 in default one month more.	16-9-1881 ...	379	Two months.
8	Howrah	Koorpa Oriah	4-7-1881 ...	379	Ten stripes	12-10-1881 ..	379	Ditto.
9	24-Pergunnahs ...	Srinath Poddar	23-6-1879 ...	379	One month	9-6-1881 ...	379	One month and fined Rs. 10, in default one week more.
10	Ditto	Janitoolla Nikaree ...	21-1-1876 ... 2?-5-1876 ... 31-5-1876 15-3-1878 .	380 380 380 457	Six stripes ... ... Four stripes ... ... Ten stripes ... ... Six months ..	27-5-1881 ..	379	Nine months, of which two months solitary confinement.
11	Nuddea	Gopal Muchi	28-10-1869 ... 29-6-1871 ... 3-5-1878 ...	... . 379 379	One year . ... Fifteen days ... ... Two years	10-6-1881	379	One and half year and thirty stripes.
12	Ditto	Baburam Muchi	31-3-1868 ... 31-5-1868 ... 31-3-1868 ..	411 457 457	One year ... ... Two years ... ... Ditto	23-5-1881 ...	379	Nine months.
13	Ditto . .	Roop Chand Dooha ..	3-3-1873 .	456	Ditto	3-12-1881 ...	379	Six months.
14	Ditto	Umed Karigar ...	4-10-1872 ... 1-10-1872 .. 26-7-1875 ... 2-7-1876 ... 29-5-1878 .. 4-4-1879 ...	380 380 379 380 411 380	Two days ... . Eight months ... ... Two months ... .. Two years . .. ... Nine months ... .. Two years	......	380	Two years rigorous imprisonment, also ordered to furnish security in Rs. 50 and his own recognizance in Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for one year after expiration of the above sentence, in default rigorous imprisonment for one month more.
15	Ditto	Bani Sheik	28-11-1879 .. 12-12-1879 ...	379 457	Fined Rs. 5 ... ... Four weeks ...	18-10-1881	457 & 75	Six months and fine of Rs. 5, in default one month more.
16	Jessore	Komal Mandal	30-8-1878 ...	379	Fifteen stripes	20-2-1881 ...	379	One month.
17	Moorshedabad ...	Lal Behari Joogee ..	25-9-1876 12-11-1878 ...	379 457	Ten stripes ... ... Two years	1-4 1881 ...	457	Two years.
18	Ditto	Behari Bagdi	7-6-1865 ...	456	Six months	7-5-1881 ...	381	Two weeks.
19	Ditto	Taleb Shaik	26-6-1872 ...	457	Eighteen months	25-10-1881 ...	411	One year.
20	Dinagepore ..	Mushraf Dafadar	2-6-1878 ..	380	Six months . .	11-4-1881 ...	380 & 75	Nine months.
21	Rajshahye ...	Poreshoollah Sheik Dagi ..	25-3-1867 ... 6-4-1874 ...	380 379	Six months and fined Rs. 10, in default, one month. Eight months	26-5-1881 ...	379	One year.
22	Rungpore	Napasoo Nashya	26-2-1880 ...	457	Three months	9-2 1881 ...	457	Six months.
23	Ditto ...	Balak Mahomed	15-11-1880 ..	457	Six months	14-4-1881 .	411	Ditto.
24	Ditto	Dubraj Nashya	28-12-1880 ...	379,325 & 147	Ten months	13-6-1881 ...	379	Six months and 20 stripes.
25	Ditto	Jorap Nasyai	4-10-1875 ...	379	Six months	19-10-1881 ...	381	Six months and a fine of Rs. 20, in default 15 days more.
26	Ditto	Bhoondoo Nasyai	18-3-1877 .	457	One year	13-12-1881 ...	380	Six months.
27	Darjeeling	Bagbeer Roy	In Nov. 1879	379	Twenty stripes	14-4 1881 ..	454	Twenty-five stripes.
28	Julpigooree	Asher Mahmud ... alias Gelgela Nasya	20-10-1879 ...	379	One month	25-2-1881 ... 25-2-1881 .	379 379	Three months. Ditto Ditto, in another case.
29	Ditto ...	Niranjun Kurmi	25-7-1878 ..	379	One year	30-12-1881 ..	379	Six months.
30	Dacca	Sheik Alim	31-12-1880 ...	380	Five stripes	21-6-1881 ...	380 & 75	Four months.
31	Furreedpore. ...	Amhir Khan	Unknown ... 21-3-1877 ...	457 380	One year ... ... One and half years ...	14-9-1881 ..	380	Two years.
32	Backergunge ...	Rajab Ali	13-6-187 ... 27-6-18 ...	379 379	Four stripes ... ... Fifteen stripes	28-6-1881 ...	448	Fined Rs. 12, in default 7 days more.
33	Mymensing ...	Monask	11-9-1870 . 18-11-1870 .. 19-11-1870 ...	411 411 411	Fifteen stripes ... ... Five ditto .. ... Tweenty ditto	22-2-1881 ...	379 & 225	Nine months, twenty stripes, and fined Rs. 56, in default one month and twenty-four days more.
34	Ditto	Govinda Mandal	24 9-1880 ...	379	Four weeks and a fine of Rs. 10, in default, one week more.	7-7-1881 ...	380 & 75	Six months and ten stripes.
35	Chittagong	Sathoni Mugh	12-11-1878	379	Twenty-five stripes ...	14-2-1881 ...	379	Three months.
36	Ditto	Amjad Ali . ..	28-10-1880	390	Ten stripes	23-4-1881	379	Twenty stripes.
37	Ditto	Boistob Churn Poddar ..	29-10-1878 .	392	Nine months	16-6-1881 ..	411	Six months.
38	Ditto	Ali Hossen	24-4-1877 ... 29-11-1879	323 392	Fined Rs. 2, in default seven days more. Six months	21 6-1881 ...	380	Thirty stripes.
39	Ditto .. .	Mosun Ali alias Torup	23-12-1849 -11-1875 ... 16-11-1877 .	379 380 379	Three years ... Six months and a fine of Rs. 15. One year and a fine of Rs. 25.	4-11-1881 ...	380	Two years.
40	Noakholly	Ram Kumar Panti ...	25-1-1878	380	Three months	17-10-1881	379	One month.
41	Tipperah ..	Rajubali alias Major Mahomed	15-1-1881 ..	380	One month ...	19-5-1881 ...	379	Three months.
42	Ditto	Abum	27-8-1879 ...	379	Ten stripes	30-6-1881 ...	411	Three months.
43	Patna	Moosan Chamar ..	10-8-1875 .	457	One year	23-3-1881 ...	411	One year on two different charges.
44	Do. ...	Ashruff Musulman ..	28-6-1880 ...	379 & 511	One week ..	7-5-1881 ...	379	One month
45	Do.	Rowdi Dushad	25-4-1872 ...	457	One year	21-4-1881	379	Six months.
46	Do.	Mussamuth Methrama	23-1-1877 . 17-8-1878 ... 18-4-1879 ...	380 380 380	Two months ... .. Ditto .. . Six months and six weeks.	12-7-1881 .	380	Two years.
47	Do. ...	Rasim Musulman	23-7-1881 ...	379	Ten stripes	9-8-1881 ...	379	One month and fifteen stripes.
48	Gya .. .	Khoob Lall	13-10-1879 ...	379	Two weeks	17-1-1881 ...	379	Fined Rs. 25, in default fourteen days more.
49	Do.	Panchoo Rajwar	3-11-1877 ..	457 & 511	Two years	23-3-1881 ..	379	Fifteen stripes.
50	Do.	Makarram alias Badra..	3-9-1875 ... 13-2-1881 ...	451 379	Fifteen stripes ... ... Two weeks	18-5-1881 ...	379	Six months.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous Convictions and Sentence. Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Present Conviction and Sentence. Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
51	Gya	Poonai Bhooyan	17-10-1870 17-10-1870 1-5-1877	379 380 379	Thirty stripes Six months One month	4-6-1881	379	One year and fifteen stripes.
52	Do.	Ram Lal Sonar	2-2-1881	379	One week	7-11-1881	381	Three months.
53	Shahabad	Thug Dome	12-1-1872	457	Two years and fined Rs. 50, in default six months more.	13-1-1881	379	Two years.
54	Ditto	Ram Churun Ahir	9-8-1878	380	Twenty-five stripes	31-5-1881	379	Twenty stripes.
55	Mozufferpore	Dhoura Chamar	30-12-1878 18-2-1879	379 224	Six months Ditto	13-6-1881	379	One year.
56	Durbhungah	Ram Lall Dhanuk	10-2-1876	457	Five years	19-3-1881	380	Two years.
57	Ditto	Buchkun Chukna	2-6-1879 9-10-1876 1-7-1878 21-1-1876 16-9-1878	379 380 380 379 380	Three months One day One month Fifteen stripes Two years	7-12-1881	456	Ditto.
58	Chumparun	Sakti Nath Ojha	30-10-1879	379 & 352	Fined Rs. 15	8-3-1881	380	Three months.
59	Ditto	Sheik Hossaini	29-10-1880	379	Fifteen stripes	21-6-1881	379	One month.
60	Ditto	Serwan Ahir	13-9-1877	411	Two years	6-4-1881	379	One year.
61	Ditto	Najoo Khan	4-10-1876	379	Ten stripes	3-5-1881	411	Twenty stripes.
62	Ditto	Mosafir Dome	30-12-1872 16-9-1873 31-10-1880	296 411 411	Six months Ditto Ditto	25-6-1881	411	Two years.
63	Monghyr	Sumur Singh	8-8-1879	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default fifteen days more.	24-2-1881	379	Fifteen stripes.
64	Ditto	Gungu Mushur	5-9-1873	411	Twenty stripes	11-5-1881	379	Three months and thirty stripes.
65	Ditto	Sib Doyal Dome	22-11-1864	392	Three years	16-6-1881	379 & 75	One year.
66	Ditto	Tengur Markundi	27-12-1878 16-7-1878	379 379	Fifteen stripes One year	6-6-1881	379	One year and fifteen stripes.
67	Ditto	Sheik Wazeer	7-1-1878 28-8-1878	457 & 511 379	Six months One month	7-4-1881	411	Six months.
68	Ditto	Daud Ali	18-6-1879	406	Three months	26-8-1881	379 & 75	Ditto.
69	Ditto	Ram Lall Dhanook	1-12-1878	457	One year	14-7-1881	379 & 75	One and half years.
70	Ditto	Panchoo Mosahur	15-12-1875 24-6-1880	380 380	Twenty stripes Six months and twenty stripes.	23-8-1881	411 & 75	One year.
71	Ditto	Dursun Gowalla	6-6-1876	403	Three months	5-12-1881	379	Four months.
72	Ditto	Juggoo Dhanee	4-7-1866	403	Four years	25-11-1881	411	Six months.
73	Ditto	Mahomed Ali	11-3-1868 5-3-1880 19-7-1880	379 379 379	Six months Three months One month	19-11-1881	379 & 75	One year.
74	Bhagulpore	Basant Patwa	20-11-1877	380	Two years	26-2-1881	380	Two years.
75	Ditto	Baijnath Lall	14-10-1878	457	Two years and fined Rs. 20, in default six months more.	9-3-1881	380	Ditto.
76	Ditto	Shaik Baksoo	18-7-1868 Unknown	395 379	Seven years Fined Rs. 4	7-1-1881	457	Six months.
77	Ditto	Sheik Matwali	23-6-1871 15-5-1878	457 379	Six months Fined Rs. 4	5-5-1881	379	Nine months.
78	Ditto	Showkee Dhanuk	12-9-1879	379	Six months	16-7-1881	379	Twenty stripes.
79	Purneah	Durustulla	20-5-1880	411	Three weeks	21-11-1881	379	Fined Rs. 5, or in default 8 days more.
80	Maldah	Shonardi Sheik	11-7-1877	379	One month	6-6-1881	380	Three months and fined Rs. 10, in default one month more.
81	Cuttack	Binode Naik	28-12-1878 27-11-1879	379 379	Four months One month	3-1-1881	379	Six months.
82	Ditto	Narain Padhan	16-8-1869 13-6-1879	379 457	One month Six months and fined two annas, in default one month more.	10-1-1881	380	One year and fined two annas, in default ten, days more.
83	Ditto	Jogi Panda	2-7-1878	379	Fined Rs. 20, in default one month more.	24-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 5, or in default fifteen days more.
84	Ditto	Arat Jai Mangal	30-5-1878	379	Fined Rs. 30	21-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 30.
85	Ditto	Sreekir Sahu	22-2-1875	457 & 109	One year and fined Rs. 5, in default two months more.	24-3-1881	411	One year.
86	Ditto	Manoo Ponda	12-1-1881	379	Fifteen days	16-5-1881	380	Three months and fined four annas, in default fifteen days more.
87	Pooree	Gourang Bisai	10-1-1881	379	Ten days	25-1-1881	379	One month.
88	Ditto	Rajib Padhan	25-8-1879 16-1-1880	379 454	One month Four months and fined Rs. 5, in default one month more.	10-2-1881	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
89	Ditto	Kelai Lahu	16-11-1874 18-2-1875 23-1-1878	379 380 379	Twenty days Twenty stripes six months and twenty stripes and six months One year and 30 stripes.	15-2-1881	379	Two years and twenty stripes.
90	Ditto	Balkhuna Mahanty	21-6-1877 28-1-1871 12-10-1877 27-11-1879	380 379 457 379	One month Five stripes Six months Fifteen stripes	30-3-1881	411 & 224	Two years two months and fined Rs. 8, in default one month more.
91	Ditto	Nidhi Mahapatra	23-1-1880	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default one week more.	25-6-1881	379	Two months.
92	Ditto	Knia Khan	20-8-1879	379	Four months and fined Rs. 10, or in default two weeks more.	29-12-1881	379	One month.
93	Balasore	Indra Badhun	25-5-1877	447	Fined Rs. 2	18-1-1881	379	Fined Rs. 7.
94	Ditto	Narain Dass	13-4-1880	379	Three months	21-3-1881	379	One month.
95	Gurjhats	Bida Naik	17-6-1880	457 & 379	Twenty stripes	4-1-1881	379	Four months and thirty stripes.
96	Ditto	Dhanoo Naik	17-6-1880	457 & 379	Ditto	4-1-1881	379	Ditto.
97	Ditto	Samo Naik	17-6-1880	457 & 379	Ditto	4-1-1881	379	Ditto.
98	Ditto	Kasi Naik	11-9-1876 24-10-1879	380 379	Two months Six months and fined Rs. 10, in default six weeks more.	15-1-1881	380	Thirty stripes.
99	Ditto	Ghasia Naik	9-3-1879	457	Four months	5-1-1881	379	Ditto.
100	Ditto	Ramkrisno Behera	22-1-1878	379	Two months	20-1-1881	379	Four months.
101	Ditto	Ratnia Naik	21-10-1870	379 & 428	Two years and fined Rs. 30, in default six months more.	1-4-1881	379	Six months and twenty-five stripes, and fined Rs. 15, in default six weeks more.
102	Ditto	Ram Behera	19-2-1880	379 & 411	Six months and fined Rs. 20, in default six weeks more.	22-4-1881	457	Six months and fined Rs. 5, in default six weeks more.
103	Ditto	Handi Gochast	11-1-1878	379	One month	6-5-1881	379	Four months and twenty stripes.
104	Ditto	Sait Gochast	10-9-1880	380	Six months	6-5-1881	379	Ditto.
105	Hazareebaugh	Mussumut Dakhia Bamani	7-8-1878 18-12-1879	379 380	Fined Rs. 5, in default fifteen days more. Two months	28-2-1881	379	Six months.
106	Ditto	Daswa Bauran	9-4-1878	392	Three years	7-3-1881	411 P. C.	Fifteen stripes.
107	Ditto	Abdool Mukery	12-2-1881	379	Twelve stripes	28-3-1881	379	Six months.
108	Ditto	Mochi Chamar	30-11-1880	379	One month	17-1-1881	379	Ditto.
109	Ditto	Gopin Ghatwar	In July 1873	395	One and half years	27-5-1881	379	Three days.

Consecutive number	District	Number of convicts	Previous Convictions and Sentence: Date	Section of the Indian Penal Code	Term	Present Conviction and Sentence: Date	Section of the Indian Penal Code	Term
110	Hazareebaugh	Bhattan Mushen	17 8 1878	457	One year	7 5 1881	379	Ten stripes
111	Ditto	Bhattan Mahuri	31 3 1881	379	Fine Rs 4	3 6 1881	379	Fine Rs 20 in default twenty days
112	Lohardugga	Khodabux	[illegible] 1879	380	Two years	7 5 1881	379	Two years
113	Ditto	Palton Das db	4 [illegible] 1880	379	One month and a fine of one rupee	1[illegible] 1881	379	Twenty days
114	Manbhoom	Siboo Singh	25 7 1877	379	One year	17 12-1881	457 & 511	Four months

560. *Remands.*

Province	Commissioners' Divisions	Names of Districts	Number of A forms sent up	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing	Number of A forms remanded once	Number of A forms remanded twice	Number of A forms remanded thrice	Number of A forms remanded four times	Number of A forms remanded five times	Number of A forms remanded six times	Number of A forms remanded seven times	Number of A forms remanded eight times	Number of A forms remanded nine times	Number of A forms remanded ten times	Number of A forms remanded eleven times	Number of A forms remanded twelve times	Number of A forms remanded thirteen times	Number of A forms remanded fourteen times	Remarks
Bengal		*Western Districts*																	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	612	211	165	100	46	37	2	6	7								pending
		Bankoorah	470	121	125	8	[illegible]	41	7	11	13	5	[illegible]	2					
		Beerbhoom	533	340	144	60	23	13	5	3		1							4 ditto
		Midnapore	1,443	641	314	131	1	8	[illegible]	27	21								
		Hooghly	2,881	1,073	400	[illegible]	110	77	36	24	44								13 ditto
		Howrah	360	338	238	113	10	37	1	16									20 ditto
		Total	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7[illegible]0	470	[illegible]	117	87	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	2					
		Central Districts																	
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2,708	1,813	379	180	138	60	40	37	1	9	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	2	
		Nuddea	1,[illegible]0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]1	1[illegible]1	10	[illegible]	4	21	1[illegible]	17	3	6	[illegible]	2		3 ditto
		Jessore	1,[illegible]41	41	[illegible]07	2	1[illegible]8	126	4[illegible]	30	[illegible]								
		Moorshedabad	1,[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]57	381	118	56	37	17	8	10	5	[illegible]	1	1		2	10 ditto
		Total	[illegible]	11[illegible]	1,8[illegible]	1,[illegible]07	[illegible]	[illegible]	187	1	8	1	[illegible]0	1[illegible]	12	6	3	4	
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	[illegible]11	1	17[illegible]	1[illegible]0	70	38	21	1[illegible]	1	4		1					[illegible] ditto
		Rajshahye	80	3[illegible]	2[illegible]3	8[illegible]	40	2	11	[illegible]	8								3[illegible] ditto
		Rungpore	7	13	[illegible]	1[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	11	1	9	3	1		1			
		Bograh	3[illegible]1	118	114	4[illegible]	31	17	1	7	3[illegible]								
		Pubna	4[illegible]1	4	[illegible]4	8[illegible]	7[illegible]	4	3[illegible]	3	83								
		Darjeeling	[illegible]0	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	21	1	1	[illegible]		[illegible]							
		Julpigoree	3[illegible]8	1	11[illegible]	58	[illegible]	1	10	3									9 ditto
		Total	3,[illegible]18	1,[illegible]1	1,102	[illegible]0	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	13[illegible]	7[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	2		1			
		Eastern Districts																	
	Dacca	Dacca	1,0[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]1	180	[illegible]	51	3	10	3	[illegible]							52 ditto
		Furreedpore	[illegible]10	1[illegible]8	1[illegible]7	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	31		[illegible]	17	13	1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	
		Backergunge	1[illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	111	1[illegible]7	1[illegible]1	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1	10			2	11	
		Mymensingh	1,01[illegible]	1[illegible]4	[illegible]3[illegible]	[illegible]01	1[illegible]8	9[illegible]	8	1	51								37 ditto
		Total	3,80[illegible]	[illegible]72	9[illegible]0	736	43[illegible]	18	[illegible]	1	1	54	3[illegible]	2[illegible]	7	11	4	14	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	544	160	118	87	73	4[illegible]	2	11	4	[illegible]	3	[illegible]				2	17 ditto
		Noakhally	478	[illegible]9	1[illegible]	9[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]1	31	1[illegible]	11								
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	23	23															
		Tipperah	7[illegible]0	130	2[illegible]	147	[illegible]	4	1	14	31								
		Total	1,[illegible]	37[illegible]	[illegible]13	330	1[illegible]	140	7	40	4	[illegible]	3	3				2	
		Total of Bengal	2[illegible]	11,[illegible]7	5,216	[illegible],532	[illegible]007	1,2[illegible]0	[illegible]	47[illegible]	1[illegible]	11[illegible]	71	44	19	18	7	20	
Behar	Patna	Patna	9[illegible]	3	207	12[illegible]	9[illegible]	5	8[illegible]	11	7								28 ditto
		Gya	7	191	[illegible]00	13	103	[illegible]1	3	21	13	8		3	3	2	2	2	
		Shahabad	[illegible]	1[illegible]1	170	1[illegible]1	110	78	5	41	71								18 ditto
		Mozufferpore	4[illegible]0	141	129	77	5[illegible]	27	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1					1	7 ditto
		Durbhunga	[illegible]0	18	182	88	44	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	4	1[illegible]								13 ditto
		Sarun	13	113	183	87	42	3[illegible]	2	1[illegible]	14								7 ditto
		Chumparun	[illegible]	[illegible]43	203	102	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	1									13 ditto
		Total	4,[illegible]80	1,[illegible]	1,274	7[illegible]3	1[illegible]	23[illegible]	[illegible]17	[illegible]8	11[illegible]	9	[illegible]	3	3	2	2	3	
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	9[illegible]	41[illegible]	318	1[illegible]3	[illegible]	3	14	9									14 ditto.
		Bhagulpore	[illegible]	18[illegible]	1[illegible]8	80	3[illegible]	17	1	10	4								
		Purneah	[illegible]87	2[illegible]	20[illegible]	91	43	41	14	10	11								
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	[illegible]10	1[illegible]	[illegible]8	4	1												
		Maldah	4[illegible]4	[illegible]	67	18[illegible]	12	7[illegible]	1	43	7								
		Total	2,73[illegible]	1[illegible]8	7[illegible]8	[illegible]41	126	1[illegible]	3[illegible]	72	2[illegible]								
		Total of Behar	[illegible]	2,[illegible]74	2,032	1,224	[illegible]3[illegible]	4[illegible]0	2[illegible]	170	144	9	[illegible]	3	3	2	2	3	
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	901	31[illegible]	23[illegible]	128	73	43	30	22	12	10	6	5	6	2	1	11	
		Pooree	73[illegible]	1[illegible]7	115	218	7[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	11	7								
		Balasore	4[illegible]1	154	1[illegible]6	[illegible]7	2[illegible]	27	8	[illegible]	1								
		Gurjhats	18[illegible]	48	10[illegible]	17	7	9	[illegible]	2	2								
		Total of Orissa	[illegible]107	714	637	450	1[illegible]5	1[illegible]8	[illegible]	44	22	10	[illegible]	5	6	2	1	11	
Chota Nagpore		*South-West Frontier Agency.*																	
	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	704	318	258	70	36	7	3	1									
		Lohardugga	[illegible]31	2[illegible]1	21[illegible]	115	50	18	5	8	3								
		Singbhoom	115	68	24	9	3	4	3	2	1	1							
		Manbhoom	271	80	60	43	19	17	16	10	16								
		Total of Chota Nagpore	1,721	687	558	237	109	46	27	16	20	1							
		Grand Total	37,476	15,53[illegible]	8,423	5,443	2,939	1,814	1,077	706	705	136	83	52	28	22	10	34	
		Percentage		41·4	22·4	14·5	7·8	5·0	2·8	1·8	1·8	·3	·2	·1	·07	·05	·02	·09	

The above statement as last year, shows the disposal of cases with reference to remands. I give below the figures divisionally, showing the percentage of disposals of cases after two hearings:—

	1880.	1881.
Burdwan	74·9	80·1
Presidency	66·4	64·
Rajshahye	58·2	59·1
Dacca	48·1	42·5
Chittagong	60·5	50·
Patna	57·9	55·7
Bhagulpore	69·9	67·2
Orissa	72·3	57·6
Chota Nagpore	67·	72·3

The worst results are again visible in Dacca, Patna, and Rajshahye. I am not aware of any special reasons why police cases in these divisions should require longer time for their decision than in other parts of the province.

561. CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Burdwan Division.—"On the whole good. There were a few instances of individual misconduct, but such cases do not affect the police as a body."

Presidency Division.—On the whole fair. The Commissioner observes:—"Jessore has suffered much from constant changes and wants a firm hand. The police have had much extra work to do in connection with the census, and did it well. In Nuddea there has also been much work in connection with the fever epidemic."

Rajshahye Division.—The Commissioner notes that the general working of the police in Dinagepore has fallen off, and in Darjeeling has improved. "In the other districts the working has been average, but Rungpore much wants the supervision and direction of a strong District Superintendent for two consecutive years."

Dacca Division.—Not specially referred to in the divisional report.

Chittagong.—No special remarks recorded.

Patna Division.—On the whole satisfactory. The Commissioner considers that District Magistrates take less interest in the police than formerly, because they are altogether ignored in the matter of transfer of police officers, and are not consulted in the matter of promotion of police officers. It is simply impossible to consult Magistrates on the occasion of all transfers, but every recommendation which they make, is invariably attended to, if possible. Every Magistrate naturally wishes to have his inefficient officers sent to some other district, and I am compelled to see that each district has, as far as possible, its share of good and bad officers. With reference to promotions there must be some misapprehension on the part of the Commissioner. All promotions of Sub-Inspectors are made locally by District Superintendents under Magistrate's sanction, and Inspectors are promoted, as far as possible, in accordance with the half-yearly rolls, which have been sent from the Magistrate's office through the Commissioner to the office of the Inspector-General.

Bhagulpore Division.—Conduct reported to have been much as usual. "In Monghyr there has been some deterioration in their work. The Maldah and Bhagulpore police have done better work than the others."

Cuttack Division.—Conduct appears to have been generally fair. The Orissa police are a most apathetic body, and I have lately taken steps to infuse some fresh blood into them by sending Bengali Sub-Inspectors.

Chota Nagpore Division.—The Commissioner considers that improvement in the police force is progressing. "There is a great deal yet to be done before it can be called very fairly efficient, but every year shows some steps in advance, and retrogression is no where the order of the day.

562. The result of police operations has been on the whole satisfactory. Crime has been well repressed, and much steady hard work has been done during the year. It is creditable to the police that they were able to secure the results obtained in spite of the interruption to duty caused by their employment on census operations.

563. **The following statements are herewith submitted :—**

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively).

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively).

Return H.—Statememt showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences congnizable by the police reported and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not congnizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th June 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

APPENDICES.

PERIOD—1881.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 Square miles.
POPULATION—66,005,281 Souls.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNI

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	... ..	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·2	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	·6	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	..
		Total ...	·8	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	..	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	156·8	137	...	2	106	8	..	68	3	10	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	28·6	21	...	...	14	2	...	7	...	3	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	553·8	511	...	8	447	12	...	326	12	13	3
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	234·6	1,857	1	38	1,381	185	3	869	141	682	3
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	62·	58	.	1	53	1	...	30	1	5	...
		Total ...	1035·8	2,584	1	49	2,001	208	3	1,309	157	713	6
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	3·2	3	...	1	4	......	..	1	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	12·2	17	..	1	16	1	...	7	...	2	...
11		Murder by poison	24·6	23	...	...	22	1	...	2	4	1	...
12		Other murders	307·	288	...	8	286	4	1	90	31	141	2
13	307	Attempts at murder	68·4	67	...	...	62	3	...	19	14	6	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	253·6	239	...	6	236	7	...	93	31	56	...
15	376	Rape	354·6	302	1	6	229	31	1	39	106	20	..
16	377	Unnatural offences	62·2	56	...	1	44	7	...	9	10	5	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	131·4	108	...	1	101	3	...	50	3	7	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide	437·2	444	1	5	439	2	...	272	17	5	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	2·4	2	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	67·6	631	7	9	546	23	4	344	22	95	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29·2	22	...	...	21	......	...	4	3	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	37·4	29	...	1	15	2	..	8	3	7	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	868·4	996	33	20	811	40	15	368	74	41	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	288·4	232	1	9	122	42	...	34	47	14	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	207·4	154	...	1	85	39	...	16	55	10	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	24·2	17	...	1	14	2	...	3	1	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	·2	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1119·6	1,177	4	27	858	96	...	372	153	67	..
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	75·	69	...	2	69	1	...	36	1	2	...
		Total ...	4374·2	4,876	47	99	3,980	304	19	1,767	575	483	2
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	215·8	158	...	12	158	......	...	26	53	65	2
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3·6	6	...	...	5	......	...	1	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	2·	......	...	1	1	......	...	......	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	19·2	15	...	1	16	......	...	7	3	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house	22·	17	...	...	16	......	...	4	1	...	...
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	31·8	28	...	1	25	1	...	6	4	...	...
		Robbery — other robberies	181·8	144	1	9	120	8	1	37	40	22	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	921·6	913	3	19	774	57	3	281	165	69	...
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	722·6	760	4	15	548	46	...	215	48	27	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	20861·4	18,227	627	348	17,452	116	29	1,227	1,097	121	...
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	254·2	220	...	5	182	6	3	94	17	5	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	12·6	......	...	2	2	......	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	23248·6	20,488	635	413	19,308	234	36	1,899	1,437	310	4
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	95·8	82	6	1	63	2	...	60	...	2	...
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	7031·8	8,357	2,371	63	2,501	644	61	1,932	143	241	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3982·	3,318	21	57	1,349	528	2	509	552	116	...
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	46·	31	...	1	26	2	...	16	1	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour	5·2	4	...	...	1	... ..	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	11160·8	11,792	2,398	122	3,940	1,176	63	2,519	966	359	...

MENT A.

ZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881.

	PERSONS.															PROPERTY.				
Serial number.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By Police.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. On bail.	Number pending at end of year. Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																		Rs.	Rs.	
1	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	..	......	......	......	......	......	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	.	...	......	......	......	......	
2	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
3	138	26	174	...	5	169	64	6	74	20	...	...	...	4	1	......	......	......	......	
4	25	10	38	...	...	38	12	4	18	......	...	...	...	4	...	......	......	......	......	
5	620	122	758	4	6	740	181	12	509	1	2	...	8	35	...	...	......	......	......	
6	6,868	1,452	9,005	20	88	8,862	2,653	411	1,993	113	54	...	35	590	15	1	1	5	3	
7	76	11	92	...	2	90	24	4	58	......	1	...	...	3	...	......	......	......	......	
	7,727	1,621	10,067	24	101	9,899	2,934	440	5,652	164	57	...	13	636	16	1	1	5	3	
8	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	...	......	
9	6	......	6	...	...	6	1	1	......	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	......	313	......	
10	20	......	22	...	1	21	1	6	......	11	...	...	...	1	2	13	7	1,412	798	
11	29	1	31	...	4	27	6	12	......	2	...	...	...	5	2	......	......	......	......	
12	477	46	666	8	58	625	126	174	......	154	6	...	...	87	78	3	3	62	54	
13	62	3	71	1	6	64	18	10	......	21	3	...	...	6	6	......	......	......	......	
14	424	20	500	1	10	487	94	107	9	171	...	1	1	43	63	......	......	......	......	
15	184	60	264	...	11	251	114	61	2	59	...	...	2	4	8	......	......	......	......	
16	42	7	54	...	4	50	23	6	......	16	...	...	...	1	4	......	......	......	......	
17	94	7	108	...	5	102	25	10	34	24	1	1	..	7	1	......	......	......	...	
18	384	9	398	2	11	385	97	1	272	2	6	...		7	...	......	......	......	......	
19	.....	5	6	...	...	6	1	1	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
20	756	127	978	1	21	956	221	63	491	95	6	...	...	77	3	......	......	......	......	
21	21	......	21	...	2	19	11	2	......	3	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	390	42	
22	32	20	50	...	..	59	26	13	9	6	...	...	...	2	3	......	......	......	......	
23	834	111	1,019	1	31	983	362	13	516	6	27	..	1	59	...	......	......	......	......	
24	211	103	328	1	18	309	172	42	35	32	...	...	...	13	15	1	1	9	9	
25	130	46	186	...	3	183	100	4	61	.....	...	...	...	18	...	1	1	42	4	
26	28	7	35	...	...	35	24	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
27	.....	......	.....	...	..	.....	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	......	......	
28	1,267	369	1,703	2	40	1,656	791	25	769	2	10	..	5	68	...	8	5	86	68	
29	94	1	97	...	1	96	38	5	39	7	1	...	...	3	3	......	......	......	......	
	5,095	972	6,552	12	206	6 320	2,251	564	2,236	616	60	2	12	403	190	34	19	2,314	1,013	
30	429	63	559	1	80	478	193	120	4*	118	4	...	...	29	9	99	43	33,031	1,750	* One person convicted under section 412 (*vide* heading 37).
31	11	......	11	...	...	11	2	......	......	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	230	91	
32	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	......	290	......	
	16	2	18	...	1	17	1	3	6	3	...	...	...	4	...	12		1,755	515	
	19	......	19	...	...	19	4	4	8	......	...	...	...	...	3	12	4	2,288	45	
33	34	3	37	...	2	35	14	1	2	8	...	...	...	9	1	18	7	419	106	
	114	25	163	..	12	150	71	14	53	3	...	1	...	8	1	86	36	3,844	975	
34	737	279	1,085	...	67	1,017	353	43	531	22	3	...	1	48	17	......	......	......	......	
34a	591	146	704	1	29	733	323	6	344	......	11	...	1	39	...	......	......	......	......	
35	3,063	222	3,406	12	364	3,012	1,020	108	1,615	116	13	3	15	116	24	9,909	1,966	4,14,819	47,260	
36	259	63	327	...	4	323	122	13	163	5	1	...	...	19	...	29	17	596	125	
37	24	......	25	...	...	25	10	12	1*	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	148	12	* One person transferred from heading 30.
	5,297	803	6,414	14	559	5,820	2,123	324	2,727	280	32	4	17	279	55	10,169	2,084	4,57,420	50,679	
38	95	12	109	...	...	100	19	......	88	2	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
38a	3,587	3,184	6,962	6	97	6,853	2,521	29	4,054	68	66	...	6	115	...	......	......	......	......	
39	2,049	1,423	3,588	2	71	3,505	1,871	40	1,407	......	24	...	10	163	...	......	......	......	......	
40	34	4	38	...	2	36	13	......	22	......	1	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
41	1	5	6	...	...	6	3	......	3	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	... ..	......	
	5,716	4,628	10,703	8	170	10,509	4,497	69	5,574	70	91	...	16	278	...	......	......	......	... ..	

PERIOD—1881.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 Square miles.
POPULATION—66,085,281 Souls.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1203·8	994	58	11	861	42	...	286	58	18	
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2326·4	1,674	7	40	1,549	94	2	727	205	48	..
		Theft { ordinary	33462·2	26,647	475	659	19,657	1,743	67	6,933	3,622	781	8
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2232·2	1,907	3	26	553	215	3	257	199	54	2
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2137·	1,827	3	25	1,744	38	...	1,273	51	100	11
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8731·6	7,212	50	60	2,282	868	8	1,405	479	224	1
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	20·4	32	...	1	30	.. ..	..	1	6	..	...
		Total ...	50113·6	40,293	596	822	26,676	3,000	80	10,882	4,020	1,225	22
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3·8	.. .	..	..	. .	...	.		..	...	1
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2234·6	1,048	...	15	556	375	..	570	6	35	4
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	20·2	29			20	2		10	...	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	——Gambling Act	133·2	111	...	2	102	6	.	91	...	17	..
52		——Excise Laws	2306·4	2,449	2	10	1,976	67	..	1,768	35	45	1
53		——Railway Laws	392·1	271	...	2	213	14	.	214	1	1	.
54		——Salt and Custom Laws	1431·4	925	1	6	884	1	..	756	4	5	...
55		——Stage Carriage Act .. .	8	.		.	......	...		......	...	..	...
56		——Stamp Act	22·2	5	...	.	2	..	...	2	.	2	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9278·8	17,238	2	2	16,550	131	1	15,617	15	40	...
		Total ..	15833·	22,076	5	37	20,335	596	1	10,089	61	[illegible]	6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.. ....	67·2	2,012	10	8	1,824	74	1	1,677	3	12	...
		GRAND TOTAL	106734·	104,153	3,692	1,550	78,002	5,592	203	39,141	7,519	3,247	40

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P.,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd May 1882.

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881—*concluded.*

Serial number.	PERSONS. Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																		Rs.	Rs.	
42	588	64	670	...	17	653	274	16	337	3	1	...	...	22	...	13	8	644	42	
43	1,705	158	1,911	2	120	1,787	660	18	1,032	14	5	...	2	57	1	1,429	1,079	33,085	25,099	
	14,702	5,592	21,083	25	1,082	19,931	8,608	133	10,202	122	46	21	24	789	31	17,571	8,959	3,14,459	1,01,480	
44	563	676	1,295	8	39	1,248	755	18	391	5	17	...	...	60	2	542	217	53,065	16,939	
45	2,824	214	3,149	10	60	3,061	879	81	1,930	61	7	18	...	83	20	1,670	1,600	64,185	11,569	
46	3,451	4,218	7,894	8	160	7,716	3,629	29	3,840	1	30	...	10	187	...	3	2	56	6	
47	4	1	5	...	...	5	4	......	1	......	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	359	39	
	23,837	10,923	36,007	53	1,478	34,401	14,809	295	17,733	206	106	39	36	1,198	54	21,243	11,867	4,63,853	1,53,174	
48	7	......	8	...	...	8	6	1	......	......	...	..	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
49	865	318	1,222	20	4	1,187	405	1	715	1	10	...	2	55	...	......	......	......	......	
50	39	13	52	..	...	52	21	......	26	......	...	...	.	5	...	......	......	......	......	
51	475	22	514	...	7	507	109	......	387	......	...	...	...	11	...	......	......	......	......	
52	2,357	730	3,133	5	15	3,111	523	8	2,540	..	..	..	2	40	...	......	......	......	..	
53	294	22	317	1	3	313	45	1	263	.	...	...	...	4	...	22	22	40	40	
54	940	50	995	...	3	992	79	1	908	......	...	...	.	4	...	......	......	......	......	
55	......	.	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
56	4	3	9	...	...	9	2	......	7	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
57	18,885	1,045	19,970	7	12	19,950	1,302	......	18,585	...	8	..	1	55	.	......	......	..	......	
	23,866	2,203	26,220	42	44	26,129	2,492	12	23,431	1	18	.	5	175	..	22	22	40	40	
58	2,358	243	2,613	...	...	2,611	317	1	2,275	......	1	..	2	17	...	...	......	......	......	
	73,896	21,393	98,576	153	2,558	95,689	29,353	1,705	59,628	1,337	365	45	131	2,986	315	31,468	13,993	9,25,632	2,36,909	

J. MONRO,

Inspector-Genera of Police, L.P.

PERIOD—1881.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.
POPULATION—~~61,000,524~~ souls. 66,175,281

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Cases: Average institutions of preceding years	Cases: Instituted by complaint during the year	Cases: Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Cases: Total of columns 5 and 6	Cases: Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry	Cases: Number of cases in which process issued	Persons: Number of persons against whom process issued	Persons: Actually appearing before the Court including pending from last year	Persons: Discharged after appearance	Persons: Acquitted: By Magistrate	Persons: Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court	Persons: Convicted: By Magistrate	Persons: Convicted: By High or Sessions Court	Persons: Waiting trial at close of year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c	C														
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c	2	1	2	3		3	7	7	2			5			
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	6														
		Total	1 4	1	2	3		3	7	7	2			5			
		CLASS I —*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	14		14		14	29	29		17		12			
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship															
4	172 to 190 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	3 922 2	8 188	1 690	4 878	210	4 542	7 651	7 077	164	2,918	15	[illegible] 122	11	142	5 died &c
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	359 8	294	52	346	30	294	871	396	25	150	8	193	6	8	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,363 8	1 285	692	1 977	97	1 857	2 382	2 812	203	913	110	810	73	165	5 ditto
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	192	178	22	200	10	181	313	347	39	114	69	7	64	52	2 ditto
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	210 4	201	33	234	70	210	256	271	18	67		176		8	2 ditto
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	7 2	6	1	7	2	7	9	9	2	3		4			
10	140, 154 to 156 160	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	213 2	223	18	241	71	180	480	664	3	127	5	516		12	1 died
		Total	6 299 [illegible]	5 38[illegible]	2 509	7 8[illegible]7	498	7 25	11 497	11,70[illegible]	454	[illegible] 615	207	[illegible] 8[illegible]0	154	390	15 died &c
		CLASS II —*Serious offences against the Person*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	132 [illegible]	75	7	82	4	38	53	65	4	41	6	1	10	3	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5 5	1		1		1	1								
		Total	138 4	76	7	83	4[illegible]	39	54	65	4	41	[illegible]	1	10	3	
		CLASS III —*Serious offences against the Property*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1,261 6	1 3[illegible]1	9	1 360	87	855	1 168	949	93	522	24	248	2	52	1 absconded
		CLASS IV —*Minor offences against the Person*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	7 [illegible]	17		17		17	18	15	2	8		5			
15	352, 355 to 358	Criminal force	48 031	50 535	65	50 600	1 10[illegible]	37 173	43 000	24 608	2 [illegible]	10 348	1	11 293	4	289	16 died, &c
		Total	48 038 6	[illegible] 552	6	50 617	1 10	37 19[illegible]	43 018	24 623	2 6[illegible]	10,356	1	11 298	4	289	16 died, &c
		CLASS V —*Minor offences against Property*															
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1 630 2	1,536	5	1 541	6[illegible]	922	1,125	868	120	409	9	294	1	52	3 absconded
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1 144·2	765	24	789	192	523	691	648	50	229	1	351	1	15	1 died
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	105 4	188	12	200	28	134	143	142	14	54	7	52	4	10	1 do.
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7 9[illegible] 2	6,805	3	6 808	25[illegible]	4 758	6,019	4 023	379	1,981	8	1 550		101	4 do
		Total	10,903	9 294	44	9 338	576	6,337	7,978	5 701	563	2 673	25	2,247	6	178	9 absconded & died
		CLASS VI —*Other offences not specified above*															
20	298	Offences against religion	35 2	9	2	11	1	10	18	17	8	5		2		2	
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	125	141		141	6	112	188	148	4	66		73		6	
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3 467	3,435		3,435	88	2,017	2 431	1 [illegible]60	322	1 013	62	227	22	109	5 died &c
23	500 to 502	Defamation	795 4	902	1	903	2	568	696	409	87	204		108		8	2 transferred
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,198 4	1,331	7	1 338	30	953	1 177	774	92	284	3	372		22	1 escaped,
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	453 6	961	94	1,055	140	904	1,154	1,244	7	91		1,140		6	
[illegible]	291A	Keeping a lottery office	3 2	2	1	3		2	2	1				1			
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C P C	5,[illegible]	4 522	831	5,353	2,170	4,448	13,851	11,291	594	2,732	16	7,631		308	15 died, &c
		Total	11,151 8	11 303	936	12,239	2,437	9,014	19,517	15,644	1,114	4,395	81	9,553	22	456	23 died, &c

PERIOD—1881.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 square miles.
POPULATION—~~[illegible]~~ souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1881—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases. Instituted by complaint during the year.	Cases. Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Cases. Total of columns 5 and 6.	Cases. Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Cases. Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Persons. Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Persons. Discharged after appearance.	Persons. Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Persons. Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Convicted. By Magistrate.	Persons. Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Persons. Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws and offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
	Regulation VI of 1819. Act I (B.C.) of 1866.	Ferries...	24·4	77	20	97	2	80	118	138	...	18		120	..	...	
	Act XVIII of 1854. Act XXXI of 1867. Act XIII of 1870. Act XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	207	418	92	510	190	382	532	673	.	75	..	594	...	4	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1878.	Abkari Act	229·2	565	367	932	88	868	1,036	1,006	8	209	...	780	...	7	2 died.
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act .	11·4	21	..	21	...	21	77	77	...	19	...	58		.	
	Act XIII of 1859.	Breach of contract ..	281·2	240	..	240	...	213	223	181	3	55	..	125		1	
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	92·8	128	14	112	48	100	119	170	...	31	...	139	.	...	
	Act V of 1861 .	Police Act	387·6	905	89	994	432	555	750	1,289	6	145	3	1,126	...	8	1 person is at large.
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	25·6	40	19	59	2	34	52	79	...	12	..	67	...	...	
	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	45·6	34	61	95	...	95	196	196	...	57	...	139	..	...	
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. Act I (B.C.) of 1873.	Salt Acts	180·2	710	176	886	37	867	910	895	...	71	...	820	...	3	1 died.
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Vaccination Act	12·8	98	...	98	5	95	111	113	...	28	..	85		...	
	Act XX of 1865.	Pleaders and Mooktears Act .. .	6·2	2	..	2		2	2	2	...	1	1	...		...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866.	Hackney Carriage Act ...	77·2	207	19	226	62	212	245	256	6	31	...	216	...	...	
	Act XIV of 1866.	Post Office Act	38·8	59	...	59	3	55	60	65	1	17	...	15	1	1	
	Act XVIII of 1869.	Stamp Act	193·2	510	124	634	1	607	913	913	13	146	..	772	...	12	
	Act VII of 1870.	Court-fees Act ..	3·6	16	5	21	...	21	36	34	..	7	...	27	...	..	
	Act I of 1871 ..	Pound Act	6,149·2	6,407	38	6,445	59	5,419	6,816	3,721	307	1,729	...	1,636	...	49	
	Act VI of 1871.	Emigration Act ...	9·6	15	...	15	...	15	24	21	...	13		11	...	...	
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.	Census Act	1·6	13	2	15	...	15	25	25	...	6	...	19	...		
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	17·4	56	135	191	...	69	78	190	1	9	1	179	...	...	
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths	98·6	218	22	240	1	240	248	250	...	43	..	207	...	...	
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876.	Bengal Municipal Act ...	5,982·2	4,570	4,138	8,708	204	8,665	10,441	10,286	852	1,098	...	8,250	..	74	12 died, &c.
	Act VIII of 1876.	Native Passenger Ships Act	·8	......	...	... ..	...	...	.....	.	..		...	...	...	...	
	Act XIX of 1876.	Dramatic Performances Act	... ..	......	.	......	...	...	......	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	64·2	46	12	58	2	54	107	121	5	28	1	55	11	21	
	Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. Act I (B.C.) of 1871.	Village Chowkidari Acts ...	235·8	110	35	154	42	118	187	223	2	25	...	195	...	1	
	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878.	Hazareebagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act .	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Act IX of 1878 Act XVI of 1878	Native Press Act ...	.....	......	...	.. ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...		...	...	..	
	......	Mutiny Act	·4	......	...	.. ..	...	...	.....	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	
	......	Other special Laws ...	772·2	969	147	1,116	19	1,043	1,820	1,872	6	311	1	1,539	..	15	
		Total ..	15,211·8	16,443	5,515	21,958	1,257	19,884	25,186	22,832	1,210	4,187	7	17,204	12	196	16 died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	92,905·2	94,409	9,086	103,195	6,065	8[illegible],037	109,015	81,519	6,009	25,789	351	47,426	210	1,564	79 died, absconded, &c., and one at large.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police L. P.

TATE

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number — Number of persons arrested.	
			1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	...	......	......	...	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	..	......	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	..	..	......	......	...
		Total	....	....	...	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	...	..	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	133	114		...	196	174
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	21	16	.....	......	35	38
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	446	459	......	......	708	758
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,695	1,569	......	......	9,255	9,005
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	89	54	...	...	161	92
		Total	2,384	2,212	58·7	63·	10,350	10,067
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*						
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by thugs	..	....	..	......	..	..
9		Murder „ dacoits	2	4	....	...	12	6
10		Murder „ robbers	8	17	...	..	18	22
11		Murder „ poison	16	23	......	..	31	31
12		Other murders	273	291	.....	.....	601	666
13	307	Attempts at murder	68	65	...	...	79	71
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	253	243	...	......	516	500
15	376	Rape	303	261	...	...	277	264
16	377	Unnatural offences	60	51	...	..	61	54
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	111	104	..	..	120	108
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	413	441	...	..	364	398
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	.....	..	...	3	6
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	554	573	.	......	1,018	978
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29	21	...	..	35	21
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	23	17	...	....	75	59
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	754	864	..	.	962	1,019
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	176	164	..	.	326	328
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	115	124	...	...	177	186
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	18	16	..		41	35
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	......	..	..	..	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	937	954	......	...	1,805	1,703
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act, causing death or grievous hurt	66	70	......	...	97	97
		Total	1,181	4,303	53·	51·6	6,621	[illegible]
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	183	159	..	...	616	559
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	5	...	...	18	11
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	1		...	1	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	13	16	...	......	19	18
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling house	14	16		......	20	19
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	28	26	....	......	41	37
		Robbery other robberies	172	138	..	......	204	163
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	717	834	...	...	818	1,085
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	529	594	.....	.....	635	764
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	17,751	17,597	......	......	3,606	3,406
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	188	191	......	......	225	327
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	9	2	..	...	43	25
		Total	19,611	19,578	49·7	53·4	6,246	6,414
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	77	65	......	...	137	109
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,566	3,206	...	...	8,397	6,962
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,072	1,879	...	......	3,449	3,588
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	36	28	.....	...	46	38
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	1	.....	......	7	6
		Total	6,751	5,179	47·2	41·9	12,036	10,703
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	820	903	......	......	687	670
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1,804	1,645	....	...	2,052	1,911
		Theft ordinary	23,777	21,467	....	......	22,474	21,083
44	406 to 488	Criminal breach of trust	846	771	......	...	1,388	1,295
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1,973	1,782	....	...	3,483	3,149
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,231	3,158	...	...	8,500	7,894
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	18	30	.....	......	11	5
		Total	32,469	29,756	50·5	50·1	38,595	36,007
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	4	...	...	......	81	8
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	825	931	...	......	1,037	1,222
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	12	22	.....	......	44	52
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	140	108	.....	......	572	514
52		——Excise Laws	2,417	2,043	......	......	3,883	3,133
53		——Railway Laws	213	257	..	......	347	317
54		——Salt and Custom Laws	1,128	885	......	......	1,380	995
55		——Stage Carriage Act	2	......	.....	......	4	......
56		——Stamp Act	17	2	......	...	33	9
57	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	15,844	16,682	......	......	19,002	19,970
		Total	20,602	20,930	85·7	88·6	26,383	26,220
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1,766	1,899	82·	84·2	2,594	2,618
		Grand Total	87,764	83,857	63·5	64·9	102,826	98,576

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

N. B.—Annas and pies to be

MENT B.

result of Police operations for the year 1881.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
693	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,075	8 862	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	3	...	...
160	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.151	9,890	55·1	57·7	56·2	58·7	6	5	1	3	16·6	60·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	6	...	...	...	...	247	313	26	...	...	...
18	21	...	...	...	...	661	1,412	240	798	...	...
29	27	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...
579	625	...	...	...	...	5	62	5	54	...	...
75	64	...	...	...	...	58	...	58	...	...	...
483	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
343	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
990	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	19	...	...	...	...	542	390	359	42	...	...
74	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
905	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	309	...	...	...	...	61	9	61	9	...	...
165	183	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	...
38	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,755	1,656	...	...	...	...	173	86	54	68	...	...
93	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,320	6,320	44·9	43·5	47·	45·1	1,760	2,314	816	1,013	46·3	43·7
576	478	...	...	...	...	61,071	33,031	12,455	1,750	...	...
18	11	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	91	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	239	290	187	...	...	...
19	17	...	...	...	...	201	1,755	131	315	...	...
20	19	...	...	...	...	298	2,288	45	45	...	...
38	35	...	...	...	...	1,310	419	808	106	...	...
190	150	...	...	...	...	7,218	3,814	529	975	...	...
735	1,017	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
599	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,234	3,012	...	...	...	...	4,20,808	4,14,819	74,454	47,260	...	...
215	323	...	...	...	...	343	596	198	125	...	...
42	25	...	...	...	...	233	148	154	12	...	...
5,685	5,820	47·5	46·8	52·2	51·6	4,91,760	4,57,420	88,961	50,679	18	11·0
137	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,237	6,853	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...
3,319	3,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,744	10,509	56·2	52·7	57·6	53·7	20	...	20	...	100	...
654	653	...	...	...	...	66	644	33	42	...	...
1,945	1,787	...	...	...	...	35,962	33 085	28,191	25,099	...	...
21,237	19,931	...	...	...	...	3,21,481	3,14,459	1,05,729	1,01,480	...	...
1,347	1,248	...	...	...	...	45,681	53,065	16,124	16,939	...	...
3,400	3,061	...	...	...	...	92,152	64,185	61,660	41,569	...	...
8,367	7,716	...	...	...	...	1	56	1	6	...	...
11	5	...	...	...	...	622	259	187	39	...	...
36,961	34,401	50·5	49·8	52·8	52·1	4,98,965	4,65,853	2,12,225	1,85,174	42·5	39·7
81	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,015	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
672	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,853	3,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	313	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...
1,374	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,958	19,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,277	26,129	89·4	89·3	89·8	89·6	...	40	...	40	...	100·
2,583	2,621	89·3	37·0	89·7	87·1	41	...	...	...	...	...
99,721	95,889	62·1	61·8	64·0	63·7	9,92,552	9,25,632	3,02,023	2,36,909	30·4	25·5

excluded from columns XVI to XIX.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes and other Professional Crimes for the year 1881.

Description of Crime.	Cases. Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Cases. Occurred within the year.	Cases. Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases. Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Persons. Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Persons. Arrested.	Persons. Brought to trial.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons. Acquitted.	Persons. Remaining.	Persons. Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Comparative Return. Number of persons arrested. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Brought to trial. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Convicted. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Property stolen. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Property recovered. 1879.	1880.	1881.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thuggee ... ... by strangulation	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Thuggee ,, poison ...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on land ... with murder ...	1	3	3	1	22	6	6	3	2	1	16	11	11	6	14	11	6	9	...	3	432	......	313	134	......	......	
Dacoity on land ,, wounding...	2	5	4	3	74	40	*31	2	28	...	34	45	17	40	29	17	31	6	1	2	1,599	571	1,198	48	2	21	* 1 escaped from the lock-up. † 1 died. ‡ 40 persons released, pardoned, and discharged, and 2 died. § 17 persons of the last year brought to trial and convicted during the year. ‖ 4 persons released on bail.
Dacoity on land simple	75	90	76	89	1,569	389	†333	83	215	34	1,180	609	487	389	646	478	‡333	208	167	§100	48,171	49,850	29,355	5,035	9,812	1,526	
Dacoity on water ... with murder ...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	7	...	8	1	...	7	...	...	142	81	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on water ,, wounding..	1	...	...	1	9	‖4	...	...	...	...	5	17	...	‖4	17	...	...	...	...	...	51	13	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on water simple	23	7	8	22	233	53	47	6	40	1	180	68	47	53	83	46	47	32	13	6	8,935	10,557	2,478	1,656	2,641	203	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... with murder ...	......	1	1	......	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	......	13	13	......	13	......	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ... without ,, ...	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	13	1	1	13	1	1	9	1	...	183	236	208	108	187	1	
Other professional crimes, viz.—																											
Kidnapping	3	6	3	6	14	14	14	4	4	6	...	6	29	14	5	29	14	2	17	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Cattle theft	......	3	3	......	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	14	22	3	14	22	3	13	16	3	290	751	76	290	751	76	
Theft and house-breaking by Moghia Domes	......	22	22	......	31	31	31	25	4	2	...	34	52	31	34	52	31	30	46	25	192	490	163	82	141	43	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P

STATEMENT D.

STATE…

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of …

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of …

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police, usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the Regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX and X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Burdwan	....	......	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bankoora	Topabone mela of Topabone	13	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Baroni mela of Dihar	6	8,000	...	..	...	...			1	2	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	19	23,000	...	.	...	..	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
Beerbhoom	Kenduli	30	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	... .
	Buckleshur	9	2,400	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	6	...	...	..	...	.	......
	Birchundropore	30	1,100	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...		......
	Total ...	69	63.500	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	11	...	...		...	...	......
Midnapore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hooghly	Oottran at Tribani	1	6,000	...	...	2	22	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	......
	Shibchotoordasi at Tarkessur	3	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	6	...	......
	Tribani Baruni at Tribani	1	7,000	...	...	2	22	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	......
	Churuckpoojah at Tarkessur	5	37,500	...	.	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	6	...	......
	Snanjattra at Mahesh	1	20,000	...	1	5	60	1	1	2	9	...	...	2	8	...	......
	Ditto at Gooptipara	1	15,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	10	.	...	1	10	...	......
	Ruthjattra at Mahesh	14	65,000	...	1	4	48	1	2	4	8	...	2	7	28	...	......
	Ditto at Gooptipara	2	12,500	...	..	1	4	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	10	...	......
	Rashjattra at Mankoonda	3	12,000	...	..	...	2		1	1	4	...	1	...	10	...	......
	Total ...	31	200,000	...	2	17	170	2	10	7	51	...	5	15	88	...	......
Howrah	....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	Sagour fair	7	83,800	..	...	...	...	1	1	4	31	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Hurwah Gorachand Peer's mela ...	8	30,000	...	1	1	12	1	1	5	28	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Basra Gazi Saheb's mela	3	13,000	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barriepore Rash mela	6	30,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Joynagore Dolejatra mela	7	12,000	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ekdil Shaheb's mela at Kazipara ...	4	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gorachand Shaheb's mela at Bhapore	3	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	......
	Kantalpara Rasjatra	4	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bodoner's mela at Pretheba	5	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Chunditola mela at Ruiajan	1	700	...	...	...	...		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boropeer's mela at Tarapookur ...	1	4,000	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Punchanund Poojah at Jaferpore ...	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khurdah Ras mela	7	5,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panihaty Ras mela	3	2,050	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	60	193,350	...	3	4	34	4	8	14	96	...	...	...	...	...	......
Jessore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Nuddea	Kishnaghur Barodole	4	8,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Basanto mela exhibition	7	20,000	...	1	2	30	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nuddea Pat Purnima	2	5,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Dhoolat	8	15,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Ditto Dhashahara	1	10,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kissengunge Ambubachi	6	3,000	...	...	1	8	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nakasipara Surbomungola	4	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Brahmanitula	4	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kalligunge Ramnavami	4	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Tehatta Utrain	7	2,000	...	1	1	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hogulberia Toolsi Behar	29	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moorooti Snanjatra	2	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khoksa Kalipujah	9	23,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bheramara Ramnavami	20	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Doorgapore	32	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Baragangdia	28	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lukhikhola	17	6,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khulisa Kundu	24	8,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ulaichundee mela	4	5,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Patoolipur mela	3	2,500	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Santipore Ras mela	5	20,000	...	1	4	86	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chagda Maghi Purnima	3	7,000	...	1	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ghosepara mela	3	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koolia and Debanandpat	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Garapetha Ghoshto Behar	4	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Total ...	233	198,200	...	6	21	293	...	2	4	51	...	...	...	...	...	......
Moorshedabad ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							Remarks.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	5 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	44 2 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
9	7	49 2 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	2 11 6	2 11 6	3	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	12 0 0	12 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 2 0	0 2 0	1	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	[illegible]	1 6 6	1 6 6	2	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	76 0 3	75 10 3	2	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
12	11	92 4 3	91 14 3	12	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	89 1 9	89 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	10 7 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	2 3 6	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
6	5	152 2 3	141 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Dinagepore	Aloakhoa	12	75,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	44	.	...	...	...	...	......
	Nekmurdh fair	11	170,000	...	...	...	...	2	7	10	136	.	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	23	245,000	...	...	...	...	3	9	13	180	...	...	.	...	...	......
Rajshahye ...	Khatoor	4	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sooltangunge	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mandah	8	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Boodpara	15	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	.	...	...	...	...	......
	Mooradpore	9	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bolihar	3	4,000	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Taherpore	11	5,000	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Poteesar	7	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhawanipore...	10	3,000	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koojoil	21	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Latlore	6	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	......
	Kolum	4	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kallygunge	8	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tulmook	6	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nazirpore	7	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	......
	Chunderpore	7	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	.	...	......
	Total ...	128	101,200	...	...	...		1	4	4	32	...	...	...	.	...	......
Rungpore	Kamdea	23	12,000	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khalahati	37	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tulsighat	30	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Fakerer mela	15	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sib Bari	30	5,000	...	.	..	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Paglapir	20	10,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khalahati	[illegible]	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shekerhat	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chilmari	4	60,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	...	..	......
	Noonkhowa	3	7,200	...		...	...	...	1	..	4	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Gogla	10	850	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Galabbag	48	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tusbhunder	15	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Gada Simla	18	700		...	..	..	...	1	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bora Chita	24	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Raja Biratbhobon	30	1,000	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	314	179,150	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	62	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bogra	Gopinathpore	15	8,000	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohasthan	10	9,000	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.	...	......
	Total ...	25	17,000	2	2	...	12	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	..	......
Pubna	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......
	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	......
Darjeeling	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	......
Julpigooree	Julpesh	12	9,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	......	...	
Dacca	Moonsheegunge Kartic Baroni	43	310,000	...	...	...	......	1	2	4	40	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Dhamrai	23	25,000	...	...	...	......	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Nanglebund	3	122,000	...	...	...	......	1	4	5	36	...	..	...	......	...	......
	Total ...	69	437,000	...	...	...	......	3	7	11	88	...	...	...	......	...	......
Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore agricultural exhibition mela	31	9,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Podumdy	7	11,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Madaripore	7	400	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Chundiburdi	15	5,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	......	...	......
	Goalundu	7	6,000	..	...	...	......	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Dheokhali	7	3,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Haridaspore	7	1,500	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Satoir	3	5,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Rajnaggore	30	4,500	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Karticpore	30	1,200	...	...	...	......	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Moisur	2	1,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Hataria	15	4,000	...	...	...	......	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Tengaree	20	2,500	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	......	...	......
	Total ...	181	54,100	...	...	...	......	1	1	6	34	...	...	...	......	...	......
Backergunge ...	....	......	......	...	...	..	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......
	....	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Total ...	......	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......
Mymensingh	Hoseinpore	45	8,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Kishoregunge	55	11,000	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Sherepore	32	7,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	......	...	......
	Poorabari	10	6,000	...	...	...	......	...	...	1	4	..	...	...	......	...	......
	Total ...	142	32,000	1	2	3	20	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	......	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recorded.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
6	2	47 9 0	46 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
7	3	52 9 0	51 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	1	244 11 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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4	2	245 10 0	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
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2	2	10 8 0	10 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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7	7	27 5 3	27 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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10	10	40 13 3	40 13 3	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
4	3	4 1 9	4 1 9	...	..	...	...	..	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	4 1 9	4 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	8	986 1 0	One year	......	*Vide* Government notification dated 16th May and 29th November 1881.
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	4	166 10 0	Four months	......	Deputed to guard treasure at Mangeepa-rah. The cost was levied from the owner.
......	......	......	......	2	...	...	2	12	1,152 11 0	One & 4 months	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	2 7 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
4	3	42 0 0	38 0 0	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
1	......	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
2	2	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	......	
7	5	45 6 0	41 6 4	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
5	......	89 13 9	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
5	......	89 13 9	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	4	966 11 0	One year	Madartali, 2	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	4	1,080 14 6	One year	Singkhally, 2	
......	......	......	......	2	...	...	2	8	2,047 9 6	One year	4	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
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STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Chittagong	Sitakund	8	9,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohamoni	8	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	16	14,000	...	...	1	4	...	2	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	......
Noakholly	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Tipperah	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Patna	Baraofat at Phoolwari	8	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivrat at Bhimpore	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ at Diarah	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Purnamasi at Gosaivamint	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bissuah	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivrat at Shewnar	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ at Baikathpore	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ at Bihta	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gazimiah	3	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Somari	4	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kaliki Mela	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barni	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohurrim	1	50,000	...	...	...	..	1	3	8	149	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bassioura	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramlila	10	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Total	40	159,000	...	...	...	...	1	8	26	284	...	...	...	...	...	......
Gya	Bissuah Sunkrant and Kartic Purnima, at the riverside in town Gya.	4	10,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	......
Shahabad	Berhampore Fair	10	100,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	5	48	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto	9	125,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	19	225,000	...	...	2	8	2	4	12	98	...	...	...	...	...	......
Mozufferpore	Hazipore	2	50,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhayroasthan Kutra	7	25,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sitamarhi	16	50,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Maniari, Majorgunge	11	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	36	145,000	2	3	4	36	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	......
Durbhunga	Sewnath	10	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ganges Bank	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	4	...	...	...	..	...	....
	Total	12	65,000	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
Saran	Sonepore Fair	19	75,000	...	...	1	3	1	4	6	75	...	...	...	70	...	188 0 0
	From Patna	......	......	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Mozufferpore	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Durbhunga	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Shahabad	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Monghyr	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Chumparun	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	„ Bhagulpore	......	......	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	19	75,000	...	...	1	3	2	6	14	162	...	...	...	70	...	188 0 0
Chumparun	Bettia	22	80,000	1	1	3	17	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Awaraj	10	10,000	...	1	1	8	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribeni	6	7,000	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gobindgunge	9	9,000	...	1	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Adapur	20	10,000	...	1	1	8	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lakhowra	9	9,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohamuda	4	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	80	1,26,000	1	6	7	50	1	2	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
Monghyr	....	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......
Bhagulpore	Shiboratri at Singessur	8	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tilasunkrant at Bowsee	20	26,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	28	76,000	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
Purneah	Carragolah	25	25,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Illowakhoah at Khonti Bhojpore	10	450	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	35	25,450	...	...	2	10	1	1	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sreepunchomi	3	12,000	1	1	3	20	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sibratri	3	20,000	1	1	3	20	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhadro Purnima	3	15,000	1	1	3	20	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Borai Newan	2	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tantbe Mela	15	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	26	59,500	3	3	9	60	...	5	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							REMARKS.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	2	23 12 0	22 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	38 0 0	38 0 0	..	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
3	3	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	3	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	10 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	10 7 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
11	7	242 14 0	119 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
11	7	242 14 0	119 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	34 10 6	34 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	2	21 10 0	9 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	2	118 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
14	9	175 2 6	46 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	
3	3	16 8 9	16 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
7	6	20 10 9	20 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
6	5	49 7 6	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	......	......	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	......	This fair is held on the confines of Purneah and Dinagepore The particulars given relate only to the portion of it held here.
8	6	49 7 6	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	5 8 0	5 8 0	1	1	...	4	50	2,254 13 0	Three months	......	
1	......	......	......	1	...	1	2	25	886 8 0	ditto	......	One death by cholera.
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	2	25	811 4 0	ditto	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	2	20	623 4 0	ditto	......	
				1	...	...	...	3	74 0 0	ditto	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	...	1	11 2 2	1—3 days	......	
3	2	5 8 0	5 8 0	6	1	1	10	124	4,660 15 2	4 months 3 days.	......	

[illegible] POLICE.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.					
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
																	Rs. A. P.
Maldah	Kuri	8	30,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramkeli	6	10,000	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	14	40,000	...	2	...	9	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
Cuttack	Mohorum at Cuttack Town	4	15,000	1	1	6	34	...	1	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Doorgapooja Bejaya at Cuttack Town	4	10,000	1	1	7	30	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Basunto Punchomi at Kendrapara	1	10,000	...	1	1	6	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dole Purnima, Jajpur, Barna	2	10,000	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Baroni bathing in the river Baiturni, Jajpur, Barna.	2	10,000	1	1	2	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barayripoojah (Sree Punchomi) Jajpur, Barna.	30	15,000	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	43	70,000	4	7	20	92	...	2	9	63	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pooree	Melan or Dole Jatra at Pooree	2	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	70	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sibratri at Pooree	2	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandanjatra	21	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramnovomy	7	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sitalsusti	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rukeenecharun	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Debsnanjatra	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	80	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rathjatra	24	1,75,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	14	185	...	...	4*	100*	...	......
	Julanjatra	7	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kalidahun Ekadasee	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dasahara	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kartikjatra	5	22,635	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	80	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sagarsnanjatra	1	16,400	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	100	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Makarjatra	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundra Bhoga	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhamjatra	5	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Atrijatra	24	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sibratro at Bhobanessur	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Asokastomy at Bhobanessur	12	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rathjatra at Bhobanessur	12	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Prothamastomi	2	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Milanjatra at Banpore	2	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhulanjatra at Banpore	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchokjatra	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Meclanjatra at Balanga	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribenijatra	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Daonachoori	2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Debsnanjatra	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tota'	151	6,03,535	...	...	...	...	6	25	87	747	...	...	4	100	...	......
Balasore	......	....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Gurjhata	......	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hazareebagh	Chattra	8	4,000	...	1	2	10	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hutree	8	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	..	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	16	8,000	...	1	3	14	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
Lohardugga	Chootia fair	15	5,000	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jagarnathpore	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	..	...	...	...	......
	Total	16	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	......
Singbhoom	Chyebassa annual fair	28	2,500	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	......
Manbhoom	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	GLAND TOTAL	1,889	33,11,485	13	38	96	838	29	107	248	2,275	...	5	19	258	...	188 0 0

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The [illegible] May 1882.

MENT D—*concluded.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	REMARKS.
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	1 15 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	1 15 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	* Paid by the Superintendent of the Temple.
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3	......	2 14 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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2	......	45 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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11	3	54 12 0	53 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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5	5	22 12 0	22 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	5	22 12 0	22 12 0	...	...	...	...	..	......	......	......	
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141	97	1,422 0 9	729 12 9	10	1	1	14	144	7,861 3 8	Ys. M. D. 2 8 3	4	

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force. Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues. Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables	Number of Water Police Constables.	Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues. Officers.	Men.	Cost of Police. Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2).	Other expenses of Col. III. Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII, and VIII.)	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	BENGAL.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Western Districts.																				
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	...	2	4	71	..	312	...	12	162	... ..	6,000	1,200	3,401	35,510	30,182	... ..	...	7·8	8,287	93,610
	Bankoora	...	2	2	50		208	.	6	115	..	9,000	1,000	2,364	19,960	16,776	... .	..	6·7	3,550	53,650
	Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	45	..	208	.	1	16	.. ..	12,600	1,200	2,118	17,520	16,716	300	..	6·1	5,515	55,999
	Midnapore ...	...	2	5	133	..	671	15	10	161	.. ...	12,406	1,800	3,588	5,100	53,581	......	...	6·8	10,899	1,47,883
	Hooghly	...	2	3	76	..	369	. .	24	342	.....	13,700	1,200	2,764	31,860	24,916	... ..	..	7·5	7,614	87,054
	Howrah	...	1	5	66	.	556	..	...	..	.	9,000	600	3,692	30,210	48,792	......	..	7·4	12,631	1,04,955
	Total ...	...	10	21	441		2,324	15	53	796	.	62,700	7,000	16,927	1,40,220	2,04,962	300	.	6·7	48,526	5,13,151
	Central Districts.																				
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	2	7	134	...	653	89	64	516	......	15,093	2,100	4,682	58,320	64,956	10,244	...	7·2	16,918	1,72,313
	Nuddea	..	2	5	86	...	426	.	13	265	... ..	11,914	1,200	2,284	40,080	33,844		...	6·6	9,574	98,898
	Jessore	...	2	6	94	..	447	49	1	59	... ..	10,304	2,193	3,257	35,835	39,960	7,062	...	7·6	7,683	1,06,296
	Moorshedabad ...	...	2	4	100	...	450	...	12	233	... ..	12,600	1,200	2,508	41,700	37,788	.. ..	.	7·0	9,039	92,235
	Ditto S. Reserve	...	...	.	5		50		......	......	.	. .	...		1,680	1,200	.. .	.	7·0	441	6,324
	Total ...	...	8	22	419	. .	2,026	138	90	1,072	......	49,941	6,695	12,731	1,77,615	1,80,708	17,306	..	6·8	43,658	4,76,054
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	3	58	. .	322	...	2	30	......	8,540	1,903	1,761	25,800	25,812	......	...	6·6	2,987	66,803
	Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	57	.	305	.	5	65	......	8,926	1,200	2,740	21,835	24,618	..	..	6·7	12,405	74,774
	Rungpore	...	1	5	72	...	384	. .	3	26	......	11,400	1,200	2,138	31,870	28,672	... .	. .	6·2	7,176	82,756
	Bogra	...	1	2	39	..	188	..	3	29	.. ...	6,234	1,000	2,323	15,900	15,000	. ...	...	6·6	5,988	46,505
	Pubna	...	1	2	56	.	252	..	3	54	......	12,922	1,000	2,616	19,860	20,064	.	...	6·6	8,182	64,924
	Darjeeling ...	...	1	2	37	...	183		3	32	... ..	5,864	600	1,646	16,200	18,920	240	..	7·1	2,789	46,259
	Julpigoree ...	...	1	2	44		221	..	1	13	... ..	5,983	900	2,160	18,480	21,300	... ..	...	7·8	5,253	54,076
	Total ...	...	8	19	363	..	1,855	.	20	249	.. .	59,869	7,803	15,684	1,52,965	1,54,476	240	.	6·9	45,060	4,36,097
	Eastern Districts.																				
DACCA.	Dacca	...	3	4	70	...	321	14	11	266	......	12,600	1,500	3,344	30,360	27,072	. ..	..	7·5	15,894	90,770
	Do. Special Reserve.	...	...	1	9	...	100	..	......	....	......	... ..	......	......	4,740	8,760	.. ..	...	7·3	768	14,268
	Furreedpore ...	...	1	4	65		298	26	3	52		6,800	1,500	200	21,171	28,581	......	...	11·1	23,013	81,308
	Backergunge .	...	3	4	89		397	..	3	110	... ..	13,322	2,100	2,832	37,920	32,688	200	...	6·8	25,723	1,14,785
	Mymensingh ...	...	2	5	70	.	331	9	7	92	... .	8,183	1,200	2,212	32,940	26,820	. .	..	7·8	9,882	81,237
	Total ...	...	9	18	303	.	1,147	49	21	520	...	40,905	6,300	8,598	1,27,134	1,23,921	200		6·6	75,310	3,82,368
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong . .	...	1	4	65	.	315	..	5	56	....	6,000	1,200	2,750	28,320	25,104	......	...	6·6	8,905	72,279
	Noakholly .	...	1	3	44		246	.	1	14	..	7,900	1,000	2,511	20,400	19,224	... ..	...	6·5	7,402	50,497
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	3	4	48		596	...	..	......	. ....	12,854	900	2,800	22,980	72,020	... ..	...	10·	68,338	1,79,892
	Tipperah	...	1	3	40	..	239	.	3	42	.	6,000	1,200	2,259	20,380	19,272	75	...	6·6	8,575	57,961
	Total ...	.	6	14	107		1,396		9	112		32,754	4, 00	10,320	92,280	1,35,320	75	...	7·9	93,280	3,60,629
	Total of Bengal ...	...	41	94	1,723		9,018	202	196	2,719	. .	2,46,169	32,098	64,250	6,90,214	7,99,687	18,121	..	7·0	3,05,834	21,96,299
	BEHAR.																				
PATNA.	Patna	...	2	6	104	..	911	. .	21	319	....	17,832	1,200	3,504	42,780	68,424	600	...	6·3	19,600	1,53,640
	Gya	...	3	4	95		175		16	322	..	15,250	1,500	2,528	36,120	74,165	... .		13·0	9,686	1,19,549
	Shahabad	...	2	5	77	8	352	.	8	209	.	16,050	1,500	2,108	32,040	27,108	1,752	9	6·2	9,247	90,205
	Mozufferpore ...	...	1	3	54	...	279		11	157	.	11,500	1,200	2,576	21,480	20,832	......	...	6·0	5,249	66,261
	Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	48	. .	260		8	159	.. .	9,861	992	1,620	20,740	19,104	516	..	6·1	5,915	58,748
	Sarun	...	2	2	66	...	300		11	164	. . .	12,477	1,200	2,788	25,200	32,384	......	..	6·1	6,773	80,822
	Chumparun ...	.	1	2	54	...	244	...	3	37	.	7,200	1,200	2,178	22,260	18,972	... ..		6·8	3,623	46,4[illegible]
	Total ...		12	25	498	8	2,821	.	78	1,357		90,170	8,792	17,602	2,00,920	2,41,289	2,868	9	9·1	60,293	6,11,658
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	...	2	3	51	...	298	...	8	127	.. .	15,000	1,200	2,572	24,360	22,200	......	...	6·0	6,087	71,419
	Bhagulpore, inclusive of Bhagulpore Special Reserve.	...	2	4	70	..	413	...	7	116	......	15,000	1,200	2,496	28,560	31,920	......	...	13·2	7,308	86,484
	Purneah	...	2	5	75	...	356	...	6	117	......	9,800	1,500	2,435	31,620	29,616	......	...	6·9	7,039	82,010
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	...	1	1	37	..	239	...	1	10	......	4,800	1,000	1,876	12,720	18,650	216	...	6·6	5,157	44,418
	Maldah	...	1	2	36	.	195	...	2	36	.....	4,800	900	2,464	15,000	15,864	...	...	6·7	4,603	43,681
	Total ...	..	8	15	269		1,501	.	24	406	.....	40,400	5,800	11,843	1,12,260	1,18,250	216	..	6·4	30,194	3,27,963
	Total of Behar ...		20	40	707	8	4,322	...	102	1,763	......	1,39,570	14,592	29,445	3,13,180	3,59,539	3,084	9	8·0	90,487	9,39,621

E FOR 1881.

and Employment of Police.

Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.																
75,664	17,946	1	5	18	93	57	214	174	...	2,717	1,391,823	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·9	10 to 1	1 to 2,490	1 to 3,341	1 to 506
53,650	8,495	1	5	2	12	49	191	121	...	2,023	1,041,752	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,734	1 to 3,807	1 to 427
55,999	1,493	1	5	6	27	42	176	......	...	1,561	794,428	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·1	3 to 1	1 to 2,920	1 to 3,065	1 to 448
1,33,327	14,556	2	19	11	77	125	590	171	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·1	10 to 1	1 to 2,530	1 to 2,940	1 to 563
87.545	35,762	1	6	22	116	56	247	360	...	1,215	1,012,768	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·3	7 to 1	1 to 1,244	1 to 1,925	1 to 409
67,140	37,815	...	...	4	25	68	531	......	...	495	635,381	1 to 0·7	1 to 1·9	34 to 1	1 to 1,013	1 to 884	1 to 280
4,73,325	1,16,067	6	40	63	350	397	1,949	832	...	13,693	7,393,954	1 to 3·7	1 to 4·8	9 to 1	1 to 1,836	1 to 2,457	1 to 414
1,72,313	......	1	5	15	52	127	685	556	24	2,788	2,050,055	1 to 1·9	1 to 3·0	3 to 1	1 to 2,582	1 to 1,987	1 to 506
98,886	24,911	1	6	8	47	84	373	278	...	3,421	2,017,847	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,538	1 to 3,691	1 to 393
1,06,296	......	1	6	13	102	87	384	59	...	3,658	2,219,241	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·1	10 to 1	1 to 3,382	1 to 3,699	1 to 239
92,235	21,504	2	11	7	40	95	399	12	8	2,288	1.226,790	1 to 2·8	1 to 4·0	9 to 1	1 to 1,537	1 to 2,030	1 to 403
6,324	......	...	...	......	......	5	50	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4,76,054	46,415	5	28	43	241	398	1,891	905	32	12,155	7,513,933	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·6	4 to 1	1 to 2,024	1 to 2,743	1 to 444
66,803	......	1	6	2	28	57	287	32	...	4,126	1,514,346	1 to 9·9	1 to 10·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,649	1 to 3,913	1 to 488
68,618	6,156	1	14	5	30	55	261	70	...	2,234	1,338,638	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·0	8 to 1	1 to 3,077	1 to 3,590	1 to 403
82,756	2,475	1	6	6	28	70	350	29	...	3,476	2,097,838	1 to 7·0	1 to 7·5	4 to 1	1 to 4,281	1 to 4,520	1 to 480
46,505	2,863	1	5	4	40	37	143	32	...	1,501	734,358	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·5	2 to 1	1 to 2,813	1 to 3,162	1 to 318
64.934	......	1	5	5	28	55	218	57	...	1,978	1,311,728	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·3	14 to 1	1 to 3,574	1 to 4,118	1 to 607
40,984	4,963	...	...	9	46	30	137	35	...	1,234	160,109	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	3 to 1	1 to 623	1 to 681	1 to 252
54,076	1,209	1	5	4	21	42	195	2	...	2,906	581,562	1 to 10·3	1 to 10·8	2 to 1	1 to 2,060	1 to 2,152	1 to 493
4,24,666	17,666	6	41	35	221	346	1.591	257	...	17,435	7,738,579	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,088	1 to 3,406	1 to 444
90,770	24,252	1	14	8	50	67	271	277	...	2,796	2,116,350	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·7	14 to 1	1 to 3,085	1 to 4,920	1 to 375
14,208	......	...	...	......	......	10	100	......	...	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
77,721	3,587	1	6	7	39	61	324	55	...	2,249	1,631,734	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,642	1 to 3,830	1 to 2,295
1.14,785	6,962	2	10	6	34	88	353	113	...	3,648	1,900,889	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,152	1 to 3,782	1 to 421
81,237	7,166	1	6	5	24	71	310	99	...	6,299	3,051,966	1 to 12·2	1 to 15·1	3 to 1	1 to 5,937	1 to 7,187	1 to 698
3,78,781	41,967	5	36	26	147	297	1,358	544	...	14,992	8,700,939	1 to 6·6	1 to 8·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,865	1 to 4,893	1 to 633
72,279	6,333	1	5	2	24	66	274	61	...	2,322	1,132,341	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,544	1 to 2,883	1 to 414
50,497	1,286	1	5	4	26	42	215	15	...	1,852	820,772	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·8	15 to 1	1 to 2,663	1 to 2,783	1 to 344
1,79,892	......	...	...	2	12	53	583	......	...	5,561	101,597	1 to 8·5	1 to 8·5	......	1 to 156	1 to 156	1 to ...
57,961	4,200	1	5	4	30	38	204	45	...	2,460	1,519,338	1 to 7·5	1 to 8·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,646	1 to 5,281	1 to 665
3,60,629	11,819	3	15	12	92	199	1,276	121	...	12,195	3,574,048	1 to 7·9	1 to 8·6	5 to 1	1 to 2,339	1 to 2,497	1 to 498
21,13,455	2,33,934	25	160	179	1,051	1,637	8,065	2,659	32	70,490	34,921,453	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,558	1 to 3,118	1 to 527
1,25,013	53,939	1	6	20	83	62	341	827	53	2,101	1,756,856	1 to 1·5	1 to 4·0	22 to 1	1 to 1,263	1 to 1,343	1 to 436
95,618	23,931	2	20	7	35	94	420	318	...	4,716	2,124,682	1 to 5·2	1 to 8·1	9 to 1	1 to 2,381	1 to 3,400	1 to 380
90,205	16,151	1	6	13	110	70	244	217	...	4,385	1,964,909	1 to 6·6	1 to 9·8	18 to 1	1 to 2,981	1 to 4,190	1 to 519
60,261	14,662	1	5	6	40	50	234	168	...	3,335	2,582,060	1 to 6·6	1 to 9·8	15 to 1	1 to 5,123	1 to 7,371	1 to 628
49,357	......	1	6	1	8	49	246	......	...	3,004	2,633,447	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·6	8 to 1	1 to 5,749	1 to 8,231	1 to 498
67,595	13,227	1	6	16	108	53	186	175	...	2,654	2,286,382	1 to 4·8	1 to 7·1	12 to 1	1 to 4,199	1 to 5,984	1 to 446
48,433	2,776	1	6	6	30	49	208	40	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·3	1 to 11·9	6 to 1	1 to 5,063	1 to 5,635	1 to 774
5,36,482	1,24,706	8	55	69	414	427	1,879	1,745	53	23,726	15,063,914	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·0	14 to 1	1 to 2,842	1 to 4,223	1 to 632
71,419	10,539	1	6	3	28	50	264	135	...	3,922	1,969,774	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·1	11 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,395	1 to 528
86,484	9,201	2	19	16	113	48	181	123	...	4,268	1.966,158	1 to 6·9	1 to 8·7	4 to 1	1 to 3,223	1 to 3,883	1 to 609
82,010	9,855	1	6	15	103	63	245	123	...	4,957	1,848,687	1 to 8·8	1 to 11·2	3 to 1	1 to 3,307	1 to 4,177	1 to 221
44,419	914	...	10	6	35	32	194	......	...	5,488	1,568,093	1 to 19·0	1 to 19·8	3 to 1	1 to 5,444	1 to 5,640	1 to 526
43,631	2,885	1	5	5	32	33	158	38	...	1,813	710,448	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·7	9 to 1	1 to 2,621	1 to 2,971	1 to 477
3,27,963	33,394	5	46	45	311	226	1,042	419	...	20,448	8,063,160	1 to 9·2	1 to 11·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,640	1 to 4,407	1 to 456
8,64,445	1,58,100	13	101	114	725	653	2,921	2,164	53	44,174	23,127,104	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·5	8 to 1	1 to 3,302	1 to 4,287	1 to 591

STATEMENT

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.										
			Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.				Other expenses of Col. III.					Average pay of			
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1.)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII, and VIII.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Orissa.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	2	4	84	...	398	3	8	78	......	10,566	1,200	2,395	28,740	32,304	......	...	6·1	10,756	93,506
	Pooree	...	1	3	71	...	302	...	5	65	......	4,800	1,125	2,331	20,580	23,700	......	...	6·5	6,162	58,698
	Balasore	...	1	3	83	...	362	26	2	28	......	4,800	1,000	2,519	25,860	31,596	......	...	7·8	5,425	71,200
	Gurjhats	...	1	2	28	..	172	...	......	......	......	7,200	900	1,374	9,240	12,876	......	...	6·2	3,103	34,693
	Total ...	...	5	11	266	...	1,234	29	15	171	......	27,366	4,225	8,619	84,420	1,00,476	......	...	6·6	25,446	2,58,097
	Chota Nagpore.																				
	South-West Frontier Agency.																				
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	...	2	3	85	14	378	...	4	69	......	11,119	1,500	3,728	31,320	28,854	3,024	9·	7·0	7,057	91,780
	Lohardugga ...	...	2	3	85	...	361	...	2	71	.. ..	10,173	1,525	2,606	33,360	26,790	118	...	6·1	5,275	79,849
	Singbhoom ...	...	1	1	27	...	133	..	......	10	......	8,400	600	1,926	9,780	10,548	......	...	6·8	2,988	34,242
	Manbhoom ...	...	2	3	54	10	209	.	2	48	......	6,982	1,200	2,600	21,900	17,712	1,920	9·	7·8	4,655	56,969
	Total ...	...	7	10	251	24	1,081	...	8	198	......	36,674	4,825	10,860	96,360	83,904	5,062	9·	6·3	19,975	2,62,840
	Total of Districts	...	73	135	3,007	32	15,685	231	321	4,881	......	4,49,779	55,740	1,13,174	11,84,174	13,43,606	26,267	9·	7·1	4,41,742	36,58,857
	Government Railway Police.	1	...	7	76	...	499	...	......	......	14,436	......	......	......	39,120	42,924	......	...	7·1	26,490	1,22,970
	Office of Inspector-General of Police.	4	...	...	..	...	......	...	......	......	1,12,370	...	....	.. . .	......	......	......	...	...	3,500	1,15,870
	Total ...	5	...	7	76	...	499	...	. ...	......	1,26,806	...	..	......	39,120	42,924	......	...	7·1	29,990	2,38,840
	Two Special Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for dealing with drugging cases.	...	...	...	2	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	.....	......	1,920	......	480	...	...	......	2,400
	Salt guards in Orissa for different periods.	...	...	...	62	...	419	...	......	......	......	. ....	......	......	5,200	14,642	......	...	6·1	2,521	22,363
	Grand Total ...	5	73	162	3,147	32	16,603	231	321	4,881	1,26,806	4,49,779	55,740	1,13,174	12,30,414	14,01,172	26,747	9·	6·9	4,74,263	39,22,460

Note.—Columns 2 to 23 give the strength and cost of police as it stood on 31st December
Columns 30 and 31 give figures as it stood on 31st December 1881, whereas column 1

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

E FOR 1881—*continued.*

Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.																
85,961	7,545	1	5	3	26	82	361	75	11	4,513	1,738,165	1 to 7·8	1 to 9·0	3 to 1	1 to 3,022	1 to 3,510	1 to 249
58,698	6,130	1	5	4	25	69	272	70	...	2,472	888,487	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	35 to 1	1 to 1,996	1 to 2,288	1 to 252
71,200	2,566	1	5	5	26	81	357	2	...	2,068	945,280	1 to 4·1	1 to 4·3	5 to 1	1 to 1,875	1 to 1,951	1 to 675
34,693	......	...	...	4	30	27	142	......	...	15,187	158,803	1 to 75·1	1 to 75·1	.....	1 to 786	1 to 786	1 to ...
2,50,552	16,241	3	15	16	107	259	1,132	147	11	24,240	3,730,735	1 to 14·0	1 to 15·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,161	1 to 2,375	1 to 386
86,674	3,106	1	6	5	34	82	352	68	5	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 12·6	1 to 14·6	12 to 1	1 to 1,997	1 to 2,237	1 to 424
79,879	4,658	1	5	6	31	81	325	73	...	12,044	1,609,244	1 to 23·0	1 to 26·7	24 to 1	1 to 3,082	1 to 3,546	1 to 231
33,702	540	1	5	2	10	25	118	10	...	3,897	453,775	1 to 22·7	1 to 24·1	10 to 1	1 to 2,653	1 to 2,788	1 to 483
56,969	3,290	1	5	6	26	51	188	50	...	4,130	1,058,228	1 to 12·6	1 to 14·9	7 to 1	1 to 3,246	1 to 3,777	1 to 310
2,57,224	11,594	4	21	19	101	239	983	201	5	27,092	4,225,989	1 to 17·2	1 to 19·8	11 to 1	1 to 2,688	1 to 3,043	1 to 331
34,85,676	4,19,869	45	297	328	1,984	2,788	13,101	5,171	101	1,65,096	66,005,281	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·5	7 to 1	1 to 2,690	1 to 3,270	1 to 537
36,891	86,079	...	...	......	......	84	499	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,15,870	......	...	...	......	......	4	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,52,761	86,079	.	...	......	......	88	499	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,400	......	...	...	......	......	2	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	...	...	......	.....	62	419	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
36,40,837	5,05,948	45	297	328	1,984	2,940	14,019	5,171	101	1,65,996	66,005,281	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·5	7 to 1	1 to 2,690	1 to 3,270	1 to 537

1881, whereas paragraph 6 of the report shows the budget grant of the financial year.
of statement II shows the total actual strength at the commencement of the year 1881.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1881.

Province.	Commissioners' Division.	Name of district.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. Number of Men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost. Rs. A. P.
		Western Districts.					
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	12,499	61·3	24·6	By punchayet and chakran land	3,08,414 0 0
		Bankoora	8,117	46·	40·8	" punchayets, chakran, and jagir land and ryots	2,97,264 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,614	30·8	31·	" zemindars, chakran land, and ryots	1,33,929 1 0*
		Midnapore	7,796	121·	25·6	" jagir lands, villagers and Government and punchayets.	1,49,084 0 0
		Hooghly	4,978	48·9	32·5	" punchayets, villagers, and chakran lands	1,28,865 0 0
		Howrah	1,127	69·	38·2	" villagers and chakran lands	54,623 0 0
		Total	42,711	62·8	32·6		10,72,179 1 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4,117	70·9	48·	By villagers	1,97,616 0 0
		Nuddea	4,410	60·	37·	" villagers and punchayets	1,90,934 0 0
		Jessore	4,108	73·	42·	" villagers	1,72,536 0 0
		Moorshedabad	4,071	59·	36·	" zemindars, ryots, and chakran lands	1,44,556 0 0
		Total	16,706	61·2	40·7		7,05,642 0 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	5,199	51·	25·5	By punchayets and villagers	1,14,577 0 0
		Rajshahye	3,351	57·5	33	" ditto	1,37,544 0 0
		Rungpore	4,062	64·2	36·1	" villagers	1,68,610 0 0
		Bogra	1,864	59	41·8	" villagers and punchayets	7,79,478 0 0
		Pubna	2,203	52·8	38·7	" villagers	98,281 2 0
		Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	......
		Julpigoree	1,166	56·9	50·6	By punchayets and villagers	59,106 0 0
		Total	18,445	56·9	37·6		13,57,596 2 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,479	94·1	41·2	By villagers and Government	1,49,176 0 0
		Furreedpore	2,917	70·	34·9	" villagers	1,01,985 0 0
		Backergunge	4,542	61·5	36·2	" villagers and zemindars	1,73,557 0 0
		Mymensingh	6,206	50·	36	" villagers	2,23,416 0 0
		Total	17,144	71·9	37·		6,48,134 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,037	100·	45·	By assessment levied on villagers	92,218 0 0
		Noakholly	2,687	74·3	32·5	" punchayets, villagers, Government, and zemindars.	1,07,545 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......
		Tipperah	2,019	74·	38·5	By punchayets	76,831 8 0
		Total	6,743	82·7	38·6		2,76,594 8 0
		Total for Bengal	101,779	67·1	37·3		......
Behar	Patna	Patna	3,266	63·	24·9	By villagers and zemindars	88,350 0 0
		Gya	13,126	50·3	29·3	" ryots and zemindars	1,33,044 0 0
		Shahabad	5,080	60·	98·	" ditto	1,89,228 2 6
		Mozufferpore	4,553	69·	25·8	" zemindars	1,38,073 0 0
		Durbhunga	6,482	68·	27·	" ryots and zemindars	2,35,024 0 0
		Sarun	5,140	71·	23·5	" villagers and zemindars	1,06,526 0 0
		Chumparun	2,363	59·5	23·5	" ditto	62,275 4 0
		Total	40,010	65·8	25·2		9,02,520 6 6
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,573	52·	33·5	By ryots and zemindars	1,19,871 0 0
		Bhagulpore	3,686	81·9	20·5	" ditto	81,179 3 0 and 8,175 beeghas of land.
		Purneah	4,855	54·4	33·	" villagers	1,74,780 0 0†
		Southal Pergunnahs	3,757	50·0	14·6*	" zemindars and chakran lands	39,409 13 6 and 6,278 beeghas and 8 cottahs of land.‡
		Maldah	1,604	67·5	43·0	" ryots	75,452 0 0
		Total	17,505	61·1	28·9		4,90,692 0 6
		Total for Behar	57,515	63·4	27·0		......
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	5,541	50·	16·4	By villagers and jagir lands	1,01,458 7 3
		Pooree	2,185	59	16	" ditto	34,960 0 0
		Balasore	2,840	122·8	57·2	" ditto	70,482 0 0
		Gurjhats	498	69·4	3·2	" jagir lands and villagers	......§
		Total	11,064	75·3	23·2		2,06,900 7 3
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	2,898	56·2	18·8	By zemindars and ryots	54,573 0 0
		Lohardugga	3,319	38·5	28·6	" zemindars and illakaders	85,781 13 2
		Singhbhoom	1,624	46·5	9·	" dhalban estate and villagers	14,616 0 0
		Maubhoom	5,442	70·5	24·5	" zemindars, villagers, and chakran lands	81,111 0 0
		Total	13,283	52·9	20·2		2,36,061 13 2
		Government Railway Police.	......	......	......		......
		GRAND TOTAL	1,83,641	65·6	31·5		58,96,340 6 5 and 14,453 beeghas and 8 cottahs of lands.

* Seven khas mehal chowkidars are paid by Government.
† 998 men are paid partly by grain and partly by cash.
‡ Land 4·2 beegahs.
§ Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 is not extended to this district.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd May, 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT F.

STATE,

Regular Police. *Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.															
									Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially: Under Police Act.				Punished judicially: Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	Bengal.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	22	49	312	100	75	312	...	1	...	7	...	6	7	48	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Bankoora	2	12	38	208	60	27	173	...	...	1	7	...	6	28	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	2	10	35	208	50	16	189	...	...	1	10	...	4	11	37	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	6	30	103	671	120	35	654	...	1	7	41	...	53	85	141	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	3	29	47	360	60	47	341	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	2	8	39	201	23	26	201	...	...	1	6	...	2	9	35	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	19	111	311	1,969	413	226	1,870	...	2	10	72	...	73	133	310	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	7	38	96	653	110	30	654	...	1	1	39	1	14	30	118	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	5	29	57	426	43	42	432	...	...	2	22	...	27	46	154	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	6	40	54	444	140	62	345	...	...	1	28	...	10	29	146	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad*	4	26	79	500	60	29	465	...	..	1	10	1	14	24	43	...	...	...	7	...	...	..	...
	Total	22	133	286	2,023	353	163	1,896	...	1	5	99	2	65	129	461	...	...	1	56	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	3	20	38	322	100	39	244	..	1	4	28	...	22	38	154	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
	Rajshahye	3	20	39	314	43	22	300	...	...	1	18	...	11	23	77	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	5	22	50	384	90	42	329	...	...	...	19	1	10	11	91	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	2	10	29	188	50	22	157	...	...	...	9	...	6	21	29	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	2	12	14	252	60	30	220	...	..	2	11	...	7	19	31	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	2	5	31	173	88	19	115	...	...	...	14	...	..	35	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree†	2	11	33	221	110	29	128	...	...	2	9	...	4	17	25	...	1	..	4	...	...	...	...
	Total	19	100	264	1,854	541	203	1,403	...	1	9	108	1	60	164	452	...	1	1	32	...	...	6	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca‡	5	19	60	421	34	16	359	...	...	3	7	.	6	15	48	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	4	17	48	287	60	69	298	...	...	3	15	1	12	52	96	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	4	34	55	397	44	46	400	..	..	...	10	...	8	67	156	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	5	20	50	331	54	25	336	..	1	1	11	..	20	39	46	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
	Total	18	90	213	1,436	192	156	1,393	...	1	7	43	1	46	173	346	...	..	8	18	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong§	4	16	49	315	130	24	230	.	...	2	5	...	10	27	48	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	3	17	27	246	47	15	231	...	...	..	5	...	6	4	23	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	38	596	632	26	......	..	-	2	6	...	..	...	43	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	3	13	27	239	110	16	156	..	...	...	4		8	11	51	...	...	..	3	..	...	...	...
	Total	18	52	141	1,396	909	81	617	..	..	4	20	...	24	12	165	..	...	1	18	...	...	...	...
	Total for Bengal	96	486	1,215	8,678	2,408	829	7,269	...	5	35	342	4	268	641	1,734	...	1	13	142	...	...	6	...
	Behar.																							
Patna	Patna	6	17	59	428	170	38	480	..	2	1	6	...	4	10	21	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Gya	4	18	77	475	120	38	416	...	...	3	8	1	16	69	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	5	14	63	360	90	16	......	...	...	2	...	...	9	30	22	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	3	17	41	279	38	6	279	...	...	...	2	...	4	14	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Durbhanga	3	1?	35	260	90	32	157	...	1	...	3	...	7	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	2	1	52	300	80	32	256	...	...	1	7	...	9	39	69	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	2	15	30	244	62	56	182	...	...	...	7	..	8	26	18	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Total	25	104	366	2,346	650	218	1,779	...	3	7	33	1	57	203	368	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	1
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3	14	37	298	70	16	212	...	...	..	6	...	12	30	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore‖	4	15	55	413	208	134	236	..	.	1	8	...	5	7	46	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	5	17	55	356	80	24	329	..	...	4	17	...	10	29	52	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	9	28	239	78	31	168	...	2	1	9	..	7	25	62	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	2	9	27	195	19	12	130	...	...	...	15	...	2	10	90	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	64	202	1,501	455	217	1,075	...	2	6	55	...	36	101	275	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...
	Total for Behar	40	168	568	3,847	1,105	435	2,854	...	5	13	88	1	93	304	643	...	...	6	46	...	...	...	1
	Orissa.																							
Orissa	Cuttack	5	15	69	401	34	23	432	...	..	1	3	...	5	12	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	2	9	62	302	29	17	364	...	..	2	3	...	9	38	53	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	3	14	68	362	29	42	377	...	1	3	15	...	10	25	33	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	2	3	25	172	195	10	......	..	...	...	6	...	3	19	55	...	.	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Total	12	41	224	1,237	287	92	1,173	...	1	6	27	...	27	94	148	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	3	19	66	392	160	48	272	...	...	...	3	...	3	17	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	3	21	64	361	120	16	425	...	1	..	7	...	20	36	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	1	4	23	133	138	28	......	...	...	2	7		2	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom	2	12	42	219	60	68	148	...	...	2	11	...	5	19	31	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	56	195	1,105	478	160	845	...	1	4	28	...	30	79	152	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police	7	9	57	500	...	16	556	...	1	...	28	...	2	30	219	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Two Special Sub-Inspectors, drugging cases		2	...	...	..	...	......	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspector-General's reserve	3	..	...	30	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	11	57	539	...	16	556	...	1	..	28	...	2	30	219	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	167	762	2,250	15,406	4,278	1,532	12,697	...	13	58	513	5	420	1,148	2,896	...	2	21	220	...	...	6	1

* Including special reserve.
† Including one European constable of Rungpore.
‡ Special reserve included.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1869.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1881.

by a Magistrate. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Other offences. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	REWARD. Number of police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money rewards.	EDUCATION. Number of police who can read and write. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables	Men.	Number of police under instruction during the year. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	...	...			..	..	3	1	30	4	22	47	217					49	195	138	2	2	22	8	8	6	6	15·0	1·5
...	...	...	.	..	.	..	5		1	2	12	36	114					23	110	119	2	2	5	8	5	..	2	41·8	·7
...	...	...		.		..	3		8	2	10	28	37			6	167	26	131	94	2		7	11	4	3	9	105·8	·7
...	1	1	2	.		1	6	1	3	5	26	83	332		..			153	317	328	13	1	53	49	24	1	20	84·8	2·3
	..	...	..	..			6		42	3	27	38	108					69	252	119	2		56	1		..	15	36·2	3·3
..	...	..	1				3		.	2	8	32	37					33	160	47	2		18	7	2	3	2	43·0	·6
..	1	1	3	.		1	26	2	84	18	105	266	815			6	167	346	1,161	875	23	8	161	84	43	13	54	73·7	2·2
.	..	...	1	..	1	1	14		103	6	38	61	239			14	301	90	388	191	4		65	41	1	5	18	31·7	2·2
..	..	...	2	...	.		6	.	1	5	29	46	376					82	231	197	1		35	24	12	2	14	61·0	2·7
	..	.	.				3	4	29	6	40	54	331				35	63	313	168	5	1	8	29	5		13	67·8	2·3
	...	...	.			2	6	10	28	5	25	63	115			1	5	65	280	157	7	2	26	11	4	8	22	37·2	3·7
.	...	..	3	..	1	3	29	14	161	22	132	244	1,081			15	341	300	1,456	745	18	3	134	105	23	15	67	45·4	2·7
..	...	.	1		.		7	...		3	20	31	33	..			.	41	307	76	1		12	33		2	9	123·7	2·8
...	.	...	1				7		14	5	16	29	85		.			53	157	140			17	19	7	2	15	57·8	3·9
...	...	...	1			1	12	..	7	4	22	40	78					132	221	104	2		16	11	2	9	19	53·4	4·1
.	...	...	.		.	1	8	2	14	2	10		31				79	28	122	75	3	1	21	9	8	2	1	54·4	·4
..	.	..		...			1	1	12	2	12	36	35					26	182	100	2	.	13	13		5	5	57·2	1·6
.	...				.		2		4	2	5	24	27					79	50	81	1		23	14	2	11	8	14·0	8·7
..	...	...				2	9		11	2	11	20	59					50	126	87	1	1	23	11		1	4	71·1	1·4
...	.	.	3			4	46	3	62	18	96	180	318	.			79	409	1,165	683	10	2	155	116	19	32	61	64·6	2·7
...	...		..	..		2	6	12	33	4	17	43	77			.		35	216	159	1	1	10	10		1	8	48·5	1·5
..	.	.	.					1	.	1	17	39	53				19	11	202	165	3		15	18	1	3	3	50·3	·8
...	...					1	9	1	23	1	31	18	161					6	287	114	2		10	10	55		6	62·3	1·2
...	...	..	1	.	2	1	3			5	18	39	64					32	191	192	2		4	13	4		5	29·3	1·2
		.	1		2	4	18	14	56	17	83	109	355				41	122	896	710	8	1	39	61	60	4	22	48·2	1·2
		.			...		5	.	3	4	16	15	114				19	28	139	212	1	2	17	7			5	20·8	·1
...		...	.	.	.		4	.	62	3	17	21	85					[illegible]	171	95	1		14	5	2	2	4	23·3	1·3
...	..	...	1	.		2	2		1	7	8	36	209				5	112	5?8	10			30	8	2	6	15	255·2	2·3
.	.			.			2	3	38	3	13	23	105			4	48	20	95	105	1		5	4	1		6	45·8	2·1
...		..	1			3	13	3	92	17	54	125	513			4	101	187	983	577	3	2	66	24	6	8	30	113·9	1·1
...	1	1	11		3	14	132	36	455	93	170	984	3,112			25	736	1,464	5,611	3,568	61	16	555	382	149	72	234	65·4	1·2
..	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	82	11	5	17	50	88		..		. .	57	205	278	9		22	9	.	1	13	33·5	2·5
...	..	...	...	...	...	1	9	..	3	4	18	62	145				..	11	159	399	6		2	11	...	1	11	22·4	1·9
...		.		...	..	..	2	47	31	5	14	51	116				25	15	197	930	2	1	4	2	2	..	14	45·3	3·1
...	...	...	..	...	...		.	...	10	3	11	30	196	.		1		24	217	115	1	1	6	2		...	11	13·6	3·2
..	...	...	.	...	.	.		.	8	3	13	28	138				..	9	181	161	2		5	4	5		4	12·6	1·2
...	...	...	...	...		.	5	...	1	2	14	39	52	..	.		. .	18	68	279	3		3	8	2	1	5	69·2	1·3
...	...	..	...	..	..		.	32	31	2	15	31	59					31	110	159	2	1	7	7	5	.	4	56·7	1·3
...	...	...	...	..	1	3	18	161	94	24	102	291	794			1	25	165	1,137	1,601	25	3	49	43	14	3	63	34·7	2·1
...	...	...	..	...	...			46	30	3	14	37	119					40	102	210	1	1	17	6	10		5	34·9	1·4
...	...	...	..	...	...	1	8	42	11	4	14	44	180	.			.	36	592	152	5	1	18	10	13	2	5	20·8	1·3
...	...	1	2	...	...	1	9	4	30	5	16	45	243	..	...	8	111	77	254	177	1		24	21	12	6	10	58·	2·5
...	...	...	..	...	1	1	6	...	21	1	8	20	31	.	..	2	46	43	169	108	1	1	15	11	.		2	27·7	·7
...	...	...	3	..	.		6	2	25	2	9	22	42	.	.			35	128	70	1		15	15	1		7	74·9	3·0
...	...	1	5	...	1	3	29	94	117	15	61	168	615	.		10	157	231	985	717	9	3	89	63	36	8	29	42·4	1·6
...	...	1	5	.	2	6	47	255	211	39	163	459	1,409	.		11	182	396	2,122	2,319	34	6	138	106	50	11	91	57·1	1·9
...	...	.	...	...	...	1	70	2	108	4	15	60	251	...	...		..	23	104	296	5	1	6	1	7		10	40	2·0
...	...		...	..	...	1	3	...	71	1	9	54	163			1	5	19	120	237	2	1	[illegible]	5	2	1	3	46·5	·8
...	...	..	..	..	..	1	16	33	36	4	14	57	209					96	203	289	2	3	[illegible]	19	1		14	38·3	3·7
.	...		.	...		..	4		3	2	3	20	21	.				14	125	61			3	6	1	1	5	60·3	2·4
..	...	.	.	...	..	3	93	35	218	11	41	191	644			1	5	92	616	833	9	5	19	34	11	2	33	50	2·1
...	...	.	...	...	..	2	6	2	33	3	19	63	191				..	13	239	241	1		12	3	28	1	8	35·9	1·6
...	...		...	...	..	1	5	.	32	3	22	56	47		.		.	17	206	213	3		9	8			9	15	·0
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	4	22	40	.	..			13	55	93			1	9			1	45	.....
...	...	.	.		...	1	2	...	1	3	11	33	35			1	5	50	60	186	3		4	13	5	1	4	34·1	1·4
...	...	...	..	...	.	4	16	2	68	10	56	174	313		.	1	5	73	562	733	7		25	58	33	2	21	23·1	1·5
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	1	54	7	9	57	152					121	363	125		1	74	29	3	9	10	128·1	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.					.		.	.				.		.	...	......
...	...	...	2	..	1	..	6	1	54	7	9	57	152				...	121	362	125		1	74	29	3	9	10	128·1	1·7
..	1	2	18	.	6	27	294	329	1,006	159	739	1,865	5,660	.	...	38	928	2,046	9,276	7,577	111	28	811	584	246	96	388	53·3	2·5

§ Including one European constable
‖ Inclusive of special reserve.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

STATE[illegible]

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General[illegible]

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.															
									Dismissed.				Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.				Punished judicially. Under Police Act.				Punished judicially. Under sections 330, 331, 348 Penal Code.			
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	BENGAL.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan...	Burdwan	...	1	11	162	...	1	173	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Bankoorah	...	...	6	121	...	...	121	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	...	...	1	16	...	...	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	1	9	161	...	1	170	...	...	...	20	...	...	8	54	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	...	3	21	342	...	3	363	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	111	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	3	3	16	355	...	6	371	1	...	...	20	1	1	9	56	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1
	Total	3	8	64	1,157	...	11	1,215	1	...	...	59	1	1	23	261	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	...	1	63	516	...	...	580	...	...	3	64	...	...	22	87	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea		...	13	265	...	...	278	...	...	...	16	...	...	8	88	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Jessore		...	1	58	...	...	58	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	...	...	12	232	...	...	244	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	89	1,071	...	...	1,160	...		4	98	...	...	32	222			2	41	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	Dinagepore	...	...	2	30	...	...	32	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	...	...	5	68	...	...	70	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	...	...	3	26	...	...	29	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	3	29	...	...	32	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	...	...	3	54	...	...	57	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	1	2	32	...	1	34	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	19	249	...	1	254	...	...	2	23	...	1	14	112	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	...	11	266	...	...	277	...	...	...	14	...	...	4	81	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	...	...		52	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	3	110	...	...	25	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	...	...	7	92	...		99		...	...	14	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	24	520	...	...	401	...	...	...	38	...	...	10	145	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1	...	4	56	...	1	60		...		6	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly		...	1	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	...	...	3	42	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	8	112	...	1	124	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	55		...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total for Bengal	4	10	204	3,109		13	3,154	1	...	6	225	1	2	84	795	...	...	2	86	...	...	...	1
	BEHAR.																							
Patna ...	Patna	1	5	41	833	...	6	874	...	...	1	17	...	9	38	129	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Gya	...	1	15	302	...	1	317	...	...	1	12	...	1	12	179	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	...	1	7	209	...	...	217	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	37	...		...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	...	...	11	157	...	...	168	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	...	...	8	139	...	...	147	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	...	...	11	164	...	...	175	...	...	...	8	...	...	6	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	...	3	37	...	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	7	99	1,811	...	7	1,938	...	...	2	19	...	10	62	452	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	...	...	8	127	...	...	135	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	...		7	116	...	...	123	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	...	...	6	117	...	...	...	...		1	14	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	...	...	1	10	...	...	11	...		...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	2	36	...	...	38	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Total	...		21	406	...	...	307	...	...	2	33	...	...	6	138	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	Total for Behar	1	7	123	2,247	...	7	2,245	...		4	82	...	10	68	590	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...
	ORISSA.																							
Orissa ...	Cuttack	...	...	8	78	...	...	86	...		2	5	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	1	4	65	...	1	69	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	2	28	...	...	30	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	14	171	...	1	185	...	1	2	9	...	1	7	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	...	...	4	69	...	...	73	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	...	...	2	71	...	...	73	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	...	...	2	48	...	...	48	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	8	198	...	...	204	...	...	1	11	...	...	6	77	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	5	18	349	5,725	...	21	5,788	1	1	13	327	1	13	165	1,486	...	...	3	119	...	...	...	1

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
[illegible]

ENT F—*concluded.*

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1881.

Punished by a Magistrate — Under Chapter IX of Penal Code — Inspectors	Under Chapter IX — Sub-Inspectors	Under Chapter IX — Head constables	Under Chapter IX — Men	Other offences — Inspectors	Other offences — Sub Inspectors	Other offences — Head constables	Other offences — Men	Reward — Number of police rewarded during the year — By promotion	Reward — By money rewards	Education — Number of police who can read and write — Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Head constables	Men	Education — Number of police under instruction during the year — Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of one years service and under ten years	Of ten years service and upwards	Number who have left the force during the year — On pension	On gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
								1	4		1	11	24					64	94	26	1	1	41	3	1	9	11		7·
									2			[illegible]	15					1	10	15			10	5	7		3		2·4
									1			1					16	[illegible]	11	[illegible]		1		4		1			
							3		7		1	8	18					61	8	25		1	10	20	17		9		5·2
						1	13		[illegible]		5	9	16					63	913	59	1		4[illegible]	7	1	4	12		3·2
							4		4	3	3	10	21					16	14	17	1		75	21	4	20	14		3·7
						1	20	1	23	3	8	48	1[illegible]				1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1	1[illegible]1	3	3	1[illegible]	60	30	34	49		3·9
			3			6	24		47		1	63	29				456	191	49	[illegible]	6	1	[illegible]	67	17	14	16		2·5
							4		1			11						50	147	81		2	10	16			3		1·0
												1	2[illegible]				10	9	40	10			2	11					
							14		4			6	10					57	1[illegible]	56			20	6		20	7		2·8
			3			6	42		5[illegible]		1	63	65				46[illegible]	307	809	2[illegible]4	6	3	127	100	17	34	26		2·2
												2						9	[illegible]	5			1	3					
							3		2			5						10	38	22				7	1		2		2·8
												2	5					5	22	2			2	5		1			
							1					3	2					6	2	4			1	4	1				
									4			[illegible]	4					7	43	7				1		5	1		1·7
							1				1	1	8					6	3	26			5	2					
																		5	[illegible]				1	8		2	1		7·1
							5		6		1	15	14					48	101	66			10	25	2	8	4		1·4
			1				5		4			1	10					85	148	34		1	44	14	2	3	8		2·8
							1											24	45	5			7	6					
							2		1			1	3					10	[illegible]	5		1	2	4		1	2		1·7
							7					3	3					98	1[illegible]	49			1	14		9	2		2·0
			1				15		5			5	16					15[illegible]	303	93		2	54	38	2	13	12		2·2
							1			1		4	6					20	30	16			9	[illegible]	3		2		3·3
							1		1									3	6	4			1	1					·..
							3					2	2			1	4	1	17	2[illegible]			1		4				·
							5		1	1		6	8			1	4	24	55	47			11	7	7		2		1·6
			4			7	87	1	87	4	10	157	227			1	488	865	2,07[illegible]	561	[illegible]	8	375	230	58	89	93		2·7
			1			1	5	71	41	1	[illegible]	31	114					93	17[illegible]	3[illegible]9	7		51	15		2	15		
							1		[illegible]		1	11	63					20	1[illegible]	179	6	3	1	1	1		4		1·2
								8	7		1		2					16	1 1	80	1		[illegible]	2			5		2·3
						3	2		1			9	55					5	1 1	43		1	2	1			2	Included in the Regular Police	1·1
			1						6			1	13					18	61	51			3	7			2		1·4
							3		1			2	8					[illegible]	104	4			5	6		3	2		1
												1	4					7	2[illegible]	11	2			2		1	2		5·4
			2			4	11	79	58	1	7	[illegible]	313					151	1,[illegible]	695	16	4	69	71	1	6	32		1·6
									4			8	22					19	17	46			2	9	5	2	1		·7
							1					3	8					17	115	1			5	5	19				
							5					2	8[illegible]					71	86	35	1		23	15	7	1	2		1·6
												1							5	6									
							1	2	1			1	1					1[illegible]	18	10			2	6					
							7	2	5			15	63					117	241	99	1		32	[illegible]	1	3	3		·07
			2			4	18	81	63	1	7	70	370					901	1,2[illegible]8	794	1	4	100	86	3[illegible]	9	35		1·4
							1		20			8	20					4	44	38			1	7	6		1		1·1
					1		6		2			4	7					5	38	26				2	1		2		2·8
								3				2	7					6	25	5	1		1	3			[illegible]		6·6
					1		7	3	22			14	34					15	107	63	1		2	12	7		5		2·6
							6		5			2	10					1	51	16				2	3		1		1·3
							9		3			1	2					10	57	6			4	4	3				
													3					1	9					1					
												2	4					13					1	5	7				
							15		8			5	19					25	117	22			5	12	13		1		·04
			6		1	11	127	85	180	5	17	246	656			1	488	1,206	3,601	1,446	27	12	485	340	110	98	134		·21

J MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

REGULAR POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	RACE. — Europeans. — District or Assistant District Superintendents. — Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. — District or Assistant District Superintendents. — Uncovenanted.	Europeans. — Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. — Subordinate officers— Below Rs. 100.	Europeans. — Constables.	Eurasians. — District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. — Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. — Subordinate officers— Below Rs. 100.	Eurasians. — Constables.	Natives. — District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. — Subordinate officers— On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. — Subordinate officers— Below Rs. 100.	Natives. — Constables.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12
	BENGAL.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan	Burdwan	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	77	298
	Bankoora	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	50	207
	Beerbhoom*	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	44	201
	Midnapore	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	129	664
	Hooghly	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	76	369
	Howrah	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	45	193
	Total	1	8	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17	421	1,935
	Central Districts.													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs†	......	2	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	133	640
	Nuddea‡	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	86	427
	Jessore§	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	98	425
	Moorshedabad	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	4	105	443
	Total	......	7	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	19	416	1,935
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	58	322
	Rajshahye	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	54	293
	Rungpore	......	2	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	4	68	334
	Bogra	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	39	182
	Pubna	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	56	244
	Darjeeling	......	2	1	......	......	......	1	3	......	......	......	33	172
	Julpigoree	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	45	218
	Total	2	8	1	......	1	......	1	3	......	1	14	353	1,815
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	Dacca‖	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	(a) 1	......	4	68	332
	Furreedpore	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	65	298
	Backergunge	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	87	496
	Mymensingh	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	70	339
	Total	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	17	290	1,365
Chittagong	Chittagong	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	3	63	310
	Noakholly	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	42	246
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	4	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......	2	47	590
	Tipperah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	3	40	237
	Total	......	7	1	......	......	......	2	2	......	1	11	192	1,383
	Total for Bengal	3	37	5	......	1	......	4	5	1	2	78	1,672	8,433
	BEHAR.													
Patna	Patna	......	2	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	4	77	437
	Gya	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	4	95	475
	Shahabad	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	77	360
	Mozufferpore	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	54	275
	Durbhanga	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	3	48	260
	Sarun	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	65	296
	Chumparun	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total	2	10	1	......	......	......	2	1	......	1	20	416	2,105
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	51	298
	Bhagulpore and reserve	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	69	411
	Purneah	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	7	69	354
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	37	239
	Maldah	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	36	195
	Total	1	7	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	15	262	1,497
	Total for Behar	3	17	3	......	......	......	2	2	......	1	35	678	3,603
	ORISSA.													
Orissa	Cuttack	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	3	82	396
	Pooree	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	68	302
	Balasore	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	3	80	388
	Gurjhats	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	27	169
	Total	1	4	1	1	......	......	1	5	......	......	8	257	1,255
	CHOTA NAGPORE.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	85	302
	Lohardugga	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	87	349
	Singbhoom	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	27	133
	Manbhoom	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57	219
	Total	......	5	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	256	1,093
	Government Railway Police	......	1	4	8	......	......	1	2	......	......	2	65	496
	Total	......	1	4	8	......	......	1	2	......	......	2	65	496
	GRAND TOTAL	7	64	17	9	1	......	8	14	1	3	127	2,928	14,879

MENT G.

and men employed in the Police for the year 1881.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
OFFICERS.												MEN.												
		Hindoos.								Other religions.				Hindoos.								Other religions.		
Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodra.	Low caste Soodra.		Hindoos of all other castes.			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.				Hindoos of all other castes.			Grand total, officers and men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2	12	35	8	...	...	15	8	...	2	...	...	...	63	78	58	...	...	49	20	......	30	......	...	380
1	5	24	5	...	...	2	11	...	5	...	...	...	38	49	50	...	...	39	1	......	29	1	...	269
2	10	23	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	68	56	......	...	...	23	25	5	27	......	...	250
1	19	31	6	1	4	34	1	...	36	1	...	1	172	108	126	...	2	40	46	......	169	......	...	796
2	17	25	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	106	57	...	1	94	12	......	...	......	...	450
1	3	18	3	...	...	3	12	...	8	...	...	...	48	64	40	...	1	......	16	......	24	......	...	241
9	66	156	22	1	4	98	32	...	55	1	...	1	482	461	331	...	4	245	120	5	279	1	...	2,379
4	23	47	...	...	2	35	5	3	22	...	...	...	256	138	......	...	1	84	64	2	95	......	...	781
5	13	31	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	33	7	10	125	91	8	...	...	51	...	......	...	118	24	518
3	11	22	3	...	1	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	169	40	44	...	...	......	...	......	172	......	...	524
3	24	39	7	1	1	27	...	...	10	...	...	2	183	84	44	...	...	44	...	......	86	......	...	555
15	71	139	13	1	5	62	5	3	91	33	7	12	733	353	96	...	1	179	64	2	353	118	24	2,378
...	13	22	...	...	1	3	13	5	...	3	1	...	136	49	1	2	...	14	38	2	27	44	9	383
1	17	25	1	1	...	8	2	...	3	...	...	...	139	24	22	1	2	48	20	......	28	9	...	351
3	11	19	1	4	2	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	151	34	8	4	5	......	...	......	182	......	...	459
1	14	8	3	1	...	2	9	2	2	...	...	...	129	6	14	...	...	4	16	2	11	......	...	224
1	6	31	2	...	2	5	1	8	4	...	...	...	121	57	24	...	1	......	...	24	17	......	...	304
8	6	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	15	20	......	94	...	......	...	......	41	2	...	212
1	13	4	1	6	1	3	13	1	2	1	...	...	39	15	22	41	...	2	15	......	45	38	...	264
15	60	113	8	27	6	21	38	16	53	4	1	...	730	205	91	142	8	68	89	28	351	93	9	2,197
3	5	18	4	1	2	31	7	...	3	...	...	1	71	49	52	...	1	118	8	......	33	......	...	407
...	10	12	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	37	...	133	53	33	...	...	1	...	1	18	4	55	367
1	8	30	6	...	...	10	33	...	3	...	...	6	103	76	59	...	...	4	128	......	20	......	...	489
2	10	23	1	...	3	32	5	1	...	...	...	...	108	60	......	...	2	4	85	45	35	......	...	416
6	33	83	18	1	5	74	46	1	6	1	37	7	415	238	144	...	3	127	221	46	106	4	55	1,679
6	8	10	...	...	1	29	11	...	...	4	...	2	61	10	9	...	...	46	8	1	30	143	...	379
3	5	17	...	...	...	16	3	2	...	2	...	10	84	43	1	...	1	28	46	24	9	......	...	292
7	3	1	10	17	1	1	1	4	5	...	4	...	13	2	97	329	7	43	4	2	30	8	55	646
1	7	9	...	1	1	20	2	...	3	...	...	1	92	28	......	..	...	49	53	......	14	......	...	281
17	23	37	10	18	3	66	17	6	8	6	4	13	250	83	107	329	8	166	111	27	83	151	55	1,598
62	273	528	71	48	23	321	138	26	213	45	49	33	2,610	1,340	769	471	24	785	605	109	1,172	367	143	10,231
4	29	7	8	...	...	...	33	4	...	...	...	...	64	68	178	...	...	......	45	82	...	......	...	522
3	32	4	1	...	1	47	6	2	4	...	...	...	168	82	85	...	...	42	53	6	37	......	...	578
2	25	4	4	...	1	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	97	61	116	...	2	52	32	......	...	......	...	444
1	9	7	4	6	2	27	1	1	...	...	...	1	33	24	97	1	59	39	2	10	9	......	...	332
2	16	3	4	...	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	1	38	20	137	1	...	31	...	......	35	......	...	312
3	37	1	4	...	3	19	2	...	...	...	...	1	81	36	132	...	1	10	34	......	3	......	...	367
...	23	4	6	...	...	21	1	...	1	...	...	1	58	29	86	...	7	26	20	......	17	......	...	301
15	171	30	31	6	8	183	45	7	5	...	...	4	539	320	331	2	69	200	186	98	101	......	...	2,856
3	22	9	8	...	1	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	52	49	147	...	1	4	9	17	19	......	...	354
3	32	9	8	...	2	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	104	75	151	...	5	39	6	5	25	......	...	486
3	35	10	6	...	...	22	...	...	3	...	...	1	112	69	98	3	...	20	...	......	51	......	...	433
...	4	15	3	...	1	6	...	...	6	3	...	1	25	52	70	4	1	15	...	......	43	27	1	278
1	12	9	4	1	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	31	64	...	...	23	1	6	25	......	...	284
10	105	52	29	1	4	66	1	1	15	3	...	2	338	276	530	7	7	101	16	23	103	27	1	1,785
25	276	82	60	7	12	249	46	8	20	3	...	6	877	596	1,361	9	76	301	302	126	264	27	1	4,641
3	22	11	3	...	3	27	4	1	13	...	...	3	180	21	24	1	1	38	70	5	53	......	...	483
7	15	9	4	...	2	6	3	16	10	...	...	1	118	12	31	...	3	10	23	35	69	......	...	374
6	23	8	6	...	1	41	...	...	...	2	...	10	127	44	20	...	...	175	7	......	1	4	...	475
1	6	3	2	...	1	2	6	3	5	...	...	10	53	7	10	15	5	7	4	14	42	2	...	199
17	66	31	15	...	7	76	13	20	28	2	...	24	478	84	85	16	9	230	94	54	165	6	...	1,531
3	49	2	1	...	...	32	...	...	1	2	...	...	138	30	102	...	1	50	41	......	10	14	6	480
2	43	4	9	...	2	1	19	4	5	...	...	15	98	22	44	...	1	32	91	....	46	......	...	440
2	4	5	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	1	3	...	11	7	6	...	...	5	25	......	19	9	51	160
1	5	12	3	1	...	30	...	...	4	2	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	277
8	101	23	16	1	2	66	22	4	13	5	3	15	247	59	152	...	2	87	157	......	75	23	57	1,357
15	26	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	2	98	149	161	...	...	......	...	......	86	......	...	578
15	26	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	..	2	98	149	161	...	...	......	...	......	86	......	...	578
127	742	679	164	56	45	712	189	58	298	55	52	80	4,310	2,228	2,528	496	111	1,403	1,058	288	1,762	483	201	18,388

STATE

Municipal Police.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioners' Division	Name of District	Race: Europeans: District or Assistant District Superintendents: Military or Covenanted Civil	Europeans: District or Assistant District Superintendents: Uncovenanted	Europeans: Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards	Europeans: Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100	Europeans: Constables	Eurasians: District or Assistant District Superintendents	Eurasians: Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards	Eurasians: Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100	Eurasians: Constables	Natives: District or Assistant District Superintendents	Natives: Subordinate officers: On Rs 100 and upwards	Natives: Subordinate officers: Below Rs 100	Natives: Constables
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	Bengal													
	Western Districts													
Burdwan	Burdwan								1				12	144
	Bankoora												6	114
	Beerbhoom												1	16
	Midnapore												10	153
	Hooghly												24	312
	Howrah							3					1[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total							3	1				72	1,104
	Central Districts													
Presidency	24 Pergunnahs												64	488
	Nuddea												13	265
	Jessore												1	58
	Moorshedabad												1[illegible]	22[illegible]
	Total												90	1,040
Rajshahye	Dinagepore												2	30
	Rajshahye												5	6[illegible]
	Rungpore												3	2[illegible]
	Bogra												3	28
	Pubna												[illegible]	[illegible]4
	Darjeeling												8	3[illegible]
	Julpigoree												1	10
	Total												[illegible]0	245
	Eastern Districts													
Dacca	Dacca								1				9	257
	Furreedpore												3	52
	Backergunge												3	110
	Mymensingh												7	92
	Total								1				[illegible]	[illegible]11
Chittagong	Chittagong			1									[illegible]	[illegible]
	Noakholly												1	14
	Chittagong Hill Tracts													
	Tipperah													42
	Total			1									8	62
	Total for Bengal			1				3	[illegible]				212	2,962
	Behar													
Patna	Patna			1									49	830
	Gya												1[illegible]	302
	Shahabad												8	209
	Mozufferpore												11	156
	Durbhanga												8	139
	Sarun												11	160
	Chumparun													
	Total			1									103	1,736
Bhagulpore	Monghyr												8	127
	Bhagulpore												7	116
	Purneah												6	116
	Sonthal Pergunnahs													1
	Maldah												2	36
	Total												23	396
	Total for Behar			1									126	3,192
	Orissa													
Orissa	Cuttack												8	78
	[illegible]												4	64
	Balasore												3	28
	Gurjhats													
	Total												14	170
	Chota Nagpore													
	South-West Frontier Agency													
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh												4	69
	Lohardugga												8	71
	Singhbhoom													
	Maunbhoom												2	48
	Total												6	188
	Government Railway Police													
	Total													
	Grand Total			2				3	2				360	5,518

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The [illegible] May [illegible].

MENT G—*concluded.*

and Men employed in the Police for the year 1881.

Religion or Caste																								
Officers.												Men												
		Hindoos								Other religions				Hindoos								Other religions		
Christians.	Mahomedans	Brahmins.	Rajpoots	Goorkhas	Seikhs	High caste soodras	Low caste soodras	Hillmen	Hindoos of all other castes			Christians	Mahomedans	Brahmins	Rajpoots	Goorkhas	Seikhs	High caste soodras	Low caste soodras	Hillmen	Hindoos of all other castes			Grand Total, officers and men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	1	5	2			2			2				21	61	25			6	11		20			187
	1	1					2		2				33	10	23			8	.		41			120
	1												6	2					1		7			17
1	3	2				4							27	60	20			4	10		32			165
	10	8	..			3			3				54	85	38			10	154				.	386
3	4	7	1		1	1	4		1				1 6	90	67				11		41		.	377
5	20	23	3		1	10	(		8				267	308	172			28	187		141		.	1,200
2	25	16	1				17		3				193	87				8	92		108			569
3	2	4								3	1		6	5				36				.. 9	83	278
	1												26	5	3						24			59
	5	2				4			1	1			21	54	54			7			93			241
5	33	22	1			4	17		4	4	1		3 5	108	57			51	92		225	9	83	1,1[illegible]
	1									1			16	1					1		7	1	4	32
	3						2						42	1	4				4		14			70
	1	1							1				0								6			29
	1	1							1				21	2					1		4			31
	3												54	4	4					4	8			57
	1	1		1									1	2		27					2			35
									1				2		1					1	1			11
	10	3		1			2		3	1			13(	10	9	27			6	5	42	1	4	265
1	5	1	1			1			1				69	17	45			34	1		91		12	267
	2		1										24		1				3		12			55
		1	2										10	4	1				10		5			113
	1	3				1	2						18	1					36	2	5			99
1	8	5	4			2	2		1				231	—	47			34	50	2	113		12	534
1	3								.	1			45	1	1			1			8			61
	1												13						1					15
	1	1					1						24						16		2			45
1	5	1					1			1			82	1	1			1	17		10			121
12	76	54	8	1	1	1(	28		16	6	1		1041	559	25(	27		114	352	7	531	10	99	3,250
1	18	4	4				19	3					176	61	208				115	19				880
.	7	2				4	1						140	41	21			10	24		54			318
	2	3	3										68	40	50			10	41					217
.	8	1	1			1							15	15	75		27			10	15			167
		1	4		1	1	1						14	16	74		1	8	2		24		.	147
	2	1	6			1	1						30	20	66			4	26		14		.	171
	2	1											9	5	14			2	2		5	.	.	40
1	39	15	18		1	7	21	3					441	213	619		28	34	210	23	113			1,940
	.		5					2	1				37	16	32					18	24		..	135
	4	1	2										2	16	46			3			19		.	128
	1	2	2						1				26	17	31			10			32		..	122
10							1							2	3			2			4			11
	1	.	1										5	7	5			1		1	19			38
10	6	3	10				1	2	2				98	58	116			16		19	98			429
11	45	16	28		1	7	22	5	2				659	277	685		28	50	210	48	210		..	2,369
1	6								1			1	50	3	8			3	3	2	8			88
	1							1	2				28	3	10			2	2	10	9			68
..	.					2				.		1	8		3			15	1					30
1	7					2		1	3			2	86	6	21			20	6	12	17			184
...		.				2	1		1				38		5			1	16		5	4		73
..	1									1		1	33	4	6			2	5		21	..		73
	1		.			1						3	8	1	15			1			20	.		50
	2					3	1		1	1		4	78	5	26			4	21		46	4		196
..			.																	..		.		
			...					.		.							.							..
34	130	70	36	1	2	28	51	6	22	7	1	6	1,764	827	1,018	27	28	188	589	67	804	14	99	5,909

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, D P,

H.

STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1881.

Commissioners' Division	Name of District	I. Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year — Regular Police	I. Railway Police	I. Municipal Police	II. Number of men included in column I discharged on reduction — Regular Police	II. Railway Police	II. Municipal Police	III. Number of dismissals from all other causes — Regular Police	III. Railway Police	III. Municipal Police	IV. Number of resignations — Regular Police	IV. Railway Police	IV. Municipal Police	V. Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction), and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in column I — Regular Police	V. Railway Police	V. Municipal Police
	Bengal															
	Western Districts															
Burdwan	Burdwan	385		149				8		3	2		41	7·7		29·5
	Bankoora	260		126			7	8		5	5		10	5		11·9
	Beerbhoom	255		17				11		4	7			7·0		29·5
	Midnapore	809		170				110		47	53		10	20·1		33·3
	Hooghly	448		403			43	1		7	6		42	12·7	..	11·9
	Howrah	250		382			5	7		21	19		73	10		24·6
	Total	2,407		1,253			55	145		87	101		176	12·7		20·9
	Central Districts															
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	792	24	5[illegible]4			8	41	3	14	6	2	93	15·[illegible]	20·8	20·7
	Nuddea	507		278				21		1	3		10	11·[illegible]		9·3
	Jessore	544		70			11	20		11	5			6·8		20
	Moorshedabad	543	50*	233			2	11		7	26	3†	20	6·7	6‡	11·6
	Total	2,492	74	1,145			21	105	3	101	131	5	123	9·[illegible]	10·8	21·8
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	374	9	32				33		3	1		1	8·8		9·3
	Rajshahye	366		70				11		[illegible]	1			9·8		10
	Rungpore	424	17	23				13		5	18			11·5		24·1
	Bogra	220		30				31		4	21		2	14·[illegible]		16·6
	Pubna	310		57				13		1	1		1	8·0		1·7
	Darjeeling	209		35	1			14			3		5	15·9		2·4
	Julpigoree	264		14				11		3	23		1	12·0		25·5
	Total	2,167	26	267	1			120			155		10	12·8		13·1
	Eastern Districts															
Dacca	Dacca	405	110*	268				10	†	14	10	†14	44	4·9	‡14·5	21·8
	Furreedpore	367		65				18		[illegible]	18		7	9·8		23·6
	Backergunge	490		113	14			10		1	10		2	3·3		5·3
	Mymensingh	415		93				1		14	4		1	4·0		15·[illegible]
	Total	1,677	110	533	14			51	2	5	42	14	4	5·5	14·5	17·2
Chittagong	Chittagong	384		61				7		6	17		9	6·2		24·5
	Noakholly	238		15				14		1	14		1	3·[illegible]		13·3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	635						8			6			6·6		
	Tipperah	281		49			4	4			5		1	3·1		2
	Total	1,591		125			4	61		7	42		11	5·9		17·6
	Total for Bengal	10,234	210	3,323	15		80	482	5	206	534	19	374	9	21·4	19
	Behar															
Patna	Patna	507		885				10		18	22		51	6·3		7·7
	Gya	565		318				12		13	2		1	2·4		4·0
	Shahabad	442		235			19	2		2	4		6	1·3		3·4
	Mozufferpore	332		172			6	2		1	6		2	2·4		1·7
	Durbhunga	311		147	5			1		7	4		3	2·5		6·6
	Sarun	367		168				8		8	3		5	2·9		7
	Chumparun	505		4	5			7		2	7			3·6		5·0
	Total	2,829		1,329	10		24	45		51	48		68	3·2		6·1
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	352		135				6		1	17		2	6·5		8·1
	Bhagulpore	377	110‡	1[illegible]			12	31	‡	24	12	‡24	5	11·4	‡26·3	21·4
	Purneah	428		100				27		16	24		25	11·9		[illegible]
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	277		11				11			15			9·3		
	Maldah	233		38				15		6	15		2	12·8		21·0
	Total	1,667	110	419			12	90	5		83	24	32	10·3	26·3	23·[illegible]
	Total for Behar	4,496	110	2,348	10		36	135	5	10[illegible]	131	24	100	5·9	26·3	8·7
	Orissa															
Orissa	Cuttack	489		56			6	4		[illegible]	6			2·0		5·[illegible]
	Pooree	375		70				5		2	4			2·4		2·8
	Balasore	448	.	30				19		5	7		1	5·8		13·3
	Gurjhats	202						6			3			4·4		
	Total	1,514	..	156			6	31		12	20		1	3·5		6·9
	Chota Nagpore															
	South West Frontier Agency															
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	508		76	28		3	3		3	12			2·9		2·6
	Lohardugga	442		75			3	11		9	6			4·3		17·3
	Singbhoom	166		10	5			10		1	1		4	5·4		10
	Manbhoom	276		48			7	13		5	4		1	6·1		12
	Total	1,392		209	33		13	7		17	25		5	4·4		10·5
	Government Railway Police		584				..		29		..	74			17·6	
	Total	.	584						29			74			17·6	
	Grand Total	17,636	2904	6,066	56		135	668	39	393	710	117	480	7·9	‡17·2	11·2

Note.—The actual Force as it stood on 1st January 1881 is shown in column I.

* Special Police. † Special Reserve. ‡ Inclusive of Special Reserves.

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
[illegible] May, 188[illegible].

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA.

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bankoora. Cases reported.	Bankoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		6		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	232 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coins, stamps, and Government notes	5	3	1	...	1	...	5	4	11	4	4	3	27	14
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	9	7	7	7	2	1	18	12	17	13	9	9	62	49
6.	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	28	150	48	134	7	55	41	85	41	140	23	51	188	605
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	..	2	2	5	5
		Total ...	42	160	57	132	11	57	66	103	69	157	38	65	283	674
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*														
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	5
11		Murder ... ,, poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
12		Other murders	7	1	4	2	4	1	8	2	6	2	4	2	33	10
13	307	Attempts at murder	3	..	4	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	...	13	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	...	1	...	6	8	12	10	7	4	1	3	30	25
15	376	Rape	1	...	4	..	2	...	8	...	7	1	1	...	23	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	..	...	...	.	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	...	...	...	1	2	7	2	5	1	1	1	15	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	6	3	3	...	...	8	7	11	7	7	4	35	27
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	5	11	6	2	4	11	6	13	13	13	13	61	47
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	5	13	11	6	4	25	17	47	39	19	9	126	85
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	3	...	6	..	14	8	15	1	12	1	50	10
25	343 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	4	8	.	...	1	1	12	8	1	7	2	4	20	28
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	1	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	16	18	15	7	26	25	43	28	57	43	31	37	188	158
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	7
		Total ...	72	48	58	31	54	46	156	100	176	123	98	77	614	425
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	...	4	4	2	...	18	5	8	17	...	...	33	26
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	10	8
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	
		Robbery other robberies	3	1	3	1	...	...	11	4	3	4	...	...	20	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	9	39	2	2	15	7	19	11	19	7	11	7	75	73
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	4	2	11	6	5	3	11	16	16	8	4	2	51	37
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	298	45	355	11	152	17	666	70	394	31	81	23	1,946	197
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	9	3	3	4	4	3	3	10	4	7	2	29	25
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	319	97	384	32	178	31	731	112	457	73	104	34	2,173	379

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division—concluded.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	3	3	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	13	14
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	403	180	210	168	95	50	283	105	275	174	288	89	1,554	766
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	42	15	16	8	27	11	135	51	119	97	35	27	374	209
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
41	374	Compulsory labour	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	......
		Total ...	446	196	229	179	123	62	423	162	396	273	326	118	1,943	990
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3	2	8	6	9	6	8	5	31	19	12	8	71	46
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	29	15	11	6	49	26	70	25	23	15	18	10	195	97
		Theft ... { ordinary	542	166	257	134	487	233	1,394	415	687	258	596	334	3,963	1,540
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	32	5	11	7	45	4	147	13	97	19	43	18	375	66
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	37	37	31	39	15	10	41	48	38	33	45	41	207	208
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	121	44	44	32	66	32	370	144	314	191	110	125	1,023	568
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	. .	1	...	...	...	1	......
		Total ...	764	269	362	224	671	311	2,030	650	1,191	535	819	536	5,887	2,525
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	10	5	18	17	10	7	60	67	26	19	6	6	130	120
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	....
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Gambling Act	6	6	3	10	2	1	7	30	3	6	4	5	25	58
52	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Excise laws	17	26	38	39	193	178	227	221	64	60	57	60	596	684
53	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Railway laws	33	33	...	..	6	8	...	...	7	5	26	25	72	71
54	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	155	...	...	3	3	183	158
55	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
56	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Stamp Act	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	......	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, or any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	752	718	72	66	79	91	388	440	1,918	1,853	2,751	2,934	5,960	6,102
		Total ...	818	788	131	132	290	285	864	913	2,019	1,913	2,847	3,032	6,969	7,093
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	46	41	43	43	13	12	59	61	71	67	26	15	258	239
		Grand Total ...	2,507	1,599	1,264	773	1,340	804	4,329	2,101	4,379	3,171	4,258	3,877	18,077	12,325

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	..	......	......	......	...	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	...	......	...		...	......	......	......	......
		Total ..	......	.....	......	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	...	......	...	......	...	.....	......	......
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	1	9	5	3	2	2	...	16	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	.....	......	......	......	......	......	1	...	1	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	13	11	17	17	20	16	14	29	64	73
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	61	176	64	266	174	324	71	136	370	902
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	......	...	......	......	3	3	......	......	3	3
		Total ...	76	188	90	288	200	345	88	165	454	986
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... by thugs	...	......	...	......	...	..	......	..	......	......
9		Murder ... by dacoits	.	.....	......	...	1	....	......	..	1	......
10		Murder ... by robbers	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	......	...	2	......
11		Murder ... by poison	...	..	1	......	2	...	.....	...	3	.....
12		Other murders	17	12	11	1	10	8	6	3	44	24
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	1	3	1	...	....	1	...	8	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	5	11	3	11	6	7	1	36	15
15	376	Rape	4	...	9	.	6	2	10	2	29	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	....	1	......	....	...	1	...	5	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	2	3	1	2	1	3	......	15	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	15	9	25	13	17	12	9	3	66	37
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	....	....	......	...	...	......	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	19	29	32	35	30	37	9	19	90	120
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	......	...	...	...	......	1	.....	4	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	1	1	...	.....	4	2	.....	......	5	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	87	27	30	15	92	38	24	12	233	92
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	..	3	1	12	...	1	......	18	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	......	......	....	7	..	4	......	11	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	.....	1	......	1	1	...	...	3	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	......	...	.	.....	.	....	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	78	26	66	30	49	27	41	24	234	107
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	4
		Total ...	255	113	168	101	246	135	118	65	817	414
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	....	1	.....	2	...	7	4	13	4
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	...	.....	..	..	.	..	....	...	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......		......	......	......	....	......	......	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	......	......	......	..	1	..	.....	...	1	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	2	......	......	.	...	.....	......	......	2	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	6	4	1	...	......	......	......	.....	7	4
		Robbery ... other robberies	11	7	2	...	4	3	5	.....	22	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	70	53	11	1	22	2	41	47	144	103
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals ...	29	6	50	32	35	17	31	24	145	79
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	536	60	612	55	695	33	482	41	2,325	189
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	6	11	16	7	8	7	......	......	30	25
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	......	..	.....	...	.	......	.....	....
		Total ...	663	141	693	95	767	62	566	116	2,689	414
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	20	22	5	4	3	3	4	2	32	31
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	455	232	365	140	446	343	293	135	1,559	850
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	111	59	69	25	104	51	62	36	346	171
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	2	2	1	......	......	3	2	7	5
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	...	......	......	......	......	.....	......	.....	...
		Total ...	588	315	441	170	553	397	362	175	1,944	1,057

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division—*concluded.* 24-Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	24-Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Cases reported.	Nuddea. Persons convicted.	Jessore. Cases reported.	Jessore. Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Cases reported.	Moorshedabad. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		5		6		7	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	38	14	37	20	21	5	88	12	132	51
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	69	41	67	61	53	23	36	21	225	146
		Theft ... ordinary	1,072	354	1,093	505	870	200	676	196	3,711	1,255
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	86	11	73	5	34	8	70	12	263	36
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	42	42	99	98	77	66	64	71	262	277
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	247	155	280	118	215	116	165	81	916	470
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	1,552	617	1,658	807	1,270	418	1,049	393	5,529	2,235
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters...	24	14	76	47	27	9	28	14	155	84
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	3	1	......	1	2	1	......	7	5
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	12	38	3	13	......	......	6	37	21	88
52		——— Excise Laws	269	249	17	15	65	58	71	53	422	375
53		——— Railway Laws	15	12	18	15	......	......	3	3	36	30
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	170	165	......	......	76	73	......	......	255	238
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	1	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	787	786	530	466	72	82	545	743	1,934	2,077
		Total ...	1,290	1,267	646	558	241	224	654	850	2,831	2,899
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	317	433	72	63	43	58	52	66	484	620
		Grand Total ...	4,741	3,074	3,798	2,082	3,320	1,639	2,889	1,830	14,748	8.625

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted* in the Rajshahye Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Rajshahye Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	232 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	5	1	2	1	10	10	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	1	22	18
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	13	18	7	5	16	10	3	2	9	10	19	17	7	3	74	65
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	17	49	50	91	11	46	31	112	75	180	6	24	6	14	196	516
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	4	4	5	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	2	5	15	19
		Total ...	39	72	63	102	39	67	35	115	87	194	30	47	16	23	309	620
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	.. ...
9		Murder ... " dacoits	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
10		Murder ... " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	1
11		Murder ... " poison	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	1
12		Other murders	8	3	2	1	11	4	3	1	5	...	3	...	7	1	39	10
13	307	Attempts at murder...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	2	4	...	8	10	2	...	1	...	2	4	4	4	27	20
15	376	Rape	10	3	9	4	16	...	7	1	3	...	...	..	5	...	50	8
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	12	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	......
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	3	11	7	11	9	9	6	9	4	3	1	7	3	54	33
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	15	3	10	8	14	17	7	8	12	9	3	2	3	1	64	48
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	5	12	5	12	7	9	8	16	5	11	7	4	1	71	38
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	...	1	...	6	3	2	..	2	1	2	1	4	9	24	14
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	6	3	...	15	6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	24	7	36	20	36	28	17	10	18	8	26	9	14	7	171	89
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	9	3
		Total ...	100	30	93	49	127	80	64	35	72	27	55	32	57	28	568	281
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	11	...	3	9	9	12	2	5	2	...	3	3	3	...	33	9
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	. ...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling house ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	. . .
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	16	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	21	4	15	2	143	207	6	2	6	1	5	1	6	...	202	217
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	12	5	5	2	20	13	6	2	12	2	1	...	7	2	63	26
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	316	35	299	16	647	83	184	15	241	36	90	17	175	32	1,952	234
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	1	4	6	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	13	12
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	......	2
		Total ...	375	46	328	37	822	315	201	24	266	44	100	21	194	37	2,286	524

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division—*concluded.* Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	95	45	77	40	217	89	93	24	131	62	44	23	67	39	724	319
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	114	33	...	...	93	29	51	24	84	16	18	35	28	13	388	150
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	4	68	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	71	58
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	213	82	146	94	310	118	146	50	216	79	65	60	96	53	1,192	536
		Class V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	26	10	133	7	17	12	3	1	22	5	3	3	9	5	213	43
43	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	5	2	30	33	37	25	15	12	17	17	40	21	21	10	165	120
		Theft ... ... ordinary	469	204	526	201	424	190	320	181	284	123	481	308	280	106	2,784	1;313
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	117	8	44	21	29	7	32	10	48	8	41	17	22	5	333	76
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	51	65	18	32	32	38	35	37	20	27	18	12	24	34	198	245
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	147	88	86	92	129	80	50	46	99	51	41	42	156	59	708	458
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	.. ...
		Total ...	815	377	837	386	668	352	455	287	490	231	624	403	512	219	4,401	2,255
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	22	15	5	4	53	45	59	4	26	15	...	..	5	3	170	76
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	6
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	34	...	...	17	36
52		Cognizable offences under the Excise Laws	38	38	25	29	32	19	34	33	28	28	45	70	15	12	217	229
53		Cognizable offences under the Railway Laws	5	5	38	30	6	5	...	...	...	...	30	35	3	7	82	82
54		Cognizable offences under the Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
55		Cognizable offences under the Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
56		Cognizable offences under the Stamp Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	87	84	219	271	67	75	48	57	98	88	436	418	82	81	1,037	1,084
		Total ...	152	142	201	337	159	150	141	94	153	132	527	557	106	103	1,529	1,515
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	16	15	33	29	...	...	14	12	11	9	112	117	9	7	195	189
		Grand Total ...	1,710	764	1,791	1,034	2,125	1,082	1,056	617	1,295	716	1,513	1,237	990	470	10,480	5,920

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensing. Cases reported.	Mymensing. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	3	4	......	......	4	6	6	7	13	17
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	4	1	1	......	2	......	4	1	11	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	30	28	13	34	15	13	33	29	91	104
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	100	266	84	272	117	423	96	149	397	1,110
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	4	1	......	......	......	7	8	10	12
		Total	139	304	99	306	138	442	146	194	522	1,245
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder „ dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder „ robbers	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	2
11		Murder „ poison	1	......	5	1	5	......	......	......	11	1
12		Other murders	10	10	15	3	16	23	15	9	56	45
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	......	4	1	4	2	3	2	15	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	2	9	12	6	3	22	39	40	56
15	376	Rape	8	6	5	1	7	2	31	7	51	16
16	377	Unnatural offences	4	1	2	......	2	1	3	......	11	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	7	6	3	11	11	12	7	41	28
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	17	18	28	20	32	32	53	46	130	116
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting or confession	1	......	2	......	3	2	......	......	6	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	25	15	49	25	156	81	29	21	259	142
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	12	9	......	14	6	31	3	62	21
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	56	7	1	......	17	4	10	7	84	18
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	2	3	1	......	2	......	3	......	8	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	65	30	39	31	41	47	71	16	216	127
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	4	3	1	1	...	5	2	13	7
		Total	229	116	178	101	320	215	289	160	1,007	592
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	7	1	......	4	......	14	......	19	7
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery other robberies	1	......	2	4	4	......	7	2	14	6
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	21	2	10	......	16	......	39	16	86	18
34a	428, 429	Mischief by maiming, killing, or poisoning any animal	18	3	18	4	53	9	54	16	143	32
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	543	120	398	27	270	33	342	60	1,553	240
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	13	6	9	5	3	10	5	30	30
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	592	145	436	44	352	45	466	99	1,846	333
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	8	10	12
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	227	214	376	223	305	118	458	223	1,366	778
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	128	53	135	44	305	113	500	150	1,068	360
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	1
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	357	269	513	269	611	232	965	381	2,446	1,151

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STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division—concluded. Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensing. Cases reported.	Mymensing. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trepass or house-breaking	41	28	9	1	31	15	70	16	151	60
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ...	41	37	42	28	44	19	88	55	215	139
		Theft ... ordinary ...	623	263	546	176	540	168	735	205	2,444	812
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	57	10	42	9	75	14	75	7	249	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	46	66	23	36	74	114	27	45	170	261
46	447, 448	Criminal house-trespass ...	265	225	164	91	168	85	409	136	1,006	537
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	1,073	629	826	341	932	415	1,404	461	4.235	1,849
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	41	23	43	33	44	37	70	51	198	144
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52		——— Excise Laws ...	37	52	58	59	158	145	69	191	322	447
53		——— Railway Laws ...	......	......	22	21	29	29	......	......	51	50
54		——— Salt and Customs Laws ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
55		——— Stage Carriage Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	476	508	217	206	109	99	50	44	852	857
		Total ...	555	583	340	319	341	310	189	286	1,425	1,498
58	... .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	20	18	10	11	41	42	90	78	161	149
		Grand Total ...	2,956	2,063	2,402	1,391	2,735	1,701	3,549	1,662	11,642	6,817

Bengal Police Office
Fort William.
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division.									
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Tipperah		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	3	2	6	4	1	......	2	......	12	6
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	9	7	13	13	...	......	7	7	29	27
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	37	140	63	215	1	......	199	449	300	804
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	2	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	3	2
		Total	51	150	82	232	2	1	209	457	344	840
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder „ robbers	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
11		Murder „ poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12		Other murders ...	4	1	2	......	......	......	4	1	10	2
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	2	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	4	......
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	4	3	1	4	......	......	6	5	11	12
15	376 ...	Rape	6	......	6	1	......	......	7	......	19	1
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	3	1	......	......	......	......	3	1	6	2
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	6	2
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	1	4	4	......	......	5	2	12	7
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	10	6	15	18	1	2	17	21	43	47
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	37	13	20	12	4	3	31	20	92	48
24	363 to 369...	Kidnapping or abduction	2	......	3	..	1	1	11	2	17	3
25	346 to 348...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	7	......
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	......	......	...	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	30	17	23	22	2	3	58	51	113	93
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	......	......	1	1	1	2	2	......	4	3
		Total ...	106	44	81	63	9	11	154	103	350	221
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	1	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	4	......
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt... by other means	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery .. in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery .. on the highway between sunset and sunrise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery .. other robberies	2	......	2	2	1	......	2	1	7	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	46	......	18	4	2	......	15	1	81	5
34a	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning any animal	15	2	24	11	1	......	68	13	108	26
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	113	11	112	11	......	......	141	34	366	56
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	......	10	16	1	1	12	9	24	26
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	179	14	167	44	5	1	241	58	592	117
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	......	......	3	2	......	......	5	9	8	11
38a	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	57	6	94	73	6	1	462	169	619	249
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	17	......	30	29	6	1	267	74	329	104
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	2	1
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
		Total ...	74	6	138	105	12	2	735	252	959	365

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division—*concluded.* Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases and reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	15	5	33	19	......	......	67	29	115	53
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	10	3	15	4	......	......	25	11	50	18
		Theft ... ordinary	330	99	209	98	22	21	736	143	1,297	361
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	51	5	23	......	8	......	75	5	157	10
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	17	15	19	16	2	......	33	40	71	71
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	66	34	82	72	2	1	473	201	623	308
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
		Total ...	489	161	382	209	34	22	1,409	429	2,314	821
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	1	......	25	7	......	......	21	17	47	24
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
52		————Excise Laws	65	50	11	10	......	......	13	13	89	73
53		————Railway Laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54		————Salt and Custom Laws...	155	188	32	29	......	......	......	......	187	212
55		————Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		————Stamp Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	24	26	14	47	......	......	114	129	152	202
		Total ...	216	260	82	93	......	......	118	159	476	512
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	29	31	1	1	......	......	33	32	63	64
		Grand Total ...	1,174	666	933	747	62	37	2,929	1,490	5,098	2,940

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mozufferpore.		Durbhunga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	232 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	5	1	2	3	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	..	12	7
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	22	9	15	12	19	16	11	17	10	8	7	8	16	18	100	88
6	143 to 153, 157, 158..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	24	70	42	68	55	103	19	94	24	51	23	111	12	28	199	615
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	10	9
		Total ...	53	81	61	84	76	211	32	114	39	61	31	121	31	48	323	720
	Class I.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	......
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	6	3
11		Murder ... ,, poison	2	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	......
12		Other murders	1	..	12	4	6	11	2	...	6	2	8	12	5	2	43	31
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	1	1	..	1	.	1	...	1	1	5	3	1	...	14	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	5	6	1	3	1	3	...	6	1	6	8	6	2	44	21
15	376 .	Rape	11	3	4	4	9	5	8	2	7	1	7	3	11	1	57	19
16	377	Unnatural offences	..	...	..	...	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	4
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	1	3	3	11	8	4	2	7	6	13	10	2	1	45	31
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	24	17	25	12	52	41	7	4	5	3	18	4	13	7	144	88
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...		..	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	51	39	21	17	30	32	4	2	9	13	24	25	11	6	153	134
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	2	...	1	..	..	...	5	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	.	..	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	22	13	14	4	25	15	13	4	19	7	14	9	13	4	120	56
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	4	1	5	5	...	..	2	..	4	1	3	1	20	9
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	.	..	1	...	2	2	5	2
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	29	13	42	25	25	13	7	8	5	3	8	8	12	14	128	84
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	2	3	2	3	4	...	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	14	12
		Total ...	181	98	137	76	175	138	52	25	71	38	112	85	82	42	810	502
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	10	2	2	1	...	3	1	..	2	...	...	...	15	6
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...		...	.	..		...	..	...		...	......	.. ...
		Robbery with hurt... by other means	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling house...	...		..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	. ....	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	..	5	2	..	...			...	...	...	...	8	3	13	5
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	6	2	2	...	7	6	1	1	3	2	6	3	3	2	28	16
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	17	23	4	21	9	24	...	16	12	11	1	5	1	128	44
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maiming any animals	16	13	27	16	10	4	18	9	9	4	10	3	7	3	97	52
35	454, 455, 457 to 460. .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,157	65	2,032	93	315	53	481	18	630	36	863	46	635	41	6,113	352
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	14	4	4	...	6	4	8	3	1	...	3	7	12	7	48	3
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	1,222	101	2,104	117	362	78	533	35	660	54	895	60	670	57	6,416	502

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division—*concluded.* Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Cases reported.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Champarun. Cases reported.	Champarun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
38a	......	Voluntarily causing hurt	297	165	289	64	638	190	52	39	129	34	165	95	77	28	1,647	615
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	11	33	3	36	18	38	22	62	18	73	17	57	9	310	98
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	2	2	3	3
		Total	310	178	325	69	675	209	92	61	191	52	238	112	136	39	1,967	720
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-tresspass or house-breaking	3	5	8	8	8	5	3	1	2	2	7	4	4	4	30	29
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	24	5	58	36	90	31	20	14	34	10	10	19	52	35	318	153
		Theft ... ordinary ...	794	244	609	207	624	268	615	211	644	269	544	229	737	276	4,567	1,704
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	27	12	27	7	28	15	30	13	27	6	17	5	47	10	203	68
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	128	105	23	27	81	77	43	39	50	56	28	31	133	136	486	471
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	98	46	62	38	164	107	165	58	205	78	267	107	132	65	1,093	499
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle		...	1	1	2	...	11	.	9	...	..	...	...	...	23	1
		Total ...	1,074	417	788	324	997	506	891	336	971	421	903	395	1,105	526	6,729	2,925
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	.	..	.	..	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ..	27	12	52	43	56	29	28	18	26	7	28	6	12	3	209	118
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	4	...	...	1	5	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	9	9
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the gambling Act	7	68	3	7	3	5	...	..	..	...	4	11	2	11	19	102
52		——— Excise laws	72	64	47	51	45	65	24	17	12	9	18	22	52	49	270	277
53		——— Railway laws	32	30	2	8	1	2	.	...		...	...	...		...	35	40
54		——— Salt and Custom laws ..		...	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	-	...	..	..	-	...	...	...	......	...
56		——— Stamp Act	...	..	...	..	...			..			2	3	..	..	2	3
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	3,256	3,416	331	456	372	770	219	199	125	212	125	101	78	77	4,506	4,831
		Total	3,400	3,594	435	565	458	476	273	234	163	228	177	143	144	140	5,050	5,380
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	277	376	14	12	1	1	12	7	30	28	...	...	11	13	345	437
		Grand Total	6,517	4,845	3,864	1,247	2,744	1,619	1,885	812	2,125	882	2,356	916	2,179	865	21,670	11,186

Bengal Police Office:
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	..	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	......	......	...	... ..	...	... ..	......	.... .	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence... ...	......	......	...	...	......	...	.. ..	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	......	. ...	...	...	...	.	......	... ..	......	...	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	......	......	.. ..	...	......	...	.. ..	. ....	......	...	......	......
3	234 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	4	2	2	1	2	...	3	4	1	1	12	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	.....	. ...	.....	..	......	..	2	9	......	...	2	9
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	15	15	8	14	12	19	15	14	7	6	57	68
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	35	80	21	94	48	144	8	18	9	22	121	358
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	......	......	3	2	2	1	1	......	3	3	9	6
		Total ...	54	97	34	111	64	164	29	45	20	32	201	449
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	......	......	...	......	...	......	.. ..	......	...	......	......
9		Murder " dacoits	.... .	......	......	...	...	...	....	......	.....	...	......	......
10		Murder " robbers	.... .	......	......	...	... .	...	1	....	.....	...	1	......
11		Murder " poison	......	... .	......	.	....	...	......	....	......	...	......	......
12		Other murders	7	6	4	...	6	1	4	3	2	...	23	10
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	.....	1	1		...	2	......	......	...	4	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	5	5	1	4	2	5	9	1	1	21	18
15	376	Rape	5	......	5	...	5	2	8	1	3	...	26	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	......	1	...	2	...	1	......	......	...	5	......
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	.. ..	......	...	13	9
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	13	8	3	3	7	6	3	2	3	1	29	20
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	... .	...	......	...	.. ..	......	......	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	2	14	15	6	4	11	17	4	4	48	42
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	... ..	1	...	.	...	1	.....	... .	...	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	......	......	...	..	...	1	......	......	...	2	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	2		5	10	14	8	10	1	1	30	32
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	......	1	...	8	...	... ..	......	1	...	13	......
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	......	......	......	...	2	7	1	......	2	...	5	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	.....	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	.....	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	16	9	6	5	14	14	11	9	7	3	54	40
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	......	......	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	9	8
		Total ...	78	39	52	32	67	53	61	53	27	13	285	190
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	6	......	...	5	6	2	4	7	15	14	31
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	... .	......	1	2	1	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	......	......	......	...	......	...	2	3	......	...	2	3
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	......	...	1	...	......	... ..	......	...	1	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	......	......	......	...	1	...	1	......	......	...	2	......
		Robbery, other robberies	8	1	3	...	...	...	......	......	......	...	11	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	68	65	12	1	14	7	11	7	7	2	112	85
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maiming any animals	18	14	19	8	35	24	15	15	9	3	96	64
35	454, 455, 457 to 460... ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to comit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	549	48	507	23	304	42	813	51	172	19	2,405	183
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	3	6	5	4	...	3	2	......	...	17	10
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	......	.. ..	......	...	......	1	......	1	......	...	... ..	[illegible]
		Total ...	647	140	547	37	424	80	847	83	196	41	2,661	381

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police, reported and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division—*concluded.* Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Persons reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	1	......	...	...	...	1	1	......	...	2	2
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	65	49	94	72	143	78	59	47	49	46	410	292
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	12	30	10	116	111	22	8	29	22	234	163
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	......	.	2	1	1	1	......	...	4	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	.. ..	. ..	... ..	...	..		... ..	.. ..	... ..	...	......	......
		Total ...	104	63	124	82	251	190	83	57	78	68	650	460
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3	3	8	8	59	13	104	4	28	15	202	43
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	38	18	42	32	49	56	74	34	29	22	232	162
		Theft ... { ordinary	671	325	409	239	1,102	311	1,472	457	313	131	4,057	1,463
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	32	18	18	11	95	15	13	11	11	3	169	58
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	90	59	32	45	50	44	39	57	6	7	217	212
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	90	65	111	76	282	115	241	129	90	91	814	476
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	......	.....	... .		. .	...	1	......	... ..	...	1	. ....
		Total ...	924	488	710	411	1,637	554	1,944	692	477	269	5,692	2,414
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	......	... .	.. ...	..	.. ...	..	.....	.....	......	...	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	43	30	12	8	23	18	17	17	5	3	100	76
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	......	.....		1	...	......	......	......	..	1	... ..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	2	6	1		3	5	... ..	...	... ..	...	6	11
52		———— Excise Laws	71	61	14	14	39	89	73	79	12	8	209	251
53		———— Railway Laws	10	8	5	5	......	..	8	6	. ..	...	23	19
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	.... .	......	... ..		...	..	......	.. ...	.....	...	......	......
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	.. ...	.. ..	... .	...	1	...	.....	... .	.. ..	...	1	. ..
56		———— Stamp Act	....	..	...		..	...	...		... ..	.	... .	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	416	633	606	584	168	196	73	121	115	106	1,578	1,640
		Total .	542	738	638	611	235	308	171	223	132	117	1,718	1,997
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	20	16	.. ...	...	56	62	48	51	16	11	140	140
		Grand Total ...	2,369	1,581	2,105	1,284	2,744	1,411	3,183	1,204	946	551	11,347	6,031

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjats. Cases reported.	Gurjats. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	10	5	8	6	2	1	...	...	20	12
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	6	5	6	5	3	3	8	17	23	30
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	19	46	17	54	9	18	1	...	46	118
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	36	57	31	65	14	22	9	17	90	161
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	...	13	7
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	5	3
15	376	Rape	4	1	3	...	4	1	1	...	12	2
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	4	15	5	5	3	3	2	35	14
19	329, 331, 338	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	10	7	4	2	1	1	1	2	16	12
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	2	11	4	10	6	2	2	29	14
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	14	2
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	20	16	6	6	15	3	1	1	42	26
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
		Total	70	35	56	25	48	19	12	9	186	88
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	6	5	9	7	4	...	...	13	19
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
33	392, 393	Robberry in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robberry on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robberry other robberies	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	6	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	19	4	20	1	9	1	4	...	61	6
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing poisoning and maiming animals	14	8	13	2	2	1	1	...	30	11
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	152	26	113	10	168	22	92	103	525	161
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	5	2	5	3	1	2	11	7
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	187	45	168	25	195	32	98	105	648	207
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	3	6
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	132	47	88	42	74	27	10	3	304	119
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	63	33	28	13	40	15	4	1	135	62
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	196	81	118	59	116	44	14	5	414	189
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	25	...	2	1	20	...	1	...	48	1
43	379 to 382	Theit of cattle	27	26	13	4	47	26	20	38	107	94
		Theit ordinary	883	391	892	330	510	205	115	199	2,400	1,125
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	27	9	51	6	37	1	3	2	118	18
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	23	37	26	24	36	31	6	37	9[illegible]	129
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	238	129	254	158	157	41	4	4	653	332
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total	1,224	592	1,238	523	807	304	149	280	3,418	1,699

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division—*concluded.* Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjats. Cases reported.	Gurjats. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, rabbers, and thieves ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	1	4	11	45	...	...	1	...	13	49
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	6
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	36
52		——— Excise Laws...	38	31	21	24	54	52	25	27	138	134
53		——— Railway Laws	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	147	140	64	66	60	65	...	...	271	271
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
56		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	248	397	259	341	139	196	2	1	648	935
		Total ...	442	612	356	478	253	313	28	28	1,079	1,431
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	93	196	98	109	24	22	...	...	215	237
		Grand Total ...	2,248	1,528	2,065	1,284	1,457	756	310	444	6,080	4,012

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William.
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazareebagh. Cases reported.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Cases reported.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	1	1	1	......	......	1	2	3	4
4	212, 216	Habouring an offender	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	4	2	2	1	......	1	......	11	6
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	11	15	4	9	2	8	23	76	40	108
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	1	1	......	......	......	1	1	3	2
		Total ...	21	22	8	12	3	8	26	79	58	121
	Class.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder " docoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder " robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder " poison...	......	......	1	......	7	......	......	......	8	......
12		Other murders	9	7	6	6	......	......	5	2	20	15
13	307	Attempts at murder	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	......	2	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	......	12	6	1	......	7	4	22	10
15	376	Rape	10	2	13	4	2	1	10	......	35	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	......	......	3	1	......	......	......	......	3	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	14	8	6	5	4	3	4	4	28	20
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	......	1	4	......	......	1	4
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	8	5	10	6	3	3	5	6	26	20
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of exorting property or confession ...	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	3	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	7	2	11	2	1	1	17	10	36	15
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	6	4	7	2	......	......	1	1	14	7
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	...	3	......	......	......	1	......	5	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution										
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	11	6	11	31	2	......	4	1	31	38
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grevious hurt ..	1	..	1	1	......		......	......	2	1
		Total	71	54	93	65	21	12	54	28	239	139
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	6	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	14	......
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	..	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt... by other means	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... other robberies	10	...	5	3	1	......	4	1	20	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	1	7	1	1	...	5	......	24	2
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ..	10	8	10	9	3	......	4	......	27	17
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt...	403	37	254	49	44	7	341	26	1,042	119
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	3	2	......	......	......	12	5	18	8
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ..	414	49	286	62	49	7	368	32	1,147	150
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	2	2	2	......	......	......	......	4	4
38a	....	Voluntarily causing hurt	59	55	45	29	5	4	65	46	174	134
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	28	19	20	8	3	......	15	10	66	37
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	3	1
41	374	Compulsory labor	.	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	91	77	68	39	8	4	80	56	247	176
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	7	4	1	2	2	8	4	23	14
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	55	30	66	52	10	5	36	30	167	117
		Theft ... ordinary	509	309	406	288	45	21	464	133	1,424	751
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	17	19	10	4	1	......	12	1	40	24
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	56	57	27	43	8	8	14	9	105	117
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	142	80	137	88	3	1	92	24	374	193
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	......	4	......	......	......	......	......	5	......
		Total ...	789	502	654	476	69	37	626	201	2,138	1,216

STATEMENT AA—*concluded.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Chota Nagpore Division—*concluded.* Hazareebagh. Cases reported.	Hazareebagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Cases reported.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	8	7	2	......	......	......	16	8	26	15
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	5	25	8	20	......	.....	3	10	16	55
52		——— Excise laws	71	59	80	77	13	17	22	17	186	170
53		——— Railway laws	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
54		——— Salt and Custom laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
55		——— Stage carriage act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	67	90	535	511	15	15	154	251	771	867
		Total ...	152	181	625	608	28	32	195	286	1,000	1,107
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	35	35	135	132	8	5	9	28	182	200
		Grand Total ...	1,603	900	1,869	1,394	181	105	1,358	710	5,011	3,[illegible]9

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.]

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	209	150	154	102	68	41	429	268	201	154	79	52	1,140	767
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	10	3	...	...	1	1	19	9	4	2	10	7	44	22
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	74	18	17	7	55	36	138	68	77	20	95	37	456	186
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	...	10	3	6	..	53	15	18	10	4	...	97	28
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	5	5	2	2	13	12	9	7	4	1	14	6	47	33
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	18	15	2	2	15	15	18	11	20	16	14	7	87	66
		Total ...	322	191	185	116	158	105	666	378	324	203	216	109	1,871	1,102
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	2	2	1	...	5	2	7	1	4	...	21	5
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	......	...
		Total ...	2	..	2	2	1	...	5	2	7	1	4	...	21	5
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	2	4	...	8	5	63	17	27	9	16	6	125	39
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,169	270	175	96	409	217	788	338	926	507	505	122	3,972	1,550
		Total ...	1,169	270	175	96	409	217	788	338	926	507	505	122	3,972	1,559
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
	417 to 420	Cheating	32	8	3	1	9	2	41	22	54	25	62	17	201	75
	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	13	6	4	2	19	12	35	18	19	9	21	12	111	59
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	1	...	6	2	4	3	4	1	...	...	16	6
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	107	21	34	14	68	25	80	26	107	42	81	31	477	159
		Total ...	153	35	42	17	102	41	160	69	184	77	164	60	805	299
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	60	10	16	7	27	...	51	6	71	20	40	8	265	54
23	500 to 502	Defamation	3	...	...	...	6	3	20	9	24	2	16	4	78	17
24	504, 506 to 510... ...	Intimidation and insult	36	14	14	14	5	2	26	15	54	19	16	9	151	74
25	271 to 276, 278, 284. 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	42	37	...	...	21	21	19	18	17	17	7	7	106	100
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
27	.. ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	443	262	96	60	37	7	302	157	302	153	146	117	1,326	756
		Total ...	587	323	126	81	96	36	427	205	468	211	226	146	1,930	1,002
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866...	Ferries	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	5
	" XVIII of 1854 ...; " XXXI of 1867 ...; " XIII of 1870 ...; " XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts	41	40	..	...	38	37	129	127	81	70	41	33	330	307
	" XXI of 1856 ...	Abkaree Act	33	27	34	19	12	11	5	5	19	11	152	110	255	183
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	1
	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	12	5	26	15
	" V of 1861	Police Act	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	21	16
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	..	...	...	11	10	41	32	5	5	9	9	66	56
	" XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	5	5
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864; " I (B. C.) of 1873...	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	...	...	14	13
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	14	15	14
	" XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	" V (B. C.) of 1866...	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	1	1	...	...	41	33	...	...	58	57	29	26	129	117
	" XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act...	...	..	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
	" VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act	51	47	20	20	1	1	...	...	5	3	22	15	99	86
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	...	..	..	...	...	...	18	16	...	...	...	...	18	16
	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	104	12	27	15	31	18	92	34	74	36	20	3	348	118
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	11	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	7	5	3	3	...	...	45	41	68	58	17	11	140	118
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	752	651	21	21	3	2	246	155	578	508	1,536	1,259	3,136	[illegible]
	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	4	...	5	2	3	2	10	6	...	...	...	...	22	10
	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	......	Other Special Laws	5	5	1	...	3	2	32	17	4	4	129	106	173	134
		Total ...	1,009	793	122	90	160	129	622	437	907	766	2,006	1,609	4,826	3,824
		Grand Total ...	3,249	1,614	656	402	934	533	2,731	1,446	2,843	1,774	3,137	2,052	13,550	7,821

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Presidency Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	205	131	239	139	233	143	156	88	833	501
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	19	7	8	7	16	5	5	1	48	20
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	88	17	68	22	65	26	73	25	294	90
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	19	2	6	1	27	5	11	1	63	9
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	36	23	16	9	9	8	11	5	72	45
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	27	24	15	14	35	34	14	8	91	80
		Total	394	201	352	192	385	221	270	128	1,401	745
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	......	3	1	......	......	......	......	7	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	4	......	3	1	......	......	......	......	7	1
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	21	......	42	7	24	4	30	12	117	23
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	5	3	......	......	5	3
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,676	762	617	284	879	493	701	312	3,873	1,851
		Total	1,676	762	617	284	884	496	701	312	3,878	1,854
	Class V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	19	2	33	9	37	15	19	2	108	28
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	7	29	23	23	7	26	8	96	45
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	7	5	8	3	14	3	3	1	32	12
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	196	78	169	58	156	47	92	31	593	214
		Total	240	92	239	93	210	72	140	42	829	299
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	5	......	......	......	......	......	4	2	9	2
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	2	......	......	1	......	13	3	16	5
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	84	10	52	16	58	6	85	......	279	32
23	500 to 502	Defamation	28	8	8	1	4	1	17	......	57	10
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	26	6	10	4	58	23	49	15	143	48
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	26	13	31	21	24	21	19	11	100	66
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
27	......	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	203	130	118	89	627	425	175	137	1,123	781
		Total	375	170	219	131	772	476	362	168	1,728	945
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	......	......	2	2	......	......	1	1	3	3
	„ XVIII of 1854; „ XXXI of 1867; „ XIII of 1870; „ XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	29	23	21	17	......	......	21	18	71	58
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	9	3	......	......	4	3	9	6	22	12
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	18	5	21	7	......	......	78	68	117	80
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	12	6	......	......	5	3	17	9
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	71	65	17	13	41	31	27	18	156	127
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	1	......	......	3	3	......	......	4	4
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	158	103	......	......	......	......	......	......	158	103
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864; „ I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	58	56	......	......	2	2	......	......	60	58
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	1	11	1
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	51	33	58	49	......	......	......	......	109	82
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	......	......	3	1	......	......	......	......	3	1
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	115	104	24	18	30	23	16	9	185	154
	„ VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	155	83	110	33	83	27	176	84	524	227
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	3	......
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	9	6	......	......	6	6	3	3	18	15
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	13	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	10
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	177	129	377	283	232	197	628	542	1,414	1,151
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	10	10	1	......	12	10	......	......	23	20
	......	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	......	Other Special Laws	......	......	4	3	60	51	78	75	142	129
		Total	874	631	653	432	474	353	1,053	828	3,054	2,246
		Grand Total	3,584	1,859	2,125	1,140	2,749	1,622	2,556	1,490	11,014	6,111

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Bogra. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Pubna. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	102	77	79	45	356	240	34	22	107	67	16	13	36	35	730	499
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants	12	6	10	5	16	7	3	2	6	5	5	4	3	1	55	30
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	40	6	33	17	31	14	8	2	22	10	18	6	23	14	175	69
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	2	...	15	5
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	10	5
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	2	2	3	2	11	10	24	18	20	20	9	6	69	58
		Total ...	158	90	128	72	410	266	56	36	165	100	64	46	73	56	1,054	666
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	1		2	...	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	6	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	1	..	2	...	3	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	......
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	78	19	61	39	38	4	52	1	10	5	7	6	27	12	273	86
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	451	225	434	167	128	224	271	137	420	153	149	68	231	106	2,384	1,080
		Total ...	451	225	484	167	137	226	271	137	420	153	149	68	231	1ŀ6	2,393	1,082
	Class. V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	14	9	42	15	14	1	9	4	5	1	3	2	5	...	92	32
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	3	9	4	11	5	2	2	8	3	16	9	6	2	60	28
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	...	6	5	15	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	2	...	30	9
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	130	63	45	18	52	14	60	35	53	24	10	4	63	25	413	183
		Total ...	154	75	102	42	92	21	72	42	67	28	32	17	76	27	59 5	252
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	...	9	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	12	11
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	51	7	44	6	79	16	52	4	53	9	25	1	35	5	339	48
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	...	3	...	10	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	6	3	27	5
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	...	11	5	2	1	7	3	2	1	10	9	21	9	56	28
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	12	9	7	4	19	18	...	...	4	4	42	35
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C ...	18	11	...	...	54	35	66	40	515	288	10	8	86	49	749	431
		Total ...	73	18	68	19	157	62	133	52	591	317	50	19	153	71	1,225	558

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the districts of Rajshahye Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Persons tried.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Persons tried.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Persons tried.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Persons tried.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Persons tried.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Persons tried.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Persons tried.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Ferries	...	...		...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XVIII of 1854 ... " XXXI of 1867 ... " XIII of 1870 ... " XXV of 1873 ...	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	39	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	43	38
	" XXI of 1856 ...	Abkaree Act	..	...	22	14	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	26	16
	" I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XIII of 1859 ...	Breach of contract	...	...	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	41	30
	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms Act	...	...	10	8	8	2	2	2	..	...	...	...	6	4	26	16
	" V of 1861 ...	Police Act	7	5	110	97	28	22	4	3	3	2	4	4	8	6	164	139
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	.	...	...	6	5	6	6	2	2	...	...	14	13
	" XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	20	13	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864 " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	... .
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
	" XX of 1865 ...	Pleaders' and Mooktears' Act ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	......
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	2	2	4	1	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10
	" XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamp Act	25	13	6	6	22	15	53	51	3	2	4	4	...	...	113	91
	" VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2*	1
	" I of 1871 ...	Pound Act	9	6	33	33	43	31	34	10	55	24	9	8	23	15	206	127
	" VI of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......	......
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	...	16	16	2	2	...	...	23	22
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	19	14	163	139	26	24	53	50	71	51	80	79	..	...	412	357
	" VIII of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships' Act ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	......	. ....
	" XIX of 1876 ...	Dramatic Performances' Act... ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	3	3	...	. .	5	3	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	9	6
	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	......	......
	....	Other special laws	5	3	8	3	238	218		...	106	97	...	...	3	3	360	324
		Total ...	90	59	400	334	427	362	153	122	262	199	101	99	47	32	1,480	1,207
		Grand Total ...	1,004	486	1,194	673	1,563	941	740	390	1,515	802	403	255	607	304	7,026	3,851

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Persons tried.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Persons tried.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Persons tried.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Persons tried.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	199	130	243	187	303	215	388	270	1,133	802
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	19	13	8	6	20	9	17	10	64	38
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	113	30	100	43	91	32	61	32	365	137
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	1	10	......	9	1	13	1	38	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	14	11	9	7	3	1	9	8	35	27
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	21	14	51	27	26	16	6	6	104	63
		Total	372	199	421	270	452	274	494	327	1,739	1,070
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	......	1	......	1	......	2	......	7	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	3	......	1	......	1	......	2	......	7	......
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	16	6	14	3	18	......	51	9	90	18
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,234	789	680	370	567	276	1,107	597	3,588	2,032
		Total	1,234	789	680	370	567	276	1,108	597	3,589	2,033
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	9	16	5	27	5	19	5	86	24
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	21	8	54	49	9	6	23	13	107	76
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1	......	......	5	2	3	2	10	5
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	198	92	65	34	75	25	145	54	483	205
		Total	245	110	135	88	116	38	190	74	686	310
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	......	......	......	......	......	......	22	......	22	......
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	121	23	47	5	83	1	131	12	382	41
23	500 to 502	Defamation	12	6	5	4	2	1	16	3	35	14
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	6	3	......	......	12	6	6	4	24	13
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	40	40	......	......	2	2	27	26	69	68
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	133	67	667	444	4,683	3,570	331	120	5,814	4,201
		Total	312	139	719	453	4,782	3,580	533	165	6,346	4,337
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	5	4	1	1	......	......	......	......	6	5
	„ XVIII of 1854; „ XXXI of 1867; „ XIII of 1870; „ XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	24	22	......	......	7	6	39	37	70	65
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	7	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	7
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	57	54	8	7	4	2	15	10	84	73
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	......	......	1	1	9	8	20	14	30	23
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864; „ I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	......	......	......	......	115	108	......	......	115	108
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	80	63	......	......	......	......	80	63
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	2	3	2	......	......	4	4	10	8
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	18	17	36	23	50	47	37	30	141	117
	„ VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	124	87	41	21	39	24	153	59	357	191
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	2	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	3	2
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	3	3	......	......	22	21	1	1	26	25
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	7	7	......	......	......	......	2	1	9	8
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	433	360	32	32	193	162	11	9	669	563
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	4	......	5	4	5	4	1	1	15	9
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	24	24	5	5	7	1	9	5	45	35
		Total	711	588	213	160	451	383	292	171	1,667	1,302
		Grand Total	2,893	1,831	2,183	1,344	6,387	4,551	2,670	1,343	14,133	9,069

Central Police Office;
Fort William,

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong. Persons tried.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Persons tried.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons tried.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Persons tried.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*										
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	107	67	348	245	80	37	215	171	780	520
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	1	13	6	3	......	3	2	23	9
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	24	13	85	13	1	1	48	10	158	37
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	14	4	14	4	......	......	4	3	32	11
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	......	......	7	6	......	......	6	3	13	9
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	14	5	8	8	......	......	7	......	29	13
		Total	163	90	475	282	84	38	313	189	1,035	599
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	4	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	3	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	4	......
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*										
13	384 to 389	Extortion	38	5	16	2	4	......	11	1	69	8
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against Person.*										
14	345	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	516	181	380	173	17	6	990	541	1,903	901
		Total	516	181	380	173	17	6	990	541	1,903	901
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	15	5	29	11	1	......	35	7	80	23
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	2	15	4	3	......	3	2	26	8
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	......	......	......	......	4	......	5	1
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	149	24	66	26	6	1	195	55	416	106
		Total	170	32	110	41	10	1	237	64	527	138
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	2
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	28	......	21	2	8	......	58	1	115	3
23	500 to 502	Defamation	......	......	3	1	......	......	17	5	20	6
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	33	3	14	7	8	6	17	11	72	27
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	94	77	......	......	9	9	......	......	103	86
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	34	24	118	115	1	1	603	388	756	528
		Total	192	106	156	125	26	16	695	405	1,069	652
		Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	......	......	39	34	......	......	......	......	39	34
	" XVIII of 1854 " XXXI of 1867 " XIII of 1870 " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	......	......	4	2	......	......	10	10	14	12
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	70	56	......	......	......	......	......	......	70	56
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	1	26	23	......	......	7	7	34	31
	" V of 1861	Police Act	10	8	10	8	11	4	124	113	155	133
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	......	......	5	4	......	......	4	3	9	7
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864 " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	32	28	55	43	......	......	......	......	87	71
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mookteears Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	2	2	3	3	......	......	3	3	8	8
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	41	34	80	74	......	......	15	5	136	113
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	66	33	60	20	2	2	113	53	241	108
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	4	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	1
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	1
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	......	......	46	46	......	......	12	12	58	58
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	2	2
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	......	......	12	10	......	......	32	29	44	39
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	20	3	4	......	......	......	1	1	25	4
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	34	30	2	1	2	2	7	6	45	39
		Total	280	196	346	268	15	8	331	245	972	717
		GRAND TOTAL	1,362	610	1,483	891	156	69	2,578	1,445	5,579	3,015

[illegible]

J. MONRO.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1881.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna Division. Patna. Persons tried.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Persons tried.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Persons tried.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Persons tried.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhanga. Persons tried.	Durbhanga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Persons tried.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Persons tried.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	12
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	190	89	157	102	439	301	59	38	49	26	91	61	121	77	1,106	694
5	161, to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	13	5	4	1	8	4	12	7	3	1	5	3	4	2	49	23
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	58	23	20	8	120	67	48	27	65	27	63	27	15	9	389	188
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	25	1	...	...	12	4	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	45	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	10	9	3	1	5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	21	16
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	...	..	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	1	7	7	53	40	19	15	...	...	9	3	5	4	99	70
		Total	302	128	193	121	666	433	143	88	120	54	171	94	149	94	1,744	1,012
	Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1
	Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	2	1	13	...	6	...	22	...	2	...	14	2	260	4
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	126	444	126
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	645	292	655	313	780	252	356	113	252	78	551	230	...	...	3,239	1,278
		Total	645	292	655	313	780	252	356	113	252	78	551	230	444	126	3,683	1,404
	Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	11	5	2	19	6	8	2	5	...	3	...	12	3	76	24
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	4	11	3	20	13	7	6	6	1	11	7	11	5	74	39
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	2	...	6	2	6	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	17	8
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	55	14	28	9	64	29	78	30	85	14	84	37	80	26	424	168
		Total	87	29	46	14	109	50	99	52	40	16	98	44	103	34	591	239
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	12	11	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	42	31	...	...	56	43
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	28	5	41	8	32	9	8	1	11	1	3	1	19	...	142	25
23	500 to 502	Defamation	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	4	1	15	4
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	13	8	6	4	37	17	3	1	3	...	5	5	2	2	69	37
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	2	...	2	2	16	10	9	9	...	...	26	23	...	...	55	44
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	137	78	84	52	301	138	101	59	72	22	29	25	24	11	748	385
		Total	195	103	134	66	387	175	123	70	97	25	105	85	49	14	1,090	588
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation VI of 1819 Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	364	289	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	366	289
	„ XVIII of 1854 „ XXXI of 1867 „ XIII of 1870 „ XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	39	33	24	18	25	23	5	5	20	15	...	...	...	...	113	94
	„ XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	36	29	16	4	38	32	2	2	5	5	12	8	24	23	133	103
	„ I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	15
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	16	12	481	446	45	41	11	9	1	...	...	...	6	6	560	514
	„ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	4
	„ XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	20	19	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	22
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1864 „ I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts...	73	68	53	53	10	8	132	122	206	201	68	57	64	53	611	562
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	4	3	...	...		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	14	19	18
	„ XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17
	„ XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	2	9	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	12
	„ XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	3	1	...	...	3	2	12	9	1	1	4	4	9	8	32	25
	„ VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10
	„ I of 1871	Pound Act	82	36	84	21	157	60	142	60	103	31	187	92	250	84	1,005	384
	„ VI of 1871	Emigration Act	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	14	14
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	2,598	1,930	103	58	2	1	116	104	227	225	88	41	42	37	3,176	2,396
	„ VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
	„ XIX of 1866	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	„ III of 1877	Registration Act	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	5
	...	Mutiny Act	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...
	...	Other Special Laws	8	5	131	103	521	356	3	3	1	1	30	26	5	4	697	406
		Total	2,901	2,155	1,291	1,017	810	528	440	326	570	480	403	242	432	235	6,837	4,963
		Grand Total	4,131	2,708	2,321	1,532	2,765	1,438	1,169	649	1,110	6,530	1,331	696	1161	505	19,008	8,181

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
[illegible]

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1881.

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Monghyr: Persons tried	Monghyr: Persons convicted	Bhagulpore: Persons tried	Bhagulpore: Persons convicted	Purneah: Persons tried	Purneah: Persons convicted	Sonthal Pergunnahs: Persons tried	Sonthal Pergunnahs: Persons convicted	Maldah: Persons tried	Maldah: Persons convicted	Total: Persons tried	Total: Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed &c												
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c							7	5			7	5
3	118 119	Concealing design to commit offence												
		Total							7	5			7	5
	Class I — *Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c*													
	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State												
	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship												
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	167	95	126	88	[illegible]	125	262	223	91	63	806	590
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	3	10	7	12	8	16	12	7		52	30
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	8	30	71	25	[illegible]	22	38	21	27	10	237	105
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	14	1	1		6		8	5			29	4
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1		4	[illegible]	6	3	7	5	5	2	23	10
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks									2	2	2	2
10	149, 154 to 156 160	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	55	41	[illegible]	9	15	14	35	55	3	3	117	110
		Total	[illegible]	176	[illegible]	151	[illegible]	170	[illegible]	[illegible]	135	80	1,278	854
	Class II — *Serious offences against the Person*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage				..			2		4	1	6	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves												
		Total							2		4	1	6	1
	Class III — *Serious offences against the Property*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	5	12	1	7	12	40	17	26	10	129	45
	Class IV — *Minor offences against the Person*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement												
15	352 357 358	Criminal force	443	195	357	133	347	205	912	544	175	116	2,264	1,255
		Total	443	195	357	133	347	205	912	544	175	116	2,264	1,255
	Class V — *Minor offences against Property*													
16	417 to 420	Cheating			7	19	54	18	2	12	15	2	[illegible]	41
17	403 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	16	11	3	6	5	3	3	11	25	13	94	44
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants bankers &c		1	4	[illegible]	5	1	3	1	4	3	13	8
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	91	[illegible]	3	17	18	52	57	113	62	25	[illegible]	314
		Total	117	41	103	44	133	71	416	217	103	41	[illegible]	417
	Class VI — *Other offences not specified above*													
20	298	Offences against religion							[illegible]				2	[illegible]
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service		3	1	1	3		4	3	1		26	7
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	24	4	25	2	41	9	35	12	12	2	155	29
23	500 to 502	Defamation	[illegible]		9	1	1	2	76	25	[illegible]	4	115	35
24	504 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	12	6	6		16	11	81	41	7	4	123	70
25	271 to 276, 278, 284 287 288 290	Public and local nuisances	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]			20	18	1		711	691
26	294	Keeping a lottery office												
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII XXXIX XL and XLI C P C	10	61	47	38	47	24	41	21	13	20	231	178
		Total	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46	267	123	73	33	1,400	1,005
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police													
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B C) of 1866	Ferries	3	[illegible]	1	25	46	45			1	1	81	71
	XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	1	7	13	1			74	70			103	90
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	1	1	10	16	17	16	1	1	6	3	55	31
	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act												
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract												
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act			6	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11			47	45
	" V of 1861	Police Act			[illegible]		31	23	7	7	13	13	57	48
	" II (B C) of 1864	Jails Act			1	1	2	2			1	1	4	4
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act												
	" VII (B C) of 1864; I (B C) of 1875	Salt Acts												
	IV (B C) of 1865	Vaccination Act			1	1		2					3	3
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act												
	V (B C) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act												
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	1						1		3	1	5	1
	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	[illegible]		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	13	11	53	47	93	60
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act												
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	114	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	163	81	186	102	29	21	[illegible]	319
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act												
	XI (B C) of 1871	Census Act							18	15			18	15
	" X of 1872 chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	7	6					4	3			11	9
	IV (B C) of 1873	Registration of births and Deaths	4		71	60							75	63
	" V (B C) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	975	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	146	128	97	71	48	47	1,415	1,132
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act												
	XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act												
	III of 1877	Registration Act	6	4					1	1	1	1	8	6
		Mutiny Act												
		Other Special Laws			274	257	1	1	43	36	3	3	321	299
		Total	1,156	[illegible]	739	97	[illegible]	305	456	330	158	136	2,918	[illegible]
		Grand Total	2,244	1,363	2,206	1,664	1,320	813	2,466	1,533	680	425	8,916	5,798

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William
The 23rd May 1882.

J MONRO
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the District of the Orissa Division in the year 1881.

Serial number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Persons tried.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Persons tried.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Persons tried.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhats. Persons tried.	Gurjhats. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	253	187	72	68	87	59	52	33	464	347
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	1	8	2	13	7	6	2	32	12
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	29	12	22	9	44	12	7	1	102	34
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	7	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	3	2	5	3	20	15	...	...	28	20
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
		Total	292	203	108	82	168	94	69	36	637	415
	Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	3
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	3
	Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	1	8	...	3	1	...	...	18	2
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	631	293	361	182	337	164	342	39	1,671	678
		Total	631	293	361	182	337	164	342	39	1,671	678
	Class V.—Minor offences against Property.											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	26	7	11	2	14	4	4	1	55	14
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	6	1	16	12	21	14	...	...	43	27
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	94	28	103	52	124	42	70	8	391	130
		Total	127	37	133	66	159	60	74	9	493	17
	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	7	3
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	[illegible]	2	12	...	3	1	...	...	23	3
23	500 to 502	Defamation	12	4	9	4	1	...	21	...	43	8
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	27	14	25	17	26	11	7	5	85	47
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	4	4	17	42	...	...	7	4	58	50
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C.P.C.	102	83	42	26	29	26	115	94	288	229
		Total	157	107	135	89	[illegible]	39	152	105	504	34[illegible]
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	10	9	44	30	...	...	28	27	82	66
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" V of 1861	Police Act	14	12	5	4	...	...	9	6	28	22
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	4	3
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	44	35	21	13	7	7	...	...	72	55
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	80	28	53	30	43	22	47	4	223	84
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	4	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	8	7
	" IV (B.C) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other Special Laws	47	44	248	230	1	1	...	...	29	...
		Total	229	157	374	310	53	32	90	42	746	541
		Grand Total	1,446	799	1,122	731	780	300	727	231	4,075	2,151

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 23rd May 1882.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*concluded.*

***Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of Chota Nagpore Division in the year* 1881.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazariba: Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Lohardugga: Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Singbhoom: Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Manbhoom: Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total: Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	128	56	162	97	10	3	383	257	683	413
5	161 to 169. 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	2	20	11	2	2	3	...	29	15
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	50	27	54	31	3	2	19	4	126	64
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	2	1	...	...	18	...	21	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	3	10	4	...	...	5	4	22	11
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	1	44	37	19	18	...	...	64	56
		Total	191	90	292	181	34	25	429	265	946	561
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	4	32	18	...	...	13	3	52	25
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	363	191	523	167	52	25	332	163	1,270	546
		Total	363	191	523	167	52	25	332	163	1,270	546
	Class V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*											
16	417 to 420	Cheating	8	7	17	11	...	...	31	6	56	24
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	15	9	7	5	...	...	15	12	37	26
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	6	4
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	19	12	39	18	3	2	101	41	162	73
		Total	44	30	66	36	3	2	148	59	261	127
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	19	5	28	6	1	1	32	2	80	14
23	500 to 502	Defamation	6	3	2	2	3	1	10	3	21	9
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	3	2	8	4	31	16	11	6	53	28
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	294	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C.	37	27	57	32	16	13	86	75	196	147
		Total	67	37	95	44	51	31	139	96	352	198
	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V of 1861	Police Act	1	1	2	1	...	...	16	12	19	14
	" II (B.C.)	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	3
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	3	3	32	24	...	...	32	24	67	51
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	38	15	62	18	17	12	65	33	182	78
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	8	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	13	8
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	5	5
	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	....	Other Special Laws	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5
		Total	77	39	112	52	26	18	117	73	332	182
		Grand Total	749	391	1,120	408	166	101	1,183	649	3,218	1,639

[illegible]

J. MONRO,

[illegible]

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 1st August 1882.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1881.

Read again—

The Reports for the years 1879 and 1880, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The total budget grant for the year 1881-82 for the Police Department was Rs. 36,95,572, in which were included Rs. 1,63,100 for the Chittagong Frontier police, and Rs. 76,730 on account of the Government contribution to Railway and Municipal police. The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 36,56,559, as compared with Rs. 36,50,809 in the preceding year. Excluding the Municipal police, but including the Civil police and Frontier force of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Railway police, the total strength of the entire force on the 31st December 1881 was 78 superior officers, 3,081 subordinate officers, and 14,588 constables; as compared with the strength of the force on the 31st December 1882, there was a decrease of 16 subordinate officers and an increase of 55 constables.

2. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was Rs. 21,54,600, the cost per head of the total population according to the recent census being 6·2 pies. The cost per head in Bengal proper, including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, was 7·1 pies, in Orissa 7·9 pies, in Chota Nagpore 8 pies, and in Behar only 4·3 pies. The proportion of police to population was in Bengal proper 1 to 3,933, in Orissa 1 to 2,996, in Chota Nagpore 1 to 3,332, and in Behar 1 to 5,879. The proportion to area was 1 to 7·9 square miles in Bengal proper, 1 to 19·5 in Orissa, 1 to 21·3 in Chota Nagpore, and 1 to 11·2 square miles in Behar. The expenditure on the force employed on purely police work exceeded the expenditure during the preceding year by Rs. 17,066. This increase is attributed by the Inspector-General to the introduction of fifth grade sub-inspectors, the amalgamation of the extra and regular forces in Backergunge, the entertainment of men for railway duty, the raising of the pay of the lowest grade of head-constables in Darjeeling, and to the employment of extra men for the magisterial sub-division at Kurseong in that district. The object of the introduction of the fifth grade of sub-inspectors was that a class of investigating officers better than head-constables might be available for the charge of important outposts. Officers of the new grade have been appointed experimentally in five districts, and the separate report upon the subject is satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor now awaits the further proposals of the Inspector-General for the extension of the scheme. During the past year the number of officers appointed to the new grade was 44, a corresponding reduction being made in the number of head-constables. An outpost was formed during the year at Nawabgunge in the 24-Pergunnahs, while the outpost at Pulta, in the same district, was abolished. The expenditure on account of the *batta* allowed in certain districts, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, to constables in the two lowest grades in the reserve, amounted to Rs. 9,720; of this amount Rs. 2,064 was expended in Midnapore, Rs. 1,860 in Hooghly, Rs. 1,092 in Howrah, Rs. 2,784 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and Rs. 1,920 in Moorshedabad.

3. The strength of the Municipal police was 371 officers and 5,702 constables, besides 24 chowkidars not enrolled under Act V of 1861. The force was increased during the year by one inspector and one sub-inspector, while it was, on the other hand, reduced by five head-constables, one European constable and 173 constables. The percentage of casualties amongst the Municipal police, though slightly higher than in 1880, was considerably lower than in 1879, the percentage on the whole strength of the force being 20 in 1881, as against 19·7 in 1880 and 24·8 in 1879. It is satisfactory to observe that the decrease in casualties has practically been maintained; in 1877 and 1878 the percentages were 26 6

and 26·2 respectively, with which the percentage of the past year compares very favourably. In connection with the scheme for the extension of local self-government, it was determined to relieve all municipalities, except Calcutta, its Suburbs and Howrah, of the payment of the Municipal police, and proposals received from the Inspector-General, for the reorganization of the force, have since the close of the year received the sanction of Government. Under the new scheme the Municipal force will be amalgamated with the Regular force, and each man will be liable for either Municipal or station duty. In order to effect the amalgamation, the pay of the lowest grades, which in some municipalities is much less than that received by the lowest grade of constables in the Regular police, will be raised to Rs. 6 per mensem, the pay of a constable of the fourth grade. This change is necessary if the forces are to be amalgamated and placed on the same footing, and it will be possible, by a redistribution of the number of officers in the different grades, and by a slight reduction in the total strength of the present Municipal force, to meet the increased expenditure consequent upon the increased pay in the lower grades. The proposed arrangement will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect, and will enable the Inspector-General to relieve at intervals the men told off to the more arduous duties of municipal watch-and-ward, and to employ them on the comparatively lighter duties now performed by the Regular police. The new scheme involves an increase of Rs. 4,96,928 in the annual expenditure incurred by Government on account of the police. The report does not show that much progress has been made during the year in carrying out the suggestions of the Inspector-General for the lighting of municipalities. In Burdwan, however, the lighting has been extended, but more lamps are required. In Berhampore there were only 12 lamps in 1880; the number has now been increased to 133. Lamps have also been set up in Ranigunge, and the system of lighting the streets is being introduced into Cutwa. With the release from the 1st April last of the portion of the municipal funds hitherto devoted to police purposes, the Municipal Commissioners will no doubt in many places be able to effect a considerable improvement in the lighting of municipalities during the current year.

4. The reports from individual districts again testify in most cases to improvement in the working of the Chowkidari Act; but in some few districts the results have not been satisfactory. The Magistrate of Chumparun considers that the system, as provided by the Act, requires amendment in matters of detail; that it has not been thoroughly and consistently worked out in any district of which he has had experience; and that the good which exists in the institution of punchayets has not been properly developed and strengthened. Although the local officers in many districts admit that the chowkidars were in arrears as to their pay, yet the general impression appears to be that the men are becoming more efficient, that they are making themselves acquainted with bad characters and that they report crime at the police station more regularly; while, on the part of the punchayets, improvement in keeping of accounts and in the more systematic payment of wages are stated to have taken place. The Inspector-General does not accept these conclusions. He remarks: "It will be observed that general improvement in the working of the Act is reported to have taken place during the year under report. The improvement of the village police is of vital importance to the police administration of the province, and any signs of increased efficiency amongst rural chowkidars must be welcomed by no class of public servants more cordially than police officers, who have all the hard work, created by the application of the provisions of the Act, to perform. It is a noteworthy circumstance that reports of improvement of the chowkidari system only reach me at the time when the annual report is submitted. When districts are inspected, the language of local officers is not that of commendation, but of complaint, with reference to the administration of the village police. I have made a point of enquiring from officers of all classes, intelligent native gentlemen, both official and non-official, as to the general working of the system, and I am bound to state as a fact that none have ever informed me of any improvement which is visible amongst either chowkidars or punchayets, or in the system generally. The question therefore arises, in what respect has the improvement generally reported taken place during the year under review? Has the character and constitution of punchayets improved? Do they accept office

more willingly and perform their duties more faithfully? Are the chowkidars better paid? Do they attend more regularly? Do they report crime more readily?" All these queries Mr. Monro answers in the negative, and he concludes by observing: "The only improvement, therefore, to which I can bear testimony is with regard to the payment of chowkidars' wages for periods under three months in Behar districts. In other respects, I cannot point to any improvement which has taken place, and as regards punctuality of payments in Bengal districts for all periods and in Behar districts for terms above three months, the results of 1881 have been decidedly worse than those of 1880." The facts adduced by Mr. Monro seem to prove indisputably that there has not been the general improvement during the past year in the working of the Act which the detailed reports would seem to shew; but though the system may not have yielded better results during 1881 than during 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that there has been any actual failure on the whole since its introduction. The great difficulty that has to be contended against is the inefficiency of the punchayets, and Mr. Rivers Thompson is not sanguine that any great improvement in this respect can immediately be looked for. Still he believes that the chowkidars as a body throughout these provinces are more efficient and are better off than they were before the present system was introduced, though the results, as compared with those of 1880, may seem to indicate retrogression rather than progress. At any rate Mr. Monro admits that the condition of those chowkidars who do not come within the scope of the operation of the Chowkidari Act of 1870 is very bad; that the men are underpaid and do not in the majority of cases receive, either regularly or in full, the small stipends to which they are entitled; and that their work is in consequence badly done. He considers that the men of this class should either be abolished altogether, or that they should be replaced by men so paid that they would perform their duties efficiently. Mr. Monro concludes his remarks on the chowkidari system by observing: "The whole subject of the state of chowkidars both under Act VI of 1870 and old regulations might well be dealt with by a Commission during the cold weather." The subject is one of great importance, and after communication with local officers on his approaching tour, the Lieutenant-Governor will give the necessary orders upon the Inspector-General's suggestions.

5. In the resolution on the report for 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked upon the steps which were being taken to utilize the services of the ghatwals in the district of Manbhoom, and to ensure their rendering efficient service in return for the lands which they hold for the performance of their duties, Mr. Rivers Thompson is glad to learn that during the past year the system of ghatwali road-posts in the district has worked satisfactorily and that it will be extended. The ghatwali lands are being surveyed, but the survey has not yet been entirely completed. The Inspector-General remarks that the Chowkidari Act appears to be unworkable on its present lines in Chota Nagpore, and he proposes to address Government separately on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further communication.

6. No change was made during the year in the Railway police. The force, the entire strength of which was 585, consisted of one superior officer, 83 subordinate officers, and 501 constables. The Committee appointed to meet and enquire into the system under which the police are employed on the East Indian Railway have completed the necessary enquiries, and have submitted their report direct to the Government of India. The health of the Railway police during the year was not good, the admissions into hospital amounting to 128 per cent. of the total strength. The chief disease was malarious fever. No changes were made during the year in the Cantonment or the Salt Preventive Police.

7. The system of road patrols worked satisfactorily during 1881, and new Digwar posts were established in unprotected localities in the district of Hazaribagh. The Grand Trunk Road in Gya and Manbhoom was effectually patrolled during the year, and only one case of highway robbery was reported. It occurred in Bankoora, in which district the ghatwals are reported to be lax and inefficient. In the Backergunge district, in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government in 1880, the amount previously expended in hiring boats for the use of the police was devoted to the purchase of

boats, and a number of *dinghies* were substituted for the process-serving boats previously maintained. Two boats which had been employed on river patrolling were withdrawn and were employed in watching the Panka Chur Kayasts, who, as was stated in the previous report, have been brought under surveillance. The total number of patrol boats was 55 as compared with 48 in 1880, and the cost for the year was Rs 26,946 as compared with Rs. 24,239 in 1880.

8. In consequence of the excitement in the Southal Pergunnahs in connection with the recent census operations it was found necessary to send a large body of police to that district; the strength of the force employed on this duty and drawn from other districts was 8 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, 60 head-constables and 766 constables. The men were for the most part sent to the district in February 1881, and they remained there till all fear of an outbreak had passed away. The Lieutenant-Governor in the last resolution commented on the satisfactory services rendered on this occasion by the special reserve. The special reserve was formerly divided into three companies, which were stationed at Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Moorshedabad. The company at Bhagulpore has now been permanently transferred to Nya Doomka, and in order that all districts may be supplied with a body of properly-drilled police, 50 men from different districts are sent every half-year to be drilled for six months with the special reserve in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Midnapore, two parties of private persons were employed as special police under section 17 of Act V of 1861, while in Furreedpore on account of anticipated riots no less than 346 persons were appointed as special police, four of them being appointed as head-constables. This temporary force was distributed over 28 different localities. In 12 instances an extra police force was supplied to private persons on their paying for them. Mr. Monro states that some of these parties were apparently supplied to private individuals for the purpose of preventing a breach of the public peace, and he remarks that enquiries are being made on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Inspector-General in considering that it is most objectionable to place a police force at the disposal of private individuals for such a purpose, and the further report which he promises will be awaited. If extra police are required to prevent a breach of the peace, they should be deputed to the locality where they are required as punitive police, and should be independent of either of the parties between whom ill-feeling may exist. A party of 12 police were deputed to Moharbhunj, one of the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, in consequence of an anticipated disturbance in that State. The force was paid by the Maharajah. The deputation of police under such circumstances is not analogous to the deputation of police on the requisition of a private individual, and is not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, open to the same objections. Ten parties of punitive police, as compared with six in 1880 and five in 1879, were quartered in disturbed localities; of these, three parties were quartered in different parts of Backergunge and five in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No change was made in the strength of the Chittagong Frontier force during the year; but since its close a proposal for an increase in the force in consequence of a new outpost, which will probably be established on the Kassalong range, has been received by Government. The proposal is still under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the report on the conduct of the force is again satisfactory; it is stated to have maintained its character for steadiness and efficiency, and the number of punishments has decreased. These good results will no doubt be perpetuated under the Chittagong Frontier Force Police Regulation for maintaining the discipline of the force, which received the sanction of the Government of India and came into operation towards the close of the past year.

9. The number of fairs held during the year was 193 as compared with 212 held during 1880, and the number of persons who attended them was 3,310,950 as against 3,427,750 in the preceding year. The total number of offences against property, or persons, committed at the fairs was 141, and the total value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,422, of which Rs. 729-12-0 or 51·2 per cent. was recovered. The proportion of offences against property to the total number of people at the fairs was 1 to 25,000 persons—the same as in 1880; and the value of property lost was only slightly above Re. 1 to

each 5,000 persons. No serious crimes at fairs were reported, and there were no outbreaks of epidemics. These results are satisfactory.

10. The Inspector-General reports that reading and writing were less extensively practised amongst the regular police during 1881 than during 1880. The number of men under tuition in the two years were as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
Sub-inspectors	1	...
Head-constables	80	38
Constables	1,630	928

A slight decrease is also reported in the number able to read and write. The percentage of the regular police who could read and write was as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
Inspectors	99 per cent.	95 per cent.
Sub-inspectors	97 „	95 „
Head-constables	85 „	82 „
Constables	36 „	30 „

Amongst the Municipal police, the percentage of those who could read and write was—inspectors 100, sub-inspectors 94, head-constables 67, and constables 11. Of the Municipal police, one head-constable and 488 constables were under tuition.

11. New stations were constructed at Rampore Hat, Jamalpore in Mymensingh, Giridhi and other places, and magazines were under construction at Ranchi and Maldah. New buildings for the police reserve at Dinagepore were also under construction. The total expenditure during the year on police buildings was Rs. 80,374, of which Rs. 12,841 was met from the Public Works Department budget and Rs. 67,533 from the Police budget. Of the total outlay, Rs. 51,657 was expended in Bengal proper, Rs. 18,286 in Behar, Rs. 5,241 in Chota Nagpore and Rs. 5,190 in Orissa. The construction of good quarters for the accommodation of the police will benefit the general health of the service.

12. The casualties in the regular and Government Railway police amounted to 14·4 of the total strength, as compared with 12·3 in 1880, 15·6 in 1879 and 17·9 in 1878. Of the casualties 0·9 per cent. was due to retirements on pension or gratuity, 5 per cent. to resignations, 3·7 to dismissals, 1·6 to discharges, 0·6 to desertions and 2·6 to deaths. The Inspector-General remarks that the grant of the extra rupee per mensem to a certain number of constables in 1880 has probably to some extent caused the decrease in the number of resignations in Hooghly, but that it has not yet made the service as popular there, as it is in other districts. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, observes that, though there was a decrease in the actual number of resignations, there was an increase in their percentage to the total strength, and he considers it doubtful therefore if the extra allowance has had much effect: in the 24-Pergunnahs, one of the districts in which the allowance is given, the percentage of resignations in 1880 and 1881 was the same, viz. 8 per cent. The Inspector-General remarks that the difficulty of obtaining recruits is every day increasing, and this, though no doubt partly due to the fact that the work is hard, may, he thinks, be chiefly attributed to the fact that labour now commands such a high price that the pay in the police does not offer men a sufficient inducement to enlist, and he is of opinion that if efficiency is to be obtained the question of raising the pay of constables must very soon be considered by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that there has been a rise in the wages of labour, but he does not consider, taking into consideration that the men are provided with free quarters, and that their clothes are supplied to them on a system which admits of their being obtained at a lower cost than that for which the men could themselves get them in the market, that there is any necessity at present to raise either the pay of the constables in the higher grades, or the salary of the constables belonging to the lower grades of the regular police. When it becomes necessary to make an increase in salary, the change should in the first instance be effected by allowing to lower grade constables in other districts the "*batta*" now given under special circumstances in selected districts. The percentage of deaths was 2·6 as compared with 1·8 in 1880; most of the deaths were caused by either fever or dysentery.

The following table shews the total number of punishments during the past three years:—

	Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.
1879	359	215	4,196
1880	328	217	3,922
1881	355	243	5,053

Under all the heads there was an increase as compared with the figures for 1880, while, as compared with those for 1879, there was also a considerable increase under the last two heads, and only a slight decrease in the number of judicial convictions under the Penal Code. While there was an increase in the number of punishments, it is satisfactory to observe that there was also an increase in the number of men who specially distinguished themselves for good conduct. The number wearing good-conduct stripes at the close of 1881 being 7,238 or 47·5 of the whole strength of constables, as compared with 6,332 at the close of 1880. The amount distributed during the year as good-conduct allowance was Rs. 8,126 as compared with Rs. 6,857 during the preceding year. The total treasure escorted by the police during the year amounted to Rs. 11,91,88,022, and in no instance was any loss reported.

13. The number of suicides reported during the year was 2,354 as against 2,517 in 1880. Of the persons who committed suicide, 815 were men, 1,504 women and 35 children. The number of accidental deaths which were reported during 1881 was 26,266 against 25,988 in the preceding year. Of these 11,466 were caused by drowning, 9,268 were the effect of snake-bites, 1,367 persons were killed by wild animals, 544 by the fall of buildings and in the remaining 3,621 cases the deaths were due to various other causes. Twelve of the cases reported as suicides or accidental deaths proved on enquiry to be cases of murder or culpable homicide, five of these cases occurring in the district of Durbhunga alone.

14. In crime general there was again a satisfactory decrease in the total number of cases reported; not only was the number lower than during the preceding year, but it was considerably below the number reported in any of the years from 1874 to 1880. The total number of cases reported in each year since 1874 were—

1874	126,122	1878	113,621
1875	120,838	1879	108,771
1876	117,559	1880 ..	108,275
1877	108,989	1881	104,153

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases against property as compared with the figures of the two preceding years, the number of such cases reported being only 60,781 in 1881 as compared with 64,696 in 1880 and 71,327 in 1879; there was a decrease of 295 in the number of cases against public tranquillity, 2,584 cases having been reported in 1881 against 2,879 in the previous year; the number of cases against the person shews on the other hand a slight increase, the number of cases in 1880 and 1881 being 16,534 and 16,668 respectively. The number of "other cases," not falling under any of the three preceding heads, was almost the same as the number in the preceding year, 24,166 being reported in that year against 24,120 in 1881. There was not only a falling off in the number of cases reported, but there was also a falling off in the number of true cases. Deducting from the total number of cases reported those declared to be false and those which fall under class VI (public and local nuisances, &c.), the number of true cases in 1881 was 72,548. The following statement shews the number of true cases computed in this manner for the last eight years:—

1874	84 964	1878	86,332
1875	78,851	1879	79,468
1876	75,993	1880	75,386
1877 ...	77,533	1881 ...	72,548

The Inspector-General attributes the decrease in crime chiefly to the same causes which led to its decrease in 1880, viz. the prosperous condition of the people in general during the year and the improved criminal and judicial administration. The proportion of true crime to area was 1 to 1·7 square miles, and to population 1 to 683 persons.

15. The number of cases struck off during the year as false was 7,549, which was less than the number struck off during any of the three preceding years, the numbers being 8,803 in 1880, 10,609 in 1879 and 12,302 in 1878. In the Presidency and Orissa Divisions there was a slight increase in the number of these cases, but in all the other divisions the number decreased. The general decrease is attributed to attention being paid to the classification of cases sent up by the police as false, and to the judicious prosecution of persons preferring false charges. There was an increase in the number of false cases from 243 to 262 in Chumparun. The Magistrate explains that the increase is due, not to an actual increase in the number of false charges preferred, but to a number of cases being entered as deliberately false when they should have been shewn as "false through mistake of fact or law," and to many doubtful cases being similarly entered as false. He suggests that there should be an additional column for "doubtful cases," in which cases could be entered when, though there is a doubt as to their truth, it is not certain that they are actually false, either deliberately or through a mistake of law or fact. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the remarks made by Mr. Monro on this proposal, and considers that it would be very undesirable to add such a column. The mere fact that a definite decision must be arrived at in each case renders it necessary for the police to go into the evidence more carefully than they would otherwise do, and for the Magistrate to scrutinize the report intelligently when it is received. Were finality not required, there is no doubt that in most cases which were not clearly true or clearly false, the police, instead of continuing the enquiry, would close it and submit the report in the hopes that the case might be put down as "doubtful" instead of being returned to them for further enquiry. No doubt, as the Inspector-General remarks, there may be some diversity of opinion amongst officers when called on to decide under which class of false cases a case should come, but there would be a much greater variation of opinion regarding cases which should be considered doubtful. The principle which Mr. Monro lays down for adoption in regard to doubtful cases is sound, and is in accordance with the views on the subject which he expressed in his preceding report, viz. that when it is doubtful whether a case is maliciously false or not, the complainant should have the benefit of the doubt and his case should be presumed to be true until it can be proved to be false. If officers adopt this principle there should be no difficulty in dealing with such cases. The Inspector-General attributes the small number of prosecutions for false complaints to the fact that a number of the cases shewn as false are doubtful, and that Magistrates will not order the prosecution of a complainant where there is any uncertainty. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Monro's remark that "it is much better to have few cases declared maliciously false with the complainants in such cases prosecuted than to have many doubtful cases shewn as deliberately false with prosecutions of complainants very sparingly resorted to." The Inspector-General has, during the year, made enquiries regarding the number of cases which were reported by the police to be false and which were afterwards declared by Magistrates to be true, and he has ascertained that they only amounted to 7·7 per cent. of the total number of cases reported to be false. There was a great variation, however, in the percentage in different districts. In Dacca, the percentage of cases sent up as false by the police and in which the Magistrate took a different view from the police, was only 1·8 and in Cuttack 2·7, whilst the percentage in Rajshahye, Purneah, Lohardugga and Singbhoom was 18·3, 26·5, 27·3 and 27·7 respectively. Out of 7,549 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in 1,416, or 18·7 per cent.; while in 1880, with a total of 8,803 cases declared false, the number of prosecutions was 1,466, or 16·6 per cent.; the number of cases in which convictions were obtained in 1880 and 1881 was 586 and 513 respectively. In a considerable number of districts, and especially in Jessore, Pubna, Tipperah, Maldah and Cuttack, the number of prosecutions was very small. In order to repress the offence of bringing false complaints, it is not necessary that conviction should invariably follow prosecution; the mere fact that a criminal prosecution will invariably follow the institution of a false case would in itself be a powerful deterrent, and Commissioners and the Inspector-General respectively should point this out clearly to district and police officers. The number of cases reported in which no enquiry was made rose from 1,659 in 1879 and 2,389 in 1880

to 3,692 in 1881. The increase during the past two years was due to the power of refusing enquiry in cases of hurt being more freely exercised. The percentage of cases under this head in which no enquiries were made was 28·3 during 1881 as compared with 11·2 in 1880 and 4·8 in 1879. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the remarks recorded in the resolution on the last report, regarding enquiries into cases of burglary, have received due attention, and that the percentage of such cases not enquired into has fallen from 4·6 in 1880 to 3·4 in 1881. Of a total of 627 cases of lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking, which were not enquired into, 405 were furnished by three districts—Bhagulpore, Jessore and Pubna. In Bhagulpore the number of cases not enquired into was 218 out of 507 cases reported, in Jessore 143 out of 612 and in Pubna 44 out of 241. The very unsatisfactory result in Bhagulpore was due to a rule issued by the then District Superintendent to the effect that no enquiry need be made when no property was stolen or when its value was small and the complainant did not press for an enquiry. This rule, which was an improper one, has since been withdrawn, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the results shewn in the next report may be more satisfactory. Mr. Rivers Thompson is unable to understand how the results in Nuddea should have been so unsatisfactory when the attention of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent were especially directed to this point by the remarks on the subject in the reports both for 1879 and 1880, and the general remarks on the results in the Presidency Division in the resolution of Government on the report for the latter year. The explanation from the Magistrate, which has been called for by the Inspector-General, will be awaited. Enquiries should also be made regarding the large number of cases in Pubna which were not investigated.

16. The total number of true cases brought under enquiry was 94,462 as against 98,654 in the preceding year, and convictions were obtained in 39,141 cases, or 41·4 per cent. as compared with 40,445, or 40·9 per cent. in 1880. Deducting, however, the cases falling under class VI (public and local nuisances, &c.), the percentage of convictions was only 26·1 as compared with 28·4 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases enquired into by the police was 46·6 as compared with 46 in 1880 and 42·3 in 1879. This result is satisfactory, more particularly when it is taken into consideration that the census operations in the early part of the year interfered to a considerable extent with the police work in every district in these provinces. The Inspector-General reports that the scheme sanctioned by Government, to which allusion has already been made, for the introduction of a better class of men into the force, to supersede head-constables as investigating officers at outposts, is working well so far as it has been extended, and that "the candidates who apply for employment are distinctly of a better class and type than those formerly in the force." The Lieutenant-Governor has already sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the extension of the scheme, and he will await with interest the report for the current year, when the Inspector-General will have had more opportunities of judging of the detective abilities displayed by the new class of officers.

17. The number of persons arrested during 1881 was 98,576. Of these 60,965, or 61·8 per cent., were convicted as against 63,859, or 62·1 per cent., convicted out of 102,825 arrested in 1880. The number of persons who actually appeared before a court was 95,689 as compared with 99,721 in 1880, and of these 63·7 per cent. were convicted against 64 per cent. in 1880. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to the number of cases investigated was highest in Howrah (82·1), Hooghly (70·1), Darjeeling (66·7), Lohardugga (64·3) and Patna (62·3), and lowest in Rungpore (29), Manbhoom (26·2), Gya (24·6) Sarun (24·3), and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (22·3). In the Gurjhats the highest percentage of convictions (40·5) in cases of serious crime against property was obtained. The highest percentage in cases of serious crime against the person (60·3) was obtained in Shahabad, and the highest in cases of minor offences against property (62·8) in Bogra.

18. The unsatisfactory result of the trial of cases committed to the Sessions or High Court has already been dealt with at considerable length both in the resolutions on the reports for 1880 and the preceding year, and in a circular in which the attention of all officers was drawn to the proportion

of acquittals to convictions in cases committed to the Court of Sessions, and to the necessity for giving their personal attention to the investigations of the police in heinous cases; it does not, therefore, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be necessary to go again into the matter in detail. The same causes which in former years led to unsatisfactory results operated during the past year in a similar manner and with much the same effect. There were 1,337 convictions and 884 acquittals during 1881, the percentage of convictions and acquittals being respectively 60·2 and 39·8 as against 60·6 and 39·4 in 1880. Excluding Singbhoom and Gurjhats, in which the total number of cases tried was small, the percentage of acquittals to the number of cases tried by the Sessions Court was worst in Patna (61·8), Lohardugga (59·2), Manbhoom (58·8), 24-Pergunnahs (58·4) and Hazaribagh (56·5), and best in Shahabad (18), Rajshahye (16·6), Balasore (11·7) and Darjeeling (9). During 1881 the District Superintendents conducted the prosecution in 68 cases before the Court of Sessions, as compared with 53 cases in 1880. The Inspector-General points out that it is very difficult for a District Superintendent to spare time to attend personally before the Lower Court, or even before the Court of Sessions, without detriment to his work in the interior. The Lieutenant-Governor can easily understand that this is so, and he considers that it is only in special cases and under special circumstances that it is necessary for the District Superintendent to attend the court in person. It is to the work of the police while investigating the case and to greater care in supplying any links of evidence which may be found wanting while the preliminary enquiry in the Lower Court is going on, that it is necessary to look chiefly for better results in the Court of Sessions. A District Superintendent can exercise personal supervision over the management of a police enquiry and over the form in which the evidence is laid before the Lower Court without attending the court in person: and his presence in the Court of Sessions cannot remedy defects in the original investigation by the police, or in the manner in which the case is committed by the Lower Court, if these defects exist. If District Superintendents attend thoroughly to the conduct of the police enquiry, and Magistrates are careful in making their commitments, the Government Pleader will be able to look after cases at the Sessions.

19. During the year 239 cases were personally investigated by District Superintendents. Mr. Monro observes that some of the Divisional Commissioners think that more might have been done in the way of personal investigation, but he points out that personal investigation of a case involves detriment to the other duties which the District Superintendent has to perform; it renders it necessary to give up to the control of subordinates the proceedings in other cases which he is directing, and it interferes with his work of inspection. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it very doubtful whether the actual presence of the District Superintendent on the spot is of any advantage. The subordinates, if the District Superintendent is making the enquiry himself, will most probably leave everything to him, while his position and status often prevent him from obtaining information which an officer of lower rank, who could mix freely with the people, would obtain. It would be otherwise were evidence of an offence always easily procurable, or were people at once ready to impart all the information they possess; but in the majority of cases this is not so, and indirect enquiries, which a District Superintendent has neither the opportunity nor the leisure to make, are often necessary before the truth can be discovered. The personal supervision, which it has so often been laid down that a District Superintendent should exercise in the investigation of cases, should, as a rule, be directed towards making himself thoroughly acquainted with what his subordinates are doing in each case, to advising them regarding the manner in which they should proceed as to the points on which evidence should if possible be procured, and to seeing that they do not neglect their duty and that cases when sent up are sent up in as complete a form as possible.

20. The number of cases in which property was stolen during 1881 was 31,468 as against 32,952 in 1880. The whole of the stolen property was recovered in 10,327 cases, and a portion of it was recovered in 3,637 cases; the percentage of the cases in which property was recovered being 44·3 as compared with 45·5 in 1880. The total value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 9,25,632, of which property to the value of Rs. 2,36,909, or

25·5 per cent., was recovered as compared with 30·4 in 1880, 28·9 in 1879, 31·1 in 1878 and 31·1 in 1877.

21. The number of true cases under each of the different heads during the past six years is shown in the following table:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Class I ...	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,427
" II ...	Serious offences against the person ...	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301
" III ...	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051
" IV ...	Minor offences against the person	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096
" V ...	Ditto ditto property ...	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673
" VI ...	Other offences not specified above ...	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015
	Offences under specific laws	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,041
	Total ...	95,745	94,361	1,01,318	98,162	99,472	96,604

There was again a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases under class I. In 1880 there was a decrease of cases under this head of 201 as compared with those in 1879, and in the past year there was a still further decrease of 212. The percentages of convictions with reference to cases and persons were respectively 53·9 and 58·7, as against 51·3 and 56·2 in 1880. The result of cases committed to the sessions was again unsatisfactory, though some slight improvement was shown as compared with the results in 1880; out of 604 persons who were committed or who appealed, 164 being convicted as against 107 out of 589 in the preceding year. Under the head of "coining" there was a decrease of 13 cases. In one case in Midnapore, a draftsman, out of employ, forged by hand some currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and, though the imitations were rough, he succeeded in passing some of them. One was presented at the Midnapore treasury and was detected, and the forger was arrested, convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. There was an increase in the cases under this head in Orissa, which is stated to be due to the increased vigilance of the police in bringing to light cases in which bad or light coin were passed. The most satisfactory decrease in the number of cases in class I was, however, under the head of "riot." Under this head there has been a gradual decrease during the last four years, the number of true cases having fallen from 2,012 in 1878, 1,989 in 1879 and 1,862 in 1880, to 1,716 during the past year. As compared with 1880, there was a decrease of 146 true cases and 79 false cases. There was a decrease in the number of true cases in three Commissioners' divisions only—namely, in Dacca, Burdwan, and Patna, the most marked decrease being in Dacca, where the number of true cases fell from 472 to 360. In Orissa the number of true cases was the same as in 1880, and in the other divisions there was an increase; the increase was, however, very slight except in Chittagong, where the number of true cases rose from 221 in 1880 to 276 in 1881. Excluding pending cases, the percentage of convictions for "riot" was 60·8 as compared with 54·8 in 1880. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the very decided improvement in the Dacca Division, which has always enjoyed the reputation of being particularly bad in respect of these cases. The number in this division has fallen from 762 in 1878 and 763 in 1879, to 472 in 1880 and 360 in 1881, the latter number being only 12 in excess of the number of cases of the same nature which occurred during the year in the Presidency Division. Most of the riots were of a petty nature, as is shown by the fact that out of 8,203 persons who actually appeared before Magistrates, and whose cases were decided, 7,646 were dealt with by the lower courts. Mr. Monro states that he was unable, in consequence of the absence of officers on special duty in other districts, to carry into operation a scheme which he had in preparation for the suppression of riots in the Eastern districts. He promises, however, that the matter will not be lost sight of and that it will be taken in hand during the cold weather. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report. The number of riots in which death was caused again increased, the number of cases being 26 in 1881 as compared with 23 in 1880 and 11 in 1879. Of the 26 cases, the number which occurred in the different divisions was: Burdwan one, Presidency five, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar two, Dacca five, Chittagong five, Patna six, Bhagulpore one and Orissa one. In a riot which occurred in the temple of Juggernath at Pooree, a man was killed. The man belonged to a body of religious fanatics

who came from Sambalpore in the Central Provinces, for the purpose of burning the image of Juggernath. About twenty of these people forced their way into the enclosure of the temple and attempted to enter the shrine itself, but finding the main door shut, they rushed about the enclosure endeavouring to discover an entrance in some other direction. There were at the time about a thousand pilgrims present, and in the confusion which took place, one of the fanatics fell, or was knocked down, on the stone pavement and died from the effects of the fall. An official account of the attack and a description of the religious tenets of the sect, compiled from the reports submitted to Government, has already been published. The persons, who belonged to a sect known as Kumbhupatias, from their custom of clothing themselves with bark, were tried, convicted and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

22. The following table shows the number of cases of each kind under class II, "serious offences against the person," as compared with those of the previous year :—

Head of offence.	Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained.
Murder	1880 ...	265	100
	1881 ...	296	100
Attempt at murder	1880 ...	47	27
	1881 ...	53	19
Culpable homicide	1880 ...	203	99
	1881 ...	208	93
Rape	1880 ...	204	32
	1881 ...	196	39
Attempt at suicide	1880 ...	391	242
	1881 ...	427	272
Administering stupifying drugs ...	1880 ...	22	6
	1881 ...	19	4
Grievous hurt	1880 ...	590	347
	1881 ...	609	344
Hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1880 ...	758	321
	1881 ...	922	368
Use of criminal force to a public servant, or to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	1880 ...	1,014	367
	1881 ...	1,024	372
Kidnapping	1880 ...	190	39
	1881 ...	185	34
Unnatural offences	1880 ...	55	21
	1881 ...	46	9
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1880 ...	111	58
	1881 ...	105	50

The total increase in the number of cases under this class was 240. Of this the greater portion was under the head of "hurt by dangerous weapons," under which there was an increase of 164 cases. The percentage of convictions under class II to cases and persons was 41·1 and 45·1 respectively, as compared with 42·7 and 47 in 1880. Under the head of "murder" there was an increase of 31 cases, the number of cases being 296 as against 265 in 1880. There were three cases of murder by dacoits, one in each of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore and Dinagepore. Under the head of "murder by robbers" there was a serious increase, the number of cases having risen from 8 in 1880 to 17 in the past year. Of these murders, three were committed in Darjeeling and five in Patna; in nine other districts there was one case in each. Of 19 persons put on their trial in connection with these offences, eight were convicted, eight acquitted and the cases against the other three were pending at the close of the year. This result is very unsatisfactory. Murders by poison increased from 12 to 19, of which 10 occurred in the Dacca Division. The result of the trials of these cases was most markedly unsuccessful; of 26 persons put on their trial, only two were convicted as compared with 17 acquitted; the cases against the other seven had not been disposed of at the end of the year. There were 257 other murders as compared with 243 in 1880. Of these, 15 were committed in Backergunge, 15 in Mymensing, and 14 in the 24-Pergunnahs. The result of the trials in these cases also was unsatisfactory; out of 625 persons put on their

trial only 160 were convicted as against 300 acquitted; the cases against the other 165 were pending at the end of the year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs, which is satisfactory. As compared with 38 cases in 1879, there were only 22 in 1880 and 19 in 1881. It is stated that very few of the offences were committed by professional poisoners. Convictions were obtained in four cases only, but two of the most important cases were pending at the close of the year. The Inspector-General has done much to check the commission of offences of this class. Every known poisoner has been looked up, and lists of those within each station have been furnished to the police of the stations within which they reside. On the commission of an offence enquiry is at once made into the recent movements of the "professionals," and this procedure has been found to render it much more difficult for them to commit offences without detection. The system appears to be an excellent one, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that under it the commission of offences of this kind will soon cease to be adopted as a means of obtaining a livelihood.

23. Under the head of "serious offences against person and property, or against property only," there was an increase of 98 cases, the number of true cases in 1881 being 19,051 as compared with 18,955 in 1880. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of dacoity, due probably to the fact that most of the old gangs of dacoits have been broken up. There has been a steady diminution in the number of cases of dacoity for the last four years, the number of cases in each year from 1878 to 1881 having been respectively 188, 171, 135 and 117. Of the latter number, 12 were cases in which the offence was committed during previous years, but which came under investigation during the past year, only 105 dacoities having been actually committed within the year. In Midnapore 10 dacoities were committed as against 15 in 1880, in Dinagepore 9 and the same number in Mymensingh and Gya, while in Maldah there were 6. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 33,031 as compared with Rs. 61,071 in 1880; of this property to the value of Rs. 1,750 only was recovered as against Rs. 12,455 in the preceding year. This is unsatisfactory. The result of the judicial trials for dacoity shows, as Mr. Monro remarks, that whatever may have been the success of the police, so far as their efforts to prevent the crime are concerned, they have failed in regard to the obtaining of convictions. The result of the trials were successful in Rungpore, where 12 persons were convicted and 5 acquitted, in Rajshahye where there were 9 convictions and one acquittal, in Bogra where 5 persons were convicted out of 6 placed on their trial and in Cuttack where there were 3 acquittals to 6 convictions. The results were very bad in Purneah (only 6 convictions to 30 acquittals), Midnapore (5 to 23) and Moorshedabad (4 to 26), and still more so in Lohardugga, Backergunge and Mymensingh, in which there were respectively 19, 19 and 46 acquittals, without a single conviction. In Maldah the offences appear to have been committed by some of the old dacoits, as some of them were arrested and reconvicted, and the effect was so marked that during the last seven months of the year not a single dacoity was committed in the district, though six had been committed during the first five months of the year. This result is very creditable to the Maldah police.

24. The Inspector-General states that the development of railways in these provinces has brought with it a new cause of anxiety with reference to the spread of dacoity, and he believes that the men brought to Lower Bengal as labourers on lines under construction take to dacoity on their way home in order to increase their earnings. Special measures have been adopted in the employment of police to watch the large bodies of men who go to every district in which a line of railway is under construction. In connection with the question of dacoities in Dinagepore, the Inspector-General observes that the district is too large for the police administration to be managed from head-quarters, and adds that he believes that there would be an improvement were the sub-divisional system extended to Dinagepore. A scheme for opening out two sub-divisions in the district, with head-quarters at Thakoorgram and Putnitolla respectively, received the sanction of Government some years ago. The sub-divisions were not, however, opened, and the scheme was allowed to remain in abeyance. The local officers will again be consulted on the subject. The number of cases of

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1882.

BY

D. R. LYALL, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

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1883.

INDEX.

CRIME.

REPORT.

THE office of Inspector-General was filled by Mr. J. Monro from the beginning of the year to the 13th June, from which date I took charge and officiated for him to the end of the year.

2. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, Home Department, conveyed in No. 402, dated 18th September 1882, to the Bengal Government, the present report has been curtailed, as far as possible, both in the departmental portion of it and in the part which deals with crime. In the latter part all tables and statements which do not appear absolutely necessary for the comparison of crime with that of other years have been omitted, the gist of these statements being given in the report. I beg at the same time to point out that the report for this province for 1881 occupied only 200 pages of printed matter, including index, statements, and the resolution; while Madras with, in round numbers, half the population, occupied 293 pages, and Bombay, with one quarter the population, took 409 pages.

Receipt of Commissioners' reports.

3. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates:—

Rajshahye	26th March.
Burdwan	4th April.
Bhagulpore	6th "
Chota Nagpore	6th "
Patna	11th "
Presidency	16th "
Orissa	18th "
Chittagong	26th "
Dacca	30th "

Only one report was therefore received on or before its due date. Three more were less than a week late, while the last received (Dacca) was just a month after time. The delay in this division appears to be due to the reports from Backergunge and Furreedpore not having been received by the Commissioner till 12th and 20th March. There does not appear to be any such excuse in the cases of Chittagong and Orissa, as the last district report was received on 26th February in both divisions. The delay in the submission of this report has been caused chiefly by the incorrect figures submitted for statement E from districts, which has necessitated its entire revision in this office.

Sanctioned strength of district police.

4. The sanctioned strength of the regular force on the 31st December 1882, excluding the Hill Tracts force, the reserve police, the Howrah municipal police, and the temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, was—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2
Personal Assistant	1
District Superintendents	42
Assistant Superintendents	31
Total ...	77
Inspectors	156
Sub-Inspectors	771
Head constables	2,498
Constables	19,175
European constables	3
Mounted do.	32
Grand Total ...	22,712

A

The Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force consisted of—

	Frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Inspector	0	1	1
Subadar major	1	...	1
Subadars	5	...	5
Sub-Inspector	...	1	1
Jemadars	6	...	6
Havildar major	1	...	1
Havildars	27	...	27
Head constables	...	10	10
Naiks	42	...	42
Bugle major	1	...	1
Buglers	10	...	10
Privates	446	...	446
Constables	...	97	97
Total ...	539 +	109 =	648

5. The force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by 5 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables, and 558 Constables, or 1·7 per cent.

6. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces was Rs. 37,01,620, distributed as follows:—

Budget grant.

	Rs.
Regular police	35,36,250
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,65,370
Total ...	37,01,620

This was afterwards augmented by a sum of Rs. 4,96,928-11-11 on the amalgamation of the municipal police.

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency and the pay of District and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 5,93,200. The grant of Rs. 31,08,420 for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under—

	Rs.
Burdwan Division	4,10,197
Presidency "	4,42,496
Rajshahye "	3,72,516
Dacca "	3,43,674
Chittagong "	3,29,977
Patna "	4,41.073
Bhagulpore "	2,80,601
Orissa "	2,42,906
Chota Nagpore "	2,27,480
Inspector-General's disposal (force not attached to any district) ...	17,500
Total ...	31,08,420

7. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1882-83 under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate, is given in the following table. This sum is, however, only approximate, and is still subject to revision and the additional sum given on the amalgamation of the municipal police is not shown here: —

Actual expenditure.

Heads of Charges.	Grants for 1882-83.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,15,600	1,20,508	4,908(a)	......
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,77,600	4,74,439	......	3,161
3. Pay of executive police and establishment with good conduct pay	23,39,127	25,38,353	1,99,226(b)	......
4. Travelling allowance	70,000	74,644	4,644(c)	......
5. Fixed boat establishment	70,064	62,645	......	7,419
6. Clothing allowance	1,16,048	1,41,522	25,474(d)	......
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	70,000	80,892	10,892(b)	......
8. Official postage	28,000	28,878	878(b)	......
9. Ordnance stores and purchase, and repairs of tents, furniture, and accoutrements	30,434	14,691	......	15,743
10. General contingencies; boats, elephants, and mules; repairs of boats; value of medical stores; rewards, rents, oil, office expenses, and miscellaneous; telegrams, country stationery, printing, special police, compensation for lands taken for police purposes	1,42,427	1,67,439	25,012(b)	......
11. Contribution to the municipal and railway police	76,950	76,950	...	......
	35,36,250	37,80,961	2,71,034	26,323
12. Chittagong frontier police	1,65,370	1,82,290	16,920(e)	......
Grand Total ...	37,01,620	39,63,251	2,87,954	26,323

(a) This increase is due to officiating appointments being made in consequence of officers going on leave.

(b) These increases are due to the amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police. A separate sanction of Rs. 4,96,928-11-11 was accorded for this by Government.

(c) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents, which has rendered an increase of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. An additional grant was obtained and all excesses adjusted.

(d) This excess is a matter of account, the cash realizations from men not having been credited.

(e) This excess is also a matt of account. It has occurred on account of the supply of provisions, and will be adjusted by recoveries from men.

8. The cost of the force employed in purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 26,15,202, or 7·6 pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed—

The cost of purely district police.

		Rs.
Bengal (including the Hill Tracts)	... ...	15,35,711, or 8·4 pies per head.
Behar	... ...	7,24.057 „ 6 „ „
Orissa	... ...	1,67,176 „ 8·4 „ „
Chota Nagpore	... ...	1,88,258 „ 8 5 „ „

The increase in expenditure over 1881 amounts to Rs. 4,60,602, and is due to the amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment with the district police, Government having taken over the whole police of the province, except in the City of Calcutta, the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Howrah, where the previous arrangements still continue.

The pay of the lowest grade of police in Behar has also been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, except in Sarun.

There has also been an increase to the district force of Mymensingh and Dacca, owing to new sub-divisions, and the regular police system has been introduced into all the sub-divisions of the Sonthal Pergunnahs except two.

9. The distribution of sanctioned force, including the Hill Tracts civil police and Howrah municipal police, is as follows:—

Distribution of sanctioned force.

Inspectors—General police duties (including Inspector-General's reserve)	...	155
Revenue Department (Salt Preventive Service)	...	1
Special police for working Arms Act...	...	1
Special reserves	...	2
		159
Sub-Inspectors—General police duties (including two for drugging) ...	...	761
Revenue Department (salt seven, opium one) ...	...	8
Arms Act police	...	2
Special reserve (3) and frontier guard, Noakholly (1) ...	...	4
		775
Head Constables—General duties	...	2,245
Jail and hajut guards	...	42
Revenue Department (treasuries 162, salt 38, opium 14)	...	214
Special reserves and frontier guards	...	23
		2,524
Constables—General duties (including Inspector-General's reserve) ...	...	17,919
Jail and hajut guards	...	251
Revenue duties (treasuries 849, salt 175, opium 150) ...	...	1,174
Special police and frontier guards	...	283
		19,627
European constables	...	3
Mounted ditto	...	32
Chittagong frontier force (details given in paragraph 4) ...	...	539

10. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population is as follows:—

Force employed on purely police work.

Provinces.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	11,767	76,375	34,922,970	1 to 5·1	1 to 2,548
Behar	6,134	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6 5	1 to 3,452
Orissa	1,414	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 2,256
Chota Nagpore	1,424	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 2,77[illegible]
Total ...	20,739	1,57,242	66,065,757	1 to 7·5	1 to 3,185

11. A net addition of 6 Inspectors, 24 Sub-Inspectors, 334 Head Constables, 4,906 Constables, and one European Constable has been made to the entire regular police force for reasons noted below.

Changes in the force.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	European Constables.
Amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment with the district police ...	2	15	333	4,899	1
Revision of the allotment of the police force of the Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3	7	8	74	......
Establishment of a new sub-division at Naraingunge in Dacca ...	1	1	1	7	......
Increase in the reserve of Bhagulpore ...	......	1	......	......	......
Increase of head constables and constables in the Hooghly district for the better supervision of the village police ...	......	......	6	6	......
Additional police for the State Railways ...	......	......	1	25	......
For the Netrokona court and treasury in the Mymensingh district ...	......	......	1	6	......
	6	24	350	5,017	1
Deduct Decrease.					
Reduction of jail guards of the several districts ...	......	......	14	111	......
Reduction in the Singbhoom district to meet the cost of an additional Sub-Inspector in Bhagulpore ...	......	......	2	......	......
	6	......	16	111	......
Net increase ...	6	24	334	4,906	1

12. I have prepared a table showing the comparative strength and cost of the police of each of the greater provinces. For all the other provinces I have taken the figures from the annual reports for 1881. Those for Bengal are taken from statement E of this report, which has been carefully revised and corrected from the census returns. In Bengal the Calcutta and Suburban Police, and in Bombay the City Police, are separate bodies; so I have omitted the Madras City Police, to make the calculations similar. I have also in all cases omitted the chief supervising agency, as it varies much, and have included all engaged on active police duties of all kinds, from District Superintendents downwards, including Assistant Inspectors-General of Railway Police. In Bengal I have given two sets of figures—one excluding, and the other including, the special reserves, which are semi-military bodies and do no police work, and the special salt police entertained for a few months in Orissa. No other province appears to have any such temporary police as the last body, but I have thought it best to show it. From this table it will be seen that in round figures, looking at population, we have but one policeman where Bombay and the Punjab have three, and Madras and the North-Western Provinces two; while the incidence of cost per head of population is in Bombay over three times what it is in Bengal; in the Punjab it is nearly three times; in Madras somewhat less than twice, and in the North-Western Provinces more than 50 per cent over the cost in Bengal.

Comparison of strength of police with that of other provinces.

The Commissioner of the Central Division of Bombay writing on the subject of the strength of the district police, and after showing that in his division he has one policeman to 6·73 square miles and one to 945·75 souls, goes on to say in paragraph 56 of the first part of his report: "I here deem it my duty, in connection with this table, to point out that in most districts of this division the police force is quite insufficient for the numerous duties required of it. This is the case especially in Ahmednugar, Nasik, and Sholapore (one to 1,200, one to 1,071, one to 1,103 persons). The Police Superintendents of all these districts have made urgent representations on this subject, and these representations have been laid before Government with full support from me. I can only express my regret that these representations have not been favorably received by Government, and that they have even been regarded as if unnecessarily made. Notwithstanding this the facts still remain."

With how much more force would such a representation come from the Commissioner of Dacca, where there is one policeman to 3,983 persons, of Bhagulpore with one to 3,735, of Patna with one to 3,318, and of Rajshahye with one to 3,077. There are in Bengal four districts (Mymensingh one to 5,972, Mozufferpore one to 5,295, Durbhunga one to 5,904, and Chumparun one to 5,248) having over 5,000 persons to each policeman, and six (Rungpore one to 4,162, Tipperah one to 4,674, Sarun one to 4,184, Monghyr one to 4,044, Bhagulpore one to 4,148, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs one to 4,115) having over 4,000

persons to each policeman, while there are only six districts (Hooghly one to 1,242, Howrah one to 1,011, the 24-Pergunnahs one to 1,238, Darjeeling one to 625, the Hill Tracts one to 156, and the Gurjhats one to 609) having fewer police to population than the North-Western Provinces (one to 1,299), which comes next to Bengal. Out of these six districts again, three—the Hill Tracts, Darjeeling, and the Gurjhats—are frontier districts with scanty population, where the police really does to a large extent military duty. The other three are districts with large and numerous municipalities, which reduce the proportion. There is no doubt many parts of Bengal are under-policed. I admit that so many police may not be required as in the Punjab, but I am aware of no special circumstances which render so many more police necessary in Bombay or Madras, while the condition of many districts of the North-Western Provinces is similar to that of the bordering districts of Bengal.

The increase of crime in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and the way in which house-breakers have got the better of the police in the Patna Division (four of the seven districts of which are mentioned above as having from 4,000 to 5,000 persons to each policeman) show clearly that more police are wanted for those districts.

Province.	Number of police sanctioned.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police. To area.	Proportion of Police. To population.	Cost of police.	Incidence of cost of police per head. A.	P.
						Rs.	A.	P.
Madras (a) ...	23,881	139,693	30,480,895	1 to 5·8	1 to 1,276	3,589,695	1	10·6
Bombay and Scinde (b) ...	18,240	124,489	15,579,373	1 to 6·8	1 to 854	3,044,659	3	1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oude (c) ...	33,126	93,183	43,062,222	1 to 2·8	1 to 1,299	4,231.039	1	6·8
Punjab (d) ...	20,466	102,255	17,611,498	1 to 4·9	1 to 860	3,116,137	2	9·9
Bengal (e) ...	24,227 or 25,052	157,242	66,065,757	1 to 6·5 or 1 to 6·3	1 to 2,727 or 1 to 2,637	4,198,498 or 4,236,104	1 or 1	0·2 0·4

Statement showing the above provinces arranged as follows :—

1.—In proportion of police to area.

	Square miles.
1. North-Western Provinces and Oude	1 to 2·3
2. Punjab	1 to 4·9
3. Madras	1 to 5·8
4. Bengal	1 to 6·5 or 6·3
5. Bombay	1 to 6·8

2.—In proportion of police to population.

1. Bombay	1 to 854
2. Punjab	1 to 860
3. Madras	1 to 1,276
4. North-Western Provinces	1 to 1,299
5. Bengal	1 to 2,727 or 2,637

3.—In proportion of cost of police to population per head.

	A.	P.
1. Bombay	3	1·5
2. Punjab	2	9·9
3. Madras	1	10·6
4. North-Western Provinces ...	1	6·8
5. Bengal	1 or 1	0·2 0·4

Batta allowance.

13. In December 1882 the extension of the batta allowance to Jessore was recommended, and received sanction of Government at the beginning of the current year.

Municipal police.

14. Government took over the cost of the whole municipal force of the province, except Calcutta with its Suburbs and Howrah, on 1st April, and the municipal was on that date amalgamated with the regular police. The change ought to secure better men for town work, as the municipal police are now placed on the same level as regards pay and leave rules with the general police force of the province; but I fear that as all men enlisted are now liable to perform town police work, the unpopularity of this duty will rather react on the popularity of the whole force and render it more difficult to get the better class of men who used to enlist in the regular police when they had only thana and reserve work to look forward to. In other words, while the effect will be to level up the worst part of the force, it will also probably level down the better part in some, and these the more important districts.

On this point the Commissioner of Dacca says: Municipal police "duty is distasteful and hard, the men being on duty a good deal and in all weathers.

(a) The figures are taken from appendix A, pages ii and iii of the report of 1881, deducting cost of the Madras City Police and of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General (except orderlies).

(b) The figures for column 2 are taken from paragraph 17 of the Government resolution corrected from statements E for the different divisions, so as to include in the statement the same figures as other provinces. Eighty municipal police have been added in the Northern and Central Divisions, and nine District Superintendents in the Southern Division and Scindo. The cost is that given in paragraph 17 minus the total of column 11 of statement E. The proportions in paragraph 17 of the Government resolution appear to be wrong, and correct figures are given.

(c) The figures are taken from statement E, pages 12B to 15B of the report for 1881, deducting column XI from the cost.

(d) The figures are taken from statement E of the report for 1881, except the proportions, which are either wrong or not worked in the same way as in other provinces. Cost of inspecting agency is omitted.

(e) The figures are taken from statement E for 1882. The upper figures exclude the special reserves and the extra salt police, the lower include these.

Besides this they see in the towns of Dacca and Naraingunge men of the labouring classes earning a good deal more than they do, and consequently employment in the police is not so much thought of either by the men or those with whom they have to deal. Resignations, and as a natural consequence changes, are frequent—a great drawback to good police administration, jute mills, the railway, &c., giving ready employment to those seeking it."

The Commissioner of Burdwan advocates the extension of the batta system to all fourth grade constables in the Hooghly police stationed in towns along the banks of the Hooghly, and also urges an increase of the pay of the Howrah police. On this last point, quoting the report of the District Superintendent, he says: "A considerable portion of the force is composed of mere birds of passage, who, on arrival from up-country, take employment until they can look about and find employment in some of the industrial works abounding here." The result being "a number of raw and inexperienced men, who bring discredit on the force." The District Superintendent goes on to recommend that "the lowest rate of pay should bear more favorable comparison with the rate of wages prevailing in the town, even should it be necessary to reduce the numerical strength of the force to effect this." The Commissioner commenting on this, and after pointing out the difficulty of securing men for "the responsible and harrowing duties of a constable" for Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month, when in the mills and factories Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 are paid for work of a less responsible nature, goes on to say: "I recommend this subject to the special attention of Government: it is one which must crop up constantly. The watch and ward of large towns like Howrah and Serampore, where the cost of living is high, and where unskilled labour commands high wages, will never be efficiently performed until we offer a salary which will attract and retain a superior class of men to those we have at present." There is no doubt that if police work in towns, where labour is highly paid, is to be improved, sufficient pay must be given to constables to induce them to remain. No new man is of much use, and continual changes impair efficiency. The difficulty is purely financial, but it must be faced before long, and there are very few towns in which the number of the police can be reduced without impairing efficiency. Probably it will be found best to keep the police of the larger towns, particularly in Central and East Bengal, a separate body, while the police of smaller municipalities remain an integral portion of the district force. If Government is prepared to take up the question, I will come up with detailed proposals.

Lighting of towns.

15. During the year a fair amount has been done in this direction. Now that municipal funds have been relieved of police charges, it is to be hoped that Commissioners, in the larger municipalities at least, will see their way to spend more money on lighting.

The increase during the year took place in the municipalities of Burdwan, Kulna, Berhampore, Bogra, Sherepore, Patna, Arrah, and Cuttack, while an increase was also sanctioned, though not carried out, within the year in Mozufferpore.

Rural Police.

Burdwan Division.

16. *Burdwan.*—Act VI is now reported to be in force in 139 villages, affecting 336 chowkidars—a very small proportion of the 12,358 chowkidars in the district. In fact, even yet the Act can scarcely be said to be more than experimentally introduced in most of the districts of this division, only about one chowkidar in 14 being under it, if Midnapore be excluded from the calculation. In the Burdwan district the chowkidars under the Act are reported fairly regular in their attendance, and an improvement in their payment is also said to have taken place during the year. Referring to what was said last year about chowkidars keeping their chakran lands and acknowledging fictitious cash payments, the Commissioner now reports that this took place in 35 villages. Assessment papers have been submitted in 16 of these, and settlement made in seven. The rest are still pending.

Beerbhoom.—The Act only affects 266 chowkidars out of 7,481. During the year the Commissioner withdrew a number of villages from the operation of the Act where the chakran lands were sufficient for the maintenance of the

chowkidars. The chakran lands in this district are generally very extensive, and ample for the maintenance of the chowkidars.

Where there are punchayats the chowkidars are reported to be too much their servants.

Bankoora.—The working of the chowkidars is reported as on the whole fairly good. Payment was not in all cases regular; and in one case the District Superintendent found the money collected, but not paid. The Act affects only 476 chowkidars out of about 3,700. The District Superintendent reports that it might with advantage be extended to many other villages. The working of the Act is complicated in this district by the many ghatwali tenures, and the Commissioner has submitted a report on this subject to Government.

Hooghly.—Here the Act was in force in villages watched by 632 chowkidars. On the whole the Act is reported to have worked satisfactorily, and the men are said to be paid fairly punctually; but the District Superintendent believes that part of their pay goes to the collecting member, and in this the Commissioner agrees. The chowkidars are also reported to be very generally employed in collecting the cess, and the Magistrate and Commissioner agree in thinking that it would be very difficult to stop this. The chowkidars having chakran lands are stated to be the best paid, most contented, and altogether a a more respectable class of men. Those under the Act come next, and those under the old Regulation last. The Magistrate would, if possible, give lands to all chowkidars in place of monthly payments.

Howrah.—The Act applies to 887 chowkidars out of 1,433. Reporting is said to have improved, but payment is still in places insufficient and irregular, and the influence of the punchayat is said to be not always exercised for the interests of the public.

Midnapore.—The Act has been greatly extended during the year under report, and now extends to 3,907 chowkidars out of about 6,200. No remarks are made about the working of the Act in this district.

In some of the districts of this division digwars and ghatwals are included under chowkidars, and are included in the numbers given above.

17. The Commissioner does not deal at length with the subject, as it is being dealt with by a Commission. Attendance is reported as generally good, and crime is said to be regularly reported.

Presidency Division.

18. *Dinagepore.*—The Act is now in force in 5,300 out of 7,339 inhabited villages, and its introduction is said to have led to more efficient reporting of crime. Difficulty is found in getting qualified men to act as punchayats, and the Magistrate strongly urges payment through the police.

Rajshahye Division.

Rajshahye.—No details are given, and it is simply stated that the Act is gradually being extended, and that improvement is apparent in the condition of the chowkidar.

Pubna.—Payment during the year is reported to have been more punctual and systematic, due to better supervision by the Magistrate and police, and not to any improvement in the punchayats, who possess neither character nor attainments for the position they hold.

Bogra.—Working satisfactory, and attendance fairly regular. No details are given.

Rungpore.—Accounts are better kept than formerly, which has led to more regular payments. Attendance has not improved, which is due, in the opinion of the Magistrate, to punishments for non-attendance having been too light.

Julpigoree.—Attendance better, but the Deputy Commissioner believes that chowkidars will not be radically improved until they are brought directly under the District Superintendent and are paid either by service tenures or from a fund.

Darjeeling.—The Act is only in force in the Silligoree Bazar, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the Act cannot be introduced in the district. The Commissioner has called for a separate report.

The Commissioner makes but few remarks owing to the appointment of the Commission. He says: "The act has worked fairly, but has not got beyond a certain point, nor will it do so till the chowkidars are regularly placed under the thanas."

19. *Dacca.*—Attendance is reported to be bad, and salaries irregularly paid.

Dacca Division.

Furreedpore.—No remarks are made.

Backergunge.—Payments and attendance more regular, and in some sub-divisions the working is reported to be satisfactory.

Mymensingh—The Act is not yet fully introduced, and it is too soon to give an opinion. As yet no improvement is, however, apparent.

20. *Chittagong.*—Chowkidars are reported to be more regular in attendance and in reporting crime than formerly.

Chittagong Division.

Noakholly.—Regular attendance has been more strictly enforced with good results.

Tipperah.—No improvement.

The Commissioner considers the chowkidars in Chittagong and Noakholly more efficient than in Tipperah, and he attributes both this and more punctual payments to the efforts of Messrs. Kirkwood and Westmacott. Figures, however, do not bear him out in this last statement, as chowkidars are more regularly paid in Tipperah than in either of the other two districts.

21. The Commissioner limits his remarks, as a Commission is sitting, and merely says that the Act is on the whole working fairly well, and, with all its imperfections, is an improvement on the old system. He urges the abolition of the dual system.

Patna Division.

Patna.—Chowkidars are more punctual and more amenable to control than formerly, but give little help to the police beyond reporting crime. Some of the badly-paid men under the old Regulation are even suspected of committing crime.

Sarun.—Payment unsatisfactory, and would be even worse but for the unceasing efforts of the Sub-Divisional Officers. Those under the Act are, however, infinitely better off than those under the old system.

Shahabad.—Payments irregular, and seldom made until a warrant is issued. Still those under the Act are better off than those under the Regulation, and all desire to be brought under the Act.

Mozufferpore.—The present Magistrate, Mr. Norman, endorses the favorable opinion expressed by Mr. Worsley last year regarding the improvement resulting from the introduction of the Act, and adds that after his short experience he considers the chowkidars of Mozufferpore "superior in point of intelligence, activity, and usefulness to those of Central and Eastern Bengal." I trust Mr. Norman may succeed in inducing them to report crime more truly than the figures given in paragraph 102 appear to show they do at present.

Gya.—Attendance somewhat improved. The position of chowkidar is more valued than it used to be, and even men under Regulation XX object to being turned out. Still many of those enrolled under Act VI do not get fully paid, and admit payment falsely through fear of the punchayat.

Durbhunga.—The same complaint regarding false admission of payment is made, and the District Superintendent reports that in some cases he has proved its truth. Efforts are being made to replace Dosadhs by other castes on the occasion of vacancies.

Chumparun.—Attendance and reporting crime has improved. The Magistrate, however, considers that the punchayats take no interest in their work, and are only kept to it by constant pressure from the district officials.

22. No detailed information is given for each district. The Magistrate of Monghyr is said to have reported that the Act has not worked successfully; but no details are given. Elsewhere the Act is reported to have worked fairly well.

Bhagulpore Division.

23. The Act is not in force in the Orissa Division. The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore only mentions the generally unsatisfactory work of the chowkidars incidentally. The report promised by Mr. Monro last year on the Chota Nagpore Act has only recently been submitted, as I had to collect information on the subject. As there has been a special report, I do not mention the subject further here.

24. As the Commission proposed by Mr. Monro last year has since been appointed, and the report is now before Government, I need not

make any lengthy remarks on the subject. Nor do I print the table of arrears, which was inserted last year for a special purpose. It occupies a good deal of space, and the figures are not sufficiently reliable for statistical purposes. The same man is shown in arrear month after month, as the arrears due to him increase, and the total is thus to a certain extent fictitious. I have tested a good many of the reports on which these figures are founded at stations, and have generally found the number in arrear greater than that returned, owing to chowkidars not reporting arrears truly. The returns show that in spite of all efforts on the part both of Magistrates and District Superintendents arrears are increasing, particularly in Bengal.

In spite of this the position of chowkidars under the Act is infinitely better than that of those under the Regulation, and the demand of these last to be put under the Act is universal. The request to be paid at the thana and not by the punchayat is equally universal, and there was not one of the many chowkidars whom I questioned in the course of my tours who did not make this request.

I am not sanguine about improvement in the constitution of the ordinary village punchayat. On the contrary, I believe that in the great majority of villages it will deteriorate. The law presupposes that in each village or union there are at least two complete sets of members fit to be appointed to serve on the punchayet. The fact is that in only a few of the more advanced villages is there even one set of men fit to serve, and these must either be made to serve on after the expiry of their term of two years, in most cases against their will, or worse men be appointed.

Where there are good punchayats the Act undoubtedly works well, as in the selected villages of the districts of the Burdwan Division, where there are few arrears; but the system is ill-adapted to backward parts, and no Act can ever be a real success which provides only for the larger villages and leaves so many under the old Regulation, or which contains no provision for carrying on the work of the Act where an efficient punchayat is not to be got. Even the best punchayats also make the chowkidar more their own servant than that of Government, and this is a great blot in the working of the Act. What is required for a chowkidar is a man who is one of the villagers, living among them and knowing all that goes on, and yet independent of them, and able to report everything that occurs, without fear of being made to suffer for doing so, and this the present system does not and cannot secure.

25. The number of chowkidars punished has increased from 8,372 to 9,367. The chief increase is in Behar, where punishments have risen from 1,758 to 3,002. There is also a slight rise of from 188 to 230 in Chota Nagpore. In Bengal there is a decrease of 272, and in Orissa of 19.

Punishments appear to be excessive in Rungpore (1,057), Beerbhoom (736), the Sonthal Pergunnahs (696), and Rajshahye (678), and the District Superintendents of these districts will be asked to explain why it was found necessary to inflict so many punishments. With the exception of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, punishments were excessive in the districts named last year also.

Railway police.

26. The strength of this force is the same as last year, viz.—

Assistant Inspector-General	1
Inspectors	7
Sub-Inspectors	9
European constables	10
Head constables	57
Constables	499
Total ...	583

There was a mistake of two constables in last year's report. The subject of Railway Police is one which requires the attention of Government. The extension of railways in Bengal has been of late so rapid that there is ample work for a second Assistant Inspector-General. The Managers of Railways are dissatisfied with the district system, and it certainly works badly in a police point of view. Until the orders of the Government of India are received on the report of the Railway Police Commission, it would be premature to take any action; but it is not out of place to state here that the present system on all

lines, except the East Indian Railway, is unsatisfactory, and that special men work better with the railway authorities than the district police.

Road patrols.

27. No change has been made in road patrols, so no details are given. The main roads were very free from crime.

Boat establishment.

28. There is nothing under this heading which calls for special notice.

Extra and special police.

* Shahabad, Mongyhr, Patna, Gya, Bhagulpore.

29. Detachments of police were supplied by the districts* noted in the margin to railway survey parties, and the cost, amounting to Rs. 758-3-8, has been debited against the Police Department under Government order No. 525J—D, dated the 28th September 1882. A head constable and 20 constables were deputed to Mohurbhunj from the Balasore district under the Commissioner's orders, and were employed there one month and eight days. Government sanctioned the enlistment of an equal number of men, but the detachment having returned before the sanction arrived, no additional men were entertained. The Mohurbhunj State bore the expenses of the party while there. In Mymensingh six parties of special police were deputed to preserve peace at the expense of private individuals by order of the District Magistrate. The employment of these parties has formed the subject of separate correspondence. They appear to have been really used in land disputes. The present Magistrate states that he will not sanction extra police at the cost of private persons for this purpose, and that none have been so deputed since he assumed charge. The weakness of the police force in Mymensingh affords some excuse for the entertainment of these parties.

Extra police, amounting to four head constables and 91 constables, were sent to Furreedpore from 26 districts to prevent riots during the season of agrarian disputes. The effect is noted elsewhere.

Extra police were also entertained to guard prisoners out in camp with sub-divisional officers.

Punitive police.

30. In Mymensingh a punitive police force of one head constable and eight constables was located at the expense of the zemindar, Baboo Sreedhur Acharjee, and his tenants to prevent a breach of the peace between them.

In Backergunge, owing to disputes between the proprietors of the Bamna and Madartoli estates and the turbulent character of the tenants, a punitive police force has been for some years quartered on them.

The quarrel between the proprietor of Singkhali and his tenants having ceased, the special police located at that place were withdrawn during the year.

In Rajshahye an additional force of one Sub-Inspector, two head constables, and 12 constables was employed for five months on the Mirchar Deara under Government notification dated 23rd January 1882, the cost of the same being duly realized and credited to the treasury.

In Pubna, there being still a likelihood of a breach of the peace occurring on account of disputes between two rival zemindars, the force of one head constable and eight constables was retained at Karshalika in the jurisdiction of Shajadpore police-station up to 7th November, when all but two constables were removed. Special police have also been freely appointed in Rajshahye and Pubna—23 in the former and 169 in the latter district.

Frontier police.

31. No changes occurred in the strength of the frontier police.

Reinforcements of the Chittagong Hill Tracts force being required on account of the weakness of the force and fear of raids, 106 officers and men were detailed from the districts named in the margin, and were retained until the end of the rainy season was over. The Moorshedabad special reserve were found quite useless for this duty. At the close of 1882 another application was

	S.-I.	C. H.	Con.
Moorshedabad from special reserve	1	4	46
Burdwan	0	1	10
24-Pergunnahs	0	1	10
Hooghly	0	1	10
Howrah	0	1	10
Chittagong	0	1	10
Total ...	1	9	96

made for reinforcement, as the district sanctioned strength was far below full strength, owing to vacancies caused by casualties not having been filled up, and to a large proportion of the men being sick in hospital and on leave.

	I.	S.-I.	H. C.	Con.
Dacca	0	0	0	4
Noakholly	0	0	0	4
Tipperah	0	0	0	4
Backergunge	0	0	0	4
Beerbhoom	0	0	0	4
Burdwan	0	0	0	4
Dinagepore	0	0	0	4
Maldah	0	0	0	4
Monghyr	0	0	0	4
Purneah	0	0	0	4
Rajshahye	0	0	0	4
Chittagong	0	0	0	5
Dacca special reserve ...	1	1	4	75
Total ...	1	1	4	124

On receipt of this application 130 men were detailed from the districts marginally noted, and are still doing duty at Rangamatia, Demagree, and Ruma.

The Dacca special reserve has been found a much more efficient body than the Moorshedabad one.

Special reserves.

32. The special reserve formerly located at Berhampore has now been transferred to Bhagulpore, and nearly the whole of the Dacca reserve force is on temporary duty in the Hill Tracts. The Berhampore reserve has greatly improved since it was moved to Bhagulpore.

Fairs.

33. The 199 fairs held in the Lower Provinces last year were attended by over 3½ million people. No serious crime of any kind was reported in connection with the above gatherings, and no disturbance took place. In the 151 petty offences committed and investigated by the police, convictions followed in 109 instances.

The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 3,451, of which Rs. 2,425 were recovered. Thus for every hundred thousand people attending fairs in Bengal six petty offences have been reported.

Instruction.

34. Little instruction can be given to the general force either at district head-quarters or at stations, officers and men being almost continually on duty. In a very few districts something is still being done, but no systematic course is followed, and such teaching as can be imparted is done by fits and starts, as opportunities occur. The numbers who can read and write in the police are—

Inspectors and subadars	166 or 97 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors and jamadars	766 or 96 „
Head constables and havildars and naiks	2,096 or 80 „
Constables and privates	5,835 or 28 „

The percentage has been reduced by the amalgamation of the municipal force.

In addition to the above the following officers and men read and write a little or are learning:—

Sub-Inspector	1
Head constables	58
Constables	1,077

Many constables now read, write, and speak English besides being well up in the vernacular.

Drill.

35. No efforts have been wanting to maintain the standard of the last few years, but the small number of men now remaining in most districts in the reserve operates against good progress in drill. I consider that on the whole the proficiency is greater than could reasonably have been expected under the adverse circumstances. Rewards have been given to the best shot in each district, and in many districts considerable attention has been paid to shooting.

Arms.

36. The police of the province have hitherto been armed with carbines No. 1 foot police, but under recent orders of Government, No. 3664J of the 15th December 1882, the issue of Snider rifles has been sanctioned at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,18,360. The amount being large, it has been decided that the expenditure should be spread over three successive years.

The districts to be armed with Snider rifles during 1883 are as follow:—

1. Bhagulpore.
2. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
3. Singbhoom.
4. Chittagong.
5. Dacca.
6. Julpigoree.
7. Monghyr.
8. Patna.
9. 24-Pergunnahs.
10. Beerbhoom.
11. Burdwan.
12. Gurjhats.
13. Darjeeling.

37. The aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year will be found in the table below.

Buildings.

Expenditure from the Public Works Department Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	15,868	10	8
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000) ...	4,548	0	0
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000)	6,109	13	0
Total from Public Works Department Budget	26,526	7	8

Expenditure from Police Budget.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	52,956	9	9
Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000)	20,667	3	11
Total from Police Budget ...	73,623	13	8
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	3	2	7
Grand Total outlay ...	1,00,150	5	4
Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades	4	4	9

The above sum distributed according to provinces stands thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal	62,548	12	0
2. Behar	21,167	5	3
3. Orissa	5,406	10	11
4. Chota Nagpore	11,027	9	2
Total ...	1,00,150	5	4

Casualties.

	Per cent.
Casualties in 1878 ...	17·9
" in 1879 ...	15·6
" in 1880 ...	12·3
" in 1881 ...	11·2

38. The casualties in 1882 in the police amounted to 3,949, or 15·8 per cent of the entire strength of all ranks:—

	1881.		1882.	
Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	139 or	·7 per cent.	309 or	1·2 per cent.
Resignation	771 or	4·1 "	1,282 or	5·2 "
Dismissal	584 or	3·1 "	839 or	3·4 "
Discharge	246 or	1·3 "	757 or	3· "
Desertion	94 or	·05 "	165 or	·6 "
Death	388 or	2·0 "	597 or	2·4 "
Total ...	2,222 or	11·25 "	3,949 or	15·8 "

The figures for 1881 have been corrected, as directed in paragraph 12 of the resolution.

The increase of casualties under the head of discharge is due to the amalgamation of the municipal force, many of whom were found unfit for enrolment and were discharged. Retirements are increasing, as many who joined from the old police have now served their time. Deaths show a large increase, and desertions have also increased. Many of these are really not desertions, but are due to men dying while absent on leave.

The district of the 24-Pergunnahs shows the greatest number of resignations and dismissals, the former being 187, or 14 per cent, and the latter 88, or 6 per cent. The District Superintendent explains that the heavy escort duty has to some extent conduced to the large number of resignations, and urges an increase of the reserve. This subject is now under consideration.

Mortality.

39. The death-rate of the force was 2·4.

It was very high in Burdwan and Hooghly; the former shows 5·5 per cent, and the latter 5·1. As usual, fever was the chief cause in Burdwan. In Hooghly the death-rate of the force increased materially since August last, when the heavy rains set in.

40. The following districts show the greatest percentage of admissions into hospital as compared with the strength of the force:—

Admissions into hospital.

	Percentage.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	317·1
Beerbhoom	158
Dinagepore	134·7
Burdwan	103·3
Gurjhats	92·6
Bogra	91·5

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the most prevalent diseases are intermittent fever and consequent enlargement of the spleen and lung diseases.

A report of the Medical Officer, Chittagong Hill Tracts, has been made to the Surgeon-General, Bengal, for improving the hospitals and barracks, for warmer clothing, hospital comforts, and a more liberal supply of drugs. Water-proof sheeting has already been supplied.

Malarious fever was the prevalent disease in Beerbhoom; fever and spleen are common during the rains every year in Dinagepore; in Burdwan, fever was especially prevalent from August to December, and the daily average of men in hospital was excessively high.

Torture.

41. There was a case of torture in Monghyr. Head constable Fazle Karrim assaulted a prisoner to extort a confession. He was sent up for trial, convicted, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 330.

In Lohardugga a case of assault was instituted by petition before the Deputy Commissioner. In this case constable Lalu Monda, the chief offender, cruelly ill-used one Sona Monda, who was suspected of having stolen a cow. Sona Monda died from the effects of the injuries caused by the assault. The constable was sent up for trial, and was sentenced by the Judicial Commissioner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the 24-Pergunnahs there was a bad case of torture by the police, resulting in the suicide of one of the persons accused, who, escaping from custody, hanged himself. Head constable Rajkisto Mozomdar and constables Abdool Wazid and Mohendra Nath Mitter were sent up for trial under section 348, Indian Penal Code. They were, however, convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Baripore for wrongful restraint, section 341, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 25 each. They appealed to the Judge, but their appeal was dismissed.

In Backergunge a case occurred which was fully reported to Government. The Sub-Inspector, head constable, and constables were all committed to the sessions, but were acquitted on the ground that, although the police-officers were manifestly responsible for the man's death, the evidence did not show by whom and when it was caused. All the above police-officers have been dismissed the force.

Extortion.

42. Cases of extortion occurred in the following districts:—

	Cases.
24-Pergunnahs	1
Khoolna	1
Howrah	2
Rajshahye	3
Pubna	1
Pooree	1
Total ...	9

These cases are all petty and undeserving of special notice.

Punishment.

43. The following table shows the punishments inflicted in the police force:—

	Judicial punishment.		
	Under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Departmental punishment.
Inspectors	1	......	6
Sub-Inspectors	10	5	480
Head constables	34	18	1,321
Constables	336	277	4,352
Total ...	381	300	6,158

These figures are in excess of those of last year in consequence of the former municipal police being incorporated with the district force and raising considerably the total numerical strength.

The fluctuations will be observable from the following table:—

	Judicial conviction under Penal Code.			Under Act V.			Departmental punishment.		
Year.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1880 ...	328	1·6	1·7	217	·6	1 2	3,922	43·1	16·4
1881 ...	355	1·3	2·0	243	·7	1·4	5,053	51·5	22·0
1882 ...	381	1·2	1·6	300	·6	1·3	6,987	52·7	24·6

The above comparative statement shows a decrease under the heads of judicial convictions under the Penal Code and Police Act, and an increase of departmental punishments.

The departmental punishments were most considerable in the following districts, and appear to have been excessive in the first named district:—

24-Pergunnahs	428
Midnapore	365
Sarun	364
Dinagepore	344

Good conduct allowance.

44. The good conduct allowance was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	6,872
Behar	2,876
Orissa	700
Chota Nagpore	1,338
Total	11,786

At the close of the year under report 8,146 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follows:—

More than three rings	262
Three rings	1,294
Two do.	1,784
One ring	4,806
Total	8,146

or 908 more than at the end of the previous year. In most districts the number of men entitled to the extra pay is greater than the budget grant will allow to draw, and an additional sum has been budgeted for the current year.

Special rewards by promotion or money.

45. Special rewards for distinguished ability, courage, or address were given to 2,307 officers and men—an increase of 972 over last year. The following deserve special notice for skill in the investigation and detection of cases:—Inspectors Moodhusooden Chowdhry of Howrah, Zaminali Chowdhry of Hooghly, Poorna Chunder Chuckerbutty of Rajshahye, Nobo Kissore Paul of Mymensingh, Mobaruck Ali of Patna, and Khodadad Khan of Mozufferpore, Sub-Inspector Amrit Lal Banerjee of Rajshahye and the Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases, Abinash Chunder Mookerjee. these have been suitably rewarded with watches and chains.

Religion and castes.

46. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the total actual strength as it stood on the 31st December 1882:—

	Officers.	Men.
Christians	1·8	·4
Mahomedans	23·8	28·6
Brahmins	21·4	15·5
Rajpoots and Khettries	6·1	18·5
Goorkhas and Nepalese	1·5	2·3
Seikhs	1·3	·2
High caste Soodras	25·2	11·2
Low ditto	4·6	4·6
Hillmen	...	·01
Hindoos of all other castes	13·4	14·99
Other religions	·9	3·7

Escapes and recaptures.

47. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 223, of which two were from jails, 11 from lock-ups, 47 from police buildings, 61 from other places, and 102 from police escorts. The escapes from custody of warders were 21 from jails and 34 from lock-ups. Out of a total of 278 escapes, recaptures

were made in 120 cases, or 43 per cent. This is far from good. The punishments for allowing prisoners to escape were as follows:—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Warders.
Judicially punished	3	1	14	3
Departmentally punished	...	1	10	1
Total	3	2	24	4

The difference between these and the jail report figures is considerable, and I am unable wholly to reconcile them. The jail figures only include completed escapes, while I include all reported, and I also include escapes from lock-ups. Even allowing for them, there is still an excess shown. I will communicate further with the Inspector-General of Jails and try to reconcile the figures.

Embezzlement.

48. In the Serajgunge sub-division in Pubna there was an embezzlement of Rs. 191 of criminal fines and of Rs. 276-10 of rents of farmed cattle-pounds, the offender being a head constable employed under the Court Sub-Inspector, who absconded. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that the whole amount of fines embezzled be recovered from the officers in fault.

Escorts.

49. The following table shows the strength of police escorts furnished during the year:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	12	42	1,443	10,374	......	11,871
Prisoners and lunatics	6	6	85[illegible]	10,271	......	11,134
Miscellaneous	13	19	267	4,543	8	4,850
Total ...	31	67	2,561	25,188	8	27,855

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during the year 1882 was Rs. 13,77,97,442-0-11:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	9,22,35,698	14	2
Behar	4,16,22,394	13	10
Orissa	29,14,112	15	3
Chota Nagpore	10,25,235	5	8
Total ...	13,77,97,442	0	11

or an increase of Rs. 18,609,420-0-11 when compared with the figures of 1881. There was no loss of treasure. The number of prisoners escorted was 14,302, or an increase of 368 prisoners over the previous year.

50. The number of suicides reported during the year was 2,480, or an increase of 126 cases when compared with the figures of 1881. The districts furnishing most cases were Nuddea (287), Cuttack (179), Jessore (132), Gya (118), 24-Pergunnahs (107), Dacca (101). Except Gya, these all gave large numbers last year, Nuddea again showing most. In Gya there were 10 cases of suicide of children.

Suicides.	
Men	823
Women	1,609
Children	48
Total ...	2,480

Accidental and unnatural deaths.

51. There were 24,816 cases of accidental deaths reported during the year, or 1,412 less than those of 1881.

With the exception of deaths from other causes, there was a decrease under all heads, as the following table shows:—

	1881.	1882.
By drowning	11,466	10,422
„ snake-bites	9,293	9,089
„ wild beasts	1,304	1,177
„ fall of buildings	544	393
„ other causes	3,621	3,735
Total ...	26,228	24,816

Fourteen cases reported as accidental deaths or suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or cases of culpable homicide.

52. In the month of March the Commissioner of Orissa called on the districts of Cuttack and the Gurjhat Mehals to furnish a force to guard the frontier on account of the Khond outbreak. In June, when matters got more serious, he also called on Pooree to send a body of men. The Pooree detachment started within an hour and a half of receipt of orders fully equipped for service, and marched 53 miles under arms, each man carrying 40 rounds of ball ammunition and his kit, crossing four large rivers and one smaller, all in flood, in 66 hours. Mr. P. A. Sandilands was placed on special duty in command of the force and joined on 3rd March. When the outbreak grew serious, Mr. Sandilands assumed the responsibility of crossing the frontier with part of his force and gave efficient aid to the Central Province authorities, for which he received the thanks of that Government. The matter has been separately and fully reported to Government, and is only shortly noted here.

Employment of police on other duties.

53. All districts except Bogra and Sarun were visited by the Officiating Inspector-General or by the Deputy Inspectors-General during the official year 1882-83.

Inspections.

The following sub-divisions were also inspected:—

Goalundo in Furreedpore.	Fenny in Noakholly.
Naraingunge in Dacca.	Bhuddruck in Balasore.
Nattore in Rajshahye.	Bongong in Nuddea.
Serampore in Hooghly.	Lalbagh in Moorshedabad.

Inspection of sub-divisions has not been as full as it ought to have been.

This is due partly to my having been obliged to visit the Hill Tracts twice, which considerably interfered with my tour arrangements, and prevented me giving so much time to the districts which I inspected after that as I should otherwise have done; partly to Mr. Baker having fallen ill while on his last tour; and partly to Colonel Gordon's leave and final retirement.

54. This important subject continues to receive attention. In addition to the scrutiny of the monthly returns of places visited, the work of inspection of each District Superintendent is specially reviewed each quarter by a Deputy Inspector-General and any negligence noted, and the whole inspection work, both of District Superintendents and Inspectors, is reviewed by me half-yearly.

Inspection by District Superintendents and Inspectors.

All Commissioners do not notice this subject. The Commissioner of Burdwan says: "This important duty was on the whole fairly discharged."

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division expresses no opinion regard- the work of inspection generally in his division, but quotes the opinion of the Magistrate of Jessore, who, while admitting that he has every reason to be satisfied with the inspections in point of frequency, and that the working of thanas is looked after and defects freely pointed out, urges that it is not enough to point out faults, and that "Inspectors should remain on the spot till things are put right, and not fly off to some other thana, only to come back after a month to find things pretty nearly as they were before." Mr. Edgar endorses this, and says: "I constantly find so-called inspections to consist of flying visits without any results whatever, even when real faults are discovered and pointed out. The inspecting officer does not take any measures to ensure their correction, and no attention is paid to the orders passed by him in the inspecting memo."

The Commissoner of Chittagong says: "In all districts of this division inspection work seems to have been fairly done. In Noakholly the inspections made by the Inspectors are characterised as searching. I fear, however, that the inspections are often very mechanical."

The Commissioner of Orissa says: "The work seems to have been done fairly well in all the districts." He points out the omission of two outposts, regarding which explanation has been called for. The subject of Inspectors' inspections has had my attention, and a model inspection report has been circulated. They are too fond of confining themselves to an examination of the books and registers, and do not go sufficiently into the actual working of the thana in other respects.

55. It is many years since the death of a police-officer has been recorded in this report, the force having been singularly free from casualties. During the year 1882 two valuable officers died—Mr. W. P. Davis of the first grade, and Mr. F. T. Platts

Deaths of officers.

of the second grade. During the current year, up to date, I regret to have to report that four more officers have died—Messrs. J. Cockburn (second grade), A. Anley (third grade), G. M. M. Ridsdale (fourth grade), and Mr. Wigram, Officiating Assistant Superintendent.

56. Colonel W. R. Gordon, who has been Deputy Inspector General for over five years, retired from civil employ under the 55-year rule. His services have repeatedly been acknowledged in previous reports. During the year also the Government of India ruled that the post of Personal Assistant should be a five-year appointment, an order which led to the removal of Major Wilkinson from a post he has held for the last nine years, alike with credit to himself and benefit to the State. His loss will long be felt in my office. He was succeeded by Mr. A. V. Knyvett, with whose work so far I am satisfied, though he necessarily wants the experience of Major Wilkinson.

Opinion on District and Assistant Superintendents.

57. The District Superintendents and Officiating District Superintendents, whose work has either been specially commended by Commissioners, or with whom I have had special reason to be satisfied, are Colonel Skinner, Messrs. Bamber, Wilcox, Harris, Wilkins, Showers, Monro, F. Dawson, and Graham.

The Assistants worthy of special mention are Messrs. Clark, Schurr, Judge, Stack, Orr, and Tucker. Mention has already been made of Mr. Sandiland's special work.

Important orders issued during the year.

58. In consultation with the Inspector-General of Jails additional precautions were taken to secure efficient surveillance after release over bad characters sentenced to less than three years' imprisonment.

Measures were taken to instruct chowkidars in the excise laws.

Fresh orders were issued regarding the correct preparation of special diaries after an examination of diaries sent in from all districts.

Further instructions were issued regarding the register of released convicts and bad characters. With a view to reduce the bulk of this register and to secure the entry of all now engaged in committing crime, special supervision on the non-moonlight nights of the month was also insisted on.

Special attention was called to the change in practice with regard to the prosecution of cases before Magistrates under section 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and District Superintendents were directed to look after the prosecution of cases.

The examination of the half-yearly working statements showed a want of care in their preparation, and officers were warned that carelessness in the preparation of this most important return would be severely dealt with.

The question of properly keeping up of the Court Sub-Inspector's witness register was taken up, and distinct orders issued on the subject.

Special attention was drawn to the necessity of fully carrying out the orders issued in circulars, and District Superintendents directed to instruct their subordinates and see that they understood the meaning of all circulars.

Further instructions were given with regard to the seizure of property of any accused of theft, and attention drawn to section 415, Criminal Procedure Code.

CRIME.—GENERAL.

59. Cases reported have increased during the year 1882 from 104,153 to 108,980. The increase, as is shown in the table below, is due almost entirely to cases against the person, and other cases. Cases against property have increased by 320 only, or by less than ½ per cent, and cases against public tranquillity by 121, or about 4½ per cent.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	Decrease as compared with 1881.	Decrease as compared with 1880.	Increase as compared with 1881.	Increase as compared with 1880.
Cases against property	64,696	60,781	61,101	......	3,595	320	......
Ditto the person	16,534	16 668	17,926	......	......	1,258	1,392
Ditto public tranquillity	2,879	2,584	2,705	......	174	121	......
Other cases	24,166	24,120	27,248	......	......	3,128	3,082
Total ...	1,08,275	1,04,153	1,08,980	......	3,769	4,827	4,474

The great decrease in cases against property which has occurred since 1879, when 71,327 cases were reported, or 10,226 more than in the

current year, has now lasted for three years, and may be accepted as a real diminution in this class of crime, as I have no hesitation in asserting that crime is not, on the whole more concealed than it formerly was. That some crime is concealed is unfortunately a fact that cannot be denied, but that concealment has increased I do not believe. The same causes as last year, viz. the prosperous condition of the people at large, the steady surveillance over professional offenders, and the care taken to have habitual offenders properly punished when arrested, may be again assigned as the reason of the continued decrease as compared with the years before 1879.

60. I regret, however, to have to report that the check established over the Furreedpore Kayests has not been found sufficient, and that a large gang were caught during the year in the Dacca district. They were tried under section 401, and the first batch of ten were convicted. The second lot of ten were acquitted on the same evidence, by a different jury, after the close of the year. The watch has now been made more strict. A first grade District Superintendent was sent to Furreedpore in order to deal with this gang and with riot cases, and I trust that the good effects of his administration may be visible next year. A beginning has also been made in dealing with the Mughaya Domes of Behar, which will be noticed further on, and which will, I hope, tend to still further reduce this class of crime in Behar.

61. The increase in cases against the person is entirely due to the minor class of offences, the increase in cases of hurt alone more than accounting for the whole increase. Cases of this kind always increase in a year of prosperity, and there has now been a succession of prosperous years. A very large proportion of the increase is due to a different mode of dealing with this class of crime in Shahabad.

62. The increase in cases against public tranquillity may be said to be due solely to the Dacca Division: the increase in Rajshahye and Orissa being nominal. The causes of the increase will be dealt with under that division.

63. The increase in other cases will be dealt with under class VI. So many of the offences under this class are technical, that an increase in this class does not necessarily mean an increase in actual crime. The greater part of the increase is due to local nuisance cases.

64. The number of false cases has risen from 7,549 to 7,753, the percentage being almost exactly the same as last year. The number of true cases under classes I to V is 74,046, being greater than last year by 1,498, but less than in any of the previous eight years. The proportion of true crime to area is 1 to 1·5 square mile, and to population 1 to 652 persons, or, deducting class VI and hurt cases, as has been done in the North-Western Provinces, 1 to 2·4 square miles and 1 to 1,025 persons.

65. The number of true cases for the past eight years, in classes I to V, is as follows:—

	True Cases.		True Cases.
1875	78,851	1879	79,468
1876	75,993	1880	75,386
1877	77,533	1881	72,548
1878	86,332	1882	74,046

66. The following table shows the fluctuation of cases reported, and true and false cases, division by division:—

Fluctuation of crime.

Divisions.	Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				True cases.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	16,577	17,078	18,077	16,459	1,669	1,338	955	1,047	14,908	15,740	17,122	15,412	10·	7·8	5·2	6·3
Presidency	16,546	15,685	14,748	15,743	998	1,038	1,046	954	15,548	14,647	13,702	14,789	6·	6·6	7·0	6·0
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	12,726	10,689	10,480	11,681	1,441	926	799	767	11,285	9,763	9,681	10,914	11·3.	8·6	7·6	6·5
Dacca	13,939	12,366	11,642	12,804	1,860	1,527	1,158	1,072	12,079	10,839	10,484	11,732	13·3	12·3	9·9	8·3
Chittagong	5,520	5,802	5,098	4,825	486	640	376	538	5,034	5,162	4,722	4,287	8·8	11·	7·3	11·1
Total ...	65,308	61,620	60,045	61,512	6,454	5,469	4,334	4,378	58,854	56,151	55,711	57,134	9·8	8·8	7·2	7·1
Patna	19,485	22,966	21,670	23,971	1,889	1,679	1,608	1,800	17,596	21,287	20,062	22,171	9·6	7·3	7·4	7·5
Bhagulpore	12,076	13,094	11,347	11,374	717	567	511	420	11,359	12,527	10,836	10,954	5·9	4·3	4·5	3·6
Total ...	31,561	36,060	33,017	35,345	2,606	2,246	2,119	2,220	28,955	33,814	30,898	33,125	8·2	6·1	6·4	6·2
Orissa	7,682	6,053	6,080	6,675	1,242	714	766	803	6,440	5,359	5,314	5,872	16·1	11·7	12·5	12·0
Chota Nagpore ...	4,220	4,542	5,011	5,448	307	374	330	352	3,913	4,168	4,681	5,096	7·2	8 2	6·5	6·4
Grand Total ...	108,771	108,275	104,153	108,980	10,609	8,803	7,549	7,753	98,162	99,472	96,604	101,227	9·7	8·1	7·2	7·1

Burdwan and Chittagong alone show a decrease. Bhagulpore may be said to be stationary, and all the other divisions show a decided increase. The causes of these fluctuations will be dealt with when the divisional figures are analysed.

67. The above table shows the fluctuations in false cases in sufficient detail for the purposes of this report, so I do not print the table for each district, given last year, which takes much room. Burdwan, Chittagong, and Patna show an increase: large in Chittagong, moderate in Burdwan, and nominal in Patna. All the other divisions show a decrease: nominal in Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, and moderate in the other three divisions.

False cases.

In Burdwan the proportion of false cases has increased in every district except Howrah. The increase is nominal in Burdwan and Midnapore. No explanation of the increase in the other districts is given. In Beerbhoom it was, I believe, due to imperfect understanding of Circular I of 1877.

The Presidency Division shows a decrease in the number of false cases in all districts except the 24-Pergunnahs. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs is of opinion that there ought to have been fewer false cases, owing to the order of Government that all doubtful cases were to be taken as true, and he has taken measures to review the work of each officer on this point. In Moorshedabad, Mr. Mosley considers that Magistrates have been inclined to put down too many cases as brought "owing to mistake of law or fact, and that some of the cases so entered, particularly those due to land disputes, are really maliciously false." The Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Magistrate to the orders of Government above mentioned, but I am disposed to think that there is some truth in Mr. Mosley's remarks, for I find the percentage of false cases in his district smaller than in any other except the four districts chiefly peopled by primitive tribes (Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts) and Howrah, where the large proportion of class VI cases reduces the proportion of false cases.

The Rajshahye Division shows a decrease, spread over all districts, except Dinagepore and Rungpore. In Pubna the decrease is large, but the number of false cases in that district is still very large, as compared with that in surrounding districts. The Magistrate of Rungpore writes that the large number of false cases is due to Magistrates accepting cognizable cases on petition which the police had refused, and sending them for enquiry, or to their accepting cases exaggerated into cognizable by mookhtars and ordering enquiry, and he exonerates the police from all blame for the increase. In eight thanas the Magistrate found no less than 116 cases of the above description. He has taken steps to prevent such indiscriminate entertainment of bad cases. The other districts do not call for notice.

The Dacca Division shows a decrease spread over all the districts except Furreedpore. No explanation of the increase in Furreedpore is given, and the Commissioner is of opinion that, "with very few exceptions, the officers of this division are now acquainted with the instructions laid down in Circular I of 1877, and that its provisions are properly carried out." The Furreedpore figures are in my opinion sufficiently high to require explanation, which has been called for.

The increase is larger in the Chittagong Division than in any other, and in Tipperah and Noakholly the number is so large as to be abnormal. In Tipperah the increase is said to be due to the non-observance of Circular I of 1877 by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmanbaria. From what I saw during my inspection of Tipperah, I am of opinion that this officer is decidedly overworked; and though this is not really an excuse for neglect of a simple circular such as I of 1877, still overwork generally is synonymous with bad work. No explanation is given of the very high figures in Noakholly.

In Patna the divisional percentage is almost the same as last year, and no explanation of the district fluctuations is given. The percentages of Mozufferpore (12·2) and of Chumparun (11·7) are so high as to require explanation.

The figures of the Bhagulpore Division call for no remarks.

The divisional figures of Orissa are almost the same as last year, but district figures vary a good deal. The percentage has decreased in Pooree

and Balasore, and increased in Cuttack and the Gurjhat Mehals. In Cuttack the increase is due to inattention to orders Mr. Monro called attention to this when he inspected in January. The Commissioner again did so in July, and this office circular on the Government resolution issued in September again called attention to this point, but without effect. The Commissioner has called for a special report on the subject. Although Balasore shows a decrease, the figures are far from satisfactory, and there, too, it seems that the orders of Government are imperfectly carried out. No explanation of the large number is given.

The only district in the Chota Nagpore Division which calls for notice is Lohardugga, where false cases have increased from 62 to 126. This is due to rice-cutting cases, which were formerly rejected, having been accepted in 1882, many of which turned out false.

68. The percentage of C forms sent up as false by the police but declared to be true by the Magistrate is exactly the same as last year—7·7. Results are, however, much more even than last year, as the following figures show :—

Districts showing bad results.	Percentage of false cases declared true.	Districts showing good results.	Percentage of false cases declared true.
Khulna	18·7	Cuttack	1·3
Nuddea	17·8	Chumparun	2·4
Shahabad	14·7	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2·7
Pooree	12·5	Gurjhats	3
Singbhoom	12·5	Noakholly	3·1
Patna	12·2	Dacca	3 2

The above results are, of course, either good or bad in a purely police point of view. Looking at what has been said regarding Cuttack in the previous paragraph, I fear the figures opposite it mean that Magistrates have not sufficiently tested police work. Publishing these figures appears to have called the attention of all, both Magistrates and police, to the necessity of care on this point, and it is noteworthy that only two of the districts which I have noted as bad this year show a sufficiently high percentage to have secured mention last year.

69. Prosecutions in false cases.

Names of Districts.	Number of false cases, vide column 9 (a) of return A (part I) for 1882.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted for making false complaints.
Bengal.				
Western Districts.				
Burdwan	158	24	5	5
Bankoora	85	17	9	9
Beerbhoom	144	11	2	2
Midnapore	304	76	25	31
Hooghly	287	19	2	2
Howrah	69	31	2	2
Central Districts.				
24-Pergunnahs	351	105	32	33
Nuddea	234	56	18	18
Jessore	183	102	23	25
Khulna	93	42	16	16
Moorshedabad	93	23	6	6
Dinagepore	123	31	2	2
Rajshahye	117	29	11	13
Rungpore	236	28	13	13
Bogra	39	14	4	5
Pubna	164	27	8	8
Darjeeling	38	4	1	1
Julpigoree	50	8	4	4
Eastern Districts.				
Dacca	231	54	5	5
Furreedpore	300	53	11	11
Backergunge	207	36	9	9
Mymensingh	334	83	32	33
Tipperah	305	21	5	6
Chittagong	94	21	3	3
Noakholly	139	36	17	17
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......
Total for Bengal ...	4,378	950	265	279
Behar.				
Patna	310	28	14	1
Gya	252	15	7	7
Shahabad	351	34	11	11
Mozufferpore	249	22	9	11
Durbhunga	197	35	18	21
Sarun	200	11	3	3
Chumparun	241	75	48	51
Monghyr	128	39	18	19
Bhagulpore	89	31	16	16
Purneah	102	15	8	9
Sonthal Pergunnahs	52	18	7	7
Maldah	49	7	3	5
Total for Behar ...	2,220	330	162	179
Orissa.				
Cuttack	468	5	1	1
Pooree	91	29	10	10
•Balasore	231	23	12	12
Gurjhats	13	11	4	4
Total ...	803	68	27	27
Chota Nagpore.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
Hazareebagh	84	20	8	8
Lohardugga	126	37	8	9
Singbhoom	6	4	......	......
Maubhoom	136	33	21	21
Total ...	352	94	37	38
Grand Total ...	7,753	1,442	491	523

The above table shows a slightly worse percentage in the number of cases prosecuted to false cases, the figures being 18·6 against 18·7 last year. The result of prosecutions is also worse, being 34 per cent, against 36·2 in 1881.

70. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions for false cases is given below for each division:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	32·3	34·4	32·9	25·3
Presidency	40·2	45·4	32·5	28·9
Rajshahye	27·9	32	39·7	30·5
Dacca	21·4	32·9	23·7	25·3
Chittagong	33·7	30·6	25·6	32
Patna	50·8	41·1	48·1	50
Bhagulpore	50·5	45·9	41·4	47·3
Orissa	63	62·9	38·7	39·7
Chota Nagpore	27·1	43·5	52	39·3

Bengal proper shows worst and Behar best. It is clear that the more care and skill there is employed in the construction of false cases, the more difficult is it to get a conviction; and there is little doubt that in the construction of such cases Bengal is ahead of Behar.

71. In Burdwan fewer cases were instituted, and with worse results. On the subject of fewer institutions the Commissioner, remarking on the hesitation of Magistrates to institute cases without a fair prospect of a conviction, says:— "The difficulty arises from the well-known fact that evidence which is sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man in the ordinary affairs of life is often not sufficient to convince our judicial officers, who are more exacting in this respect than the Judges in England or in any other civilised country. I do not blame them for this. It is the natural consequence of the extreme frequency of perjury and false evidence in India. But the Magistrate, who is satisfied in his own mind that a charge is false, cannot be blamed if he hesitates to order a prosecution before another officer. The judicial officer will often admit that he quite agrees with the Magistrate that the charge was a false one, while at the same time he regrets his inability to convict on account of the evidence being insufficient. Seeing that an acquittal does so much harm, I think Magistrates are wise not to prosecute unless they are certain of a conviction." There is much truth in this, and I have, as Magistrate, noticed in many officers a dislike to, and an impatience of, cases under section 211. Such officers seem to think that it is another man's work which they are called on to do, and not a few prefer to pick holes in the decision of the officer who tried the case originally and decided it to be false, rather than to try to get really at the truth. This is human nature, but it interferes considerably with results of cases under section 211.

Beerbhoom shows specially badly with only 11 prosecutions out of 144 false cases and only two convictions.

72. Results in the Presidency Division have fallen off, though more cases were prosecuted. The Commissioner considers that there is room for improvement in the prosecution of cases, and fears "that cases under section 211 are often dealt with in a very perfunctory manner, no trouble being taken about them, either by the police or by the Magistrate ordering prosecution, after the order has once been passed." This is a class of case which will no doubt suffer from the want of a public prosecutor, as, under the present Code, Court Sub-Inspectors have not power to prosecute. Mr. Edgar further considers that it is impolitic to prosecute unless there is a reasonable probability of obtaining a conviction. This differs from the views of the Commissioner, as expressed in paragraph 92 of last year's report, which were endorsed by Mr. Monro.

73. In Rajshahye there has been an increase of cases, with a falling off in results. The Commissioner makes no remarks under this heading. There might with advantage have been more prosecutions in Rungpore.

74. In Dacca more cases were tried, and with better results, than last year, though still far from good. The Commissioner dwells on the amount of work entailed on magisterial officers by each case, in hearing the whole evidence first in the original and then in the 211 case, which last, he says, practically all falls on the Joint Magistrate or full-powered Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters, and he suggests that powers should be given to second class Magistrates to try such cases, arguing "that a number of convictions and the

imposition of fines and imprisonment for short terms would probably do a good deal to stop the commission of this class of offence." I doubt if the Legislature would agree to a proposal like this, and I believe a more effectual check would be to extend the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to more serious cases. We certainly fail in dealing with false charges by trying them formally, and a more summary procedure might with advantage be tried. The Magistrate of Backergunge gives the real reason for non-success. He says:—"The people are too wide awake and too practised in perjury to bring a false complaint of a simple character." The fact is that when a false case is instituted in these districts it is carefully prepared, and a certain amount of truth so mixed up in it that it is very difficult to get a conviction. The result of prosecutions was specially bad in the Dacca district.

75. The Chittagong Division shows better results than last year, due to the success of prosecutions in Noakholly, where, though prosecutions have come down from 50 to 36, convictions have risen from 11 to 17. The Commissioner thinks more cases should have been instituted, but I think the results justify the Magistrate's action. Results would probably have been better but for the practice which at one time prevailed of sending such cases to a Bench. On my pointing out the great delay in the disposal of this class of case, the Magistrate ceased referring them to a Bench. One case was actually pending for 13 months. In Tipperah only 21 out of 305 false cases were prosecuted, and only 5 ended in conviction, yet it is asserted that "prosecutions were ordered in some cases, though the chances of success were not decidedly favorable, but purely as a deterrent measure." In this Tipperah compares very badly with the adjoining district.

76. In the two divisions of Behar results are, as usual, good. Sarun shows badly in result of cases, and in Purneah and Maldah there might with advantage have been more prosecutions.

77. In Orissa, Cuttack shows very badly with only 5 prosecutions and one conviction to 468 false cases. The Commissioner has called for an explanation, which is clearly needed.

78. In Chota Nagpore good results were obtained in Manbhoom alone. In Lohardugga three cases, in addition to those shown in the statement, were convicted by the Magistrate, but the parties were acquitted on appeal.

79. Cases not enquired into.

Divisions.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	16,577	17,078	18,077	16,459	191	306	477	311	1·1	1·7	2·6	1·8
Presidency	16,546	15,685	14,748	15,743	487	503	660	544	2·9	3·2	4·4	3·4
Rajshahye	12,726	10,689	10,480	11,681	279	370	372	390	2·1	3·4	3·5	3·3
Dacca	13,939	12,366	11,642	12,804	283	471	597	568	2·0	3·8	5·1	4·4
Chittagong	5,520	5,802	5,098	4,825	93	126	158	182	1·6	2·1	3	3·7
Patna	19,485	22,966	21,670	23,971	132	288	841	1,658	·6	1·2	3·8	6·9
Bhagulpore	12,076	13,094	11,347	11,374	32	150	289	82	·2	1·1	2·5	·7
Orissa	7,682	6,053	6,080	6,675	94	104	163	167	1·2	1·2	2·6	2·5
Chota Nagpore	4,220	4,542	5,011	5,448	69	71	135	102	1·6	1·5	2·6	1·8
Grand Total ...	108,771	108,275	104,153	108,980	1,659	2,389	3,692	4,004	1·5	2·2	3·5	3·6

The percentage of cases not enquired into is practically the same as last year. Out of the total of 4,004 cases not enquired into no less than 3,203 were cases under section 323, leaving only 801 (or 0·7 per cent) cases under all other sections not enquired into. The burglary and theft cases not enquired into will be noted on more fully under class V.

The hurt cases not enquired into now reach 32·9 per cent, against 28·3 last year and 11·2 in 1880.

The procedure of the police under this section is now generally correct. I note briefly a few cases where it was not so. In Beerbhoom petty theft cases used all to be refused. The late District Superintendent stopped this, but attempts continued to be refused up to the date of my inspection in October. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Commissioner complains that too many hurt cases were enquired into, and in the Satkhira sub-division (now in Khoolna) only two such cases were refused. In Bogra petty theft cases are reported to have been refused: Bogra is one of the districts noted under

class V. In Rungpore the late Magistrate, Mr. Norman, is reported to have entered cases refused under section 117 as non-cognizable, which is incorrect. Such cases should be entered under the heading charged. In Backergunge and Chittagong the number of theft cases refused is too large. The figures for the whole province are affected by the large number of cases refused in Shahabad, nearly 29 per cent of the figures for the whole province being due to that district. Out of 1,153 cases refused 1,146 are under section 323; so that the orders of Government on this point have been more fully carried out in this district than in most others. None of the figures of the other districts call for notice.

General analysis of crime.

80. 108,980 cases were reported during the year, and 1,764 cases of previous years were taken up during the year, giving a total of 110,744 cases. Four thousand and four of these were refused by the police; but of this number 178 were ordered to be enquired into by the Magistrate; so the net number not enquired into was 3,826; add to this the number of false cases, 7,753, and a total is left of 99,165 true cognizable cases dealt with by the courts. Of these 82,255 were enquired into by the police *suo motu*, 6,012 by order of the Magistrate direct, and 178 by order of the Magistrate after refusal by the police, making in all 88,445 cases enquired into. The balance 10,720 represent direct cases in which the police were not employed, and the result of which as cases does not appear in this return, although the persons are all shown. Taking the percentage in the same way as last year, *i.e.* comparing the convictions in cases enquired into by the police with the total of true cases, there is a slight improvement, the figures being 42·5 against 41·4. The comparison is not, however, of much value, and the real comparison of police work is shown in the table below:

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases, omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1879	91,043	38,510	42 3	73,604	22,710	30·8
1880	87,764	40,445	46	65,396	20,227	30·9
1881	83,857	39,141	46·6	61,028	18,376	30·1
1882	88,445	42,195	47·7	62,775	18,649	29·7

The results are slightly better than last year when all classes are taken into account, and slightly worse when class VI is struck out; but the difference is very small.

81. I have already asked that, in reprinting form A, part I, an additional column should be added to show the result of direct cases, which at present find no entry; and I think it well to draw attention in this place to the very different way in which direct cases are dealt with by different Governments, though all use the same form. I have had a correspondence on this subject with the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and from that it appears that the following different courses are followed:—

Bengal.—We show all cases, direct or otherwise, in column IV. We show only cases actually enquired into in columns VI to VIII, and the result of these cases only in column IX. As regards persons, we show all persons in column XII and omit the reference to columns VII and VIII in the heading of that column. This is done under the instructions conveyed in the resolution forwarded by circular No. 12 of 2nd March 1872, under Mr. Mackenzie's signature.

Madras.—Direct cases do not appear in any way in the return; either cases or persons.

North-Western Provinces.—Direct cases appear in column IV. They are also entered in column VII, whether enquired into or not, and the persons are shown in column XII.

Punjab.—Such cases find no entry in the statement.

Central Provinces.—Direct cases are entered in column IV, but in no other column, and the persons tried in such cases do not find entry.

Bombay.—As far as I can make out from a study of the district figures (they are not collected in Bombay as in other Presidencies), the practice varies in different districts.

It seems to me that statement A, part I, was intended to include all cognizable crime, whether taken up direct by Magistrates or reported through the police, just as part II contains all non-cognizable crime, and that the addition of the column which I have suggested will make the statement complete. It would be well if the great difference existing in the procedure in different provinces were brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Improvement in status of investigating officers.

82. During the year under review no further extension of the scheme for improving the status of investigating officers took place; but its general introduction has been sanctioned since the close of the year, and it is now in course of extension.

Persons arrested.

83. The number of persons arrested was 103,678, of whom 64,372, or 62·1 per cent, were convicted. This is a little better than last year, and the same as in 1880. Excluding class VI the percentage is slightly worse, being 49·7 against 50·5. Of the above, 100,888 persons actually appeared before a court, and of these again 96,769 persons were actually tried, leaving 4,119 whose cases were pending or who had been otherwise disposed of. The percentage of convictions to those actually tried was 66·5, against 66·2 last year.

84. The usual tables showing the results of trials of persons by divisions and districts are given below.

Divisions.	True cases.			Arrested during the year. By police.			Arrested during the year. By order of Magistrate.			Convicted.			Acquitted.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	15,740	17,122	15,412	12,830	14,574	13,281	3,456	3,149	3,235	11,017	12,325	11,055	5,092	5,034	5,072
Presidency	14,647	13,702	14,789	12,137	11,247	12,057	3,453	3,090	3,083	9,754	8,625	9,324	5,671	5,385	5,575
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	9,763	9,681	10,914	7,875	7,432	8,579	2,061	2,344	2,202	6,338	5,920	6,842	3,343	3,273	3,542
Dacca	10,839	10,484	11,732	9,140	8,879	9,241	3,750	2,825	3,002	7,420	6,817	6,871	4,925	4,331	4,503
Chittagong	5,162	4,722	4,287	3,680	3,615	3,663	1,828	1,400	1,245	3,362	2,940	2,971	2,109	1,809	1,818
Total ...	56,151	55,711	57,134	45,662	45,747	46,821	14,548	12,808	12,767	37,891	36,627	37,063	21,140	19,832	20,508
Patna	21,287	20,062	22,171	15,215	13,439	15,383	3,221	3,531	3,396	12,399	11,186	12,672	4,795	4,912	5,219
Bhagulpore	12,527	10,836	10,954	7,302	6,642	7,606	3,017	2,593	1,850	7,135	6,031	6,257	3,118	3,064	2,856
Total ...	33,814	30,898	33,125	22,517	20,081	22,989	6,238	6,124	5,246	19,534	17,217	18,929	7,913	7,976	8,075
Orissa	5,339	5,314	5,872	4,214	4,703	5,819	1,157	1,102	1,154	3,597	4,012	4,898	1,718	1,636	1,959
Chota Nagpore	4,168	4,651	5,096	3,251	3,365	4,043	1,333	1,359	1,440	2,837	3,109	3,482	1,583	1,614	1,855
Grand Total ...	99,472	96,604	101,227	75,644	73,896	79,672	23,276	21,393	20,607	63,859	60,965	64,372	32,854	31,058	32,397

Districts.	Number arrested: By Police, 1880.	By Police, 1881.	By Police, 1882.	By Magistrate, 1880.	By Magistrate, 1881.	By Magistrate, 1882.	Pending at end of 1881.	Received by transfers.	Total arrested in 1882, including those pending at the end of 1881 and received by transfer.	Actually brought to trial during 1882.	Convicted: By Magistrate, 1880.	By Magistrate, 1881.	By Magistrate, 1882.	By Sessions, 1880.	By Sessions, 1881.	By Sessions, 1882.
Burdwan	1,853	1,920	1,920	582	718	493	93	...	2,506	2,467	1,507	1,582	1,569	16	17	27
Bankoorah	1,206	966	874	291	197	158	33	...	1,065	1,049	944	744	636	10	29	13
Beerbhoom	955	882	850	409	338	320	21	2	1,193	1,180	880	789	731	13	15	16
Midnapore	2,369	2,917	2,392	901	838	978	133	...	3,503	3,407	1,772	2,043	1,748	62	68	75
Hooghly	2,735	3,658	3,877	889	770	908	76	...	4,861	4,796	2,412	3,127	3,263	62	44	44
Howrah	3,712	4,331	3,368	384	288	378	42	...	3,788	3,746	3,296	3,853	2,910	43	24	23
24-Pergunnahs	4,523	3,840	3,741	975	850	613	181	29	4,564	4,520	3,778	3,032	2,852	63	42	91
Nuddea	2,438	2,359	2,508	1,029	1,003	835	113	...	3,456	3,381	1,966	2,046	1,965	60	36	65
Jessore	2,358	2,424	1,199	820	629	664	92	...	2,255	2,205	1,818	1,605	1,089	72	34	47
Khulna	...	...	1,656	...	...	338	85	...	2,079	2,050	...	...	1,142	...	...	33
Moorshedabad	2,818	2,624	2,653	629	608	633	98	...	3,384	3,350	1,971	1,791	2,019	26	39	21
Dinagepore	1,089	1,088	1,001	265	281	328	51	...	1,380	1,359	803	738	788	48	26	23
Rajshahye	1,350	1,303	1,633	217	396	376	123	4	2,106	2,070	955	999	1,275	41	35	56
Rungpore	958	1,147	1,014	645	735	429	103	...	1,546	1,507	840	1,029	788	40	53	36
Bogra	731	767	994	208	219	255	35	...	1,284	1,270	545	604	753	20	13	21
Pubna	1,185	1,154	1,325	324	331	404	111	...	1,840	1,765	708	701	847	28	15	16
Darjeeling	1,826	1,446	2,118	33	3	4	...	...	2,122	2,062	1,584	1,227	1,694	3	10	10
Julpigoree	736	527	494	369	379	406	52	...	952	943	722	467	532	1	3	3
Dacca	2,819	2,424	2,431	958	635	548	130	...	3,109	3,024	2,365	2,004	2,038	81	59	45
Furreedpore	1,667	1,636	1,662	646	531	733	138	..	2,533	2,474	1,178	1,342	1,126	73	49	23
Backergunge	2,385	2,315	2,355	945	760	503	126	3	2,987	2,699	1,500	1,652	1,428	54	49	65
Mymensingh	2,269	2,254	2,793	1,201	899	1,218	188	1	4,200	3,942	2,074	1,553	2,023	95	109	123
Tipperah	1,346	1,664	1,570	988	849	656	201	...	2,427	2,408	1,406	1,446	1,310	27	44	60
Chittagong...	1,130	904	1,123	366	250	252	99	...	1,474	1,436	801	650	820	33	16	15
Noakholly	1,149	1,007	907	360	244	309	60	...	1,276	1,263	1,018	730	706	26	17	6
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	55	40	63	114	57	28	2	...	93	93	49	37	54	2	...	...
Patna	6,621	5,565	6,068	326	406	391	50	...	6,509	6,417	5,651	4,803	5,203	58	42	31
Gya	2,115	2,009	1,876	470	365	388	96	...	2,360	2,084	1,283	1,205	1,111	51	42	73
Shahabad	1,518	1,795	2,088	491	814	715	56	1	2,860	2,703	1,289	1,578	1,623	26	41	23
Mozufferpore	1,162	931	1,228	652	402	462	43	1	1,734	1,594	941	788	971	36	44	45
Durbhunga	1,227	1,035	1,311	415	546	472	74	...	1,857	1,830	990	858	1,265	21	24	24
Sarun	1,290	1,090	1,678	559	612	689	43	...	2,410	2,287	914	838	1,294	55	78	71
Chumparun	1,282	1,014	1,134	308	380	279	64	...	1,477	1,467	981	841	909	103	24	29
Monghyr	2,254	1,909	2,169	426	527	259	47	...	2,475	2,378	1,759	1,551	1,626	38	30	37
Bhagulpore	1,666	1,267	1,973	1,087	549	474	43	1	2,491	2,415	2,041	1,273	1,737	14	11	19
Purneah	1,466	1,707	1,508	539	506	402	50	...	1,960	1,939	1,306	1,386	1,083	26	25	29
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	879	1,011	1,143	811	843	595	61	..	1,799	1,792	1,192	1,191	1,173	18	13	10
Maldah	1,037	748	813	154	168	120	8	...	941	904	722	525	527	19	26	16
Cuttack	1,880	1,831	3,027	261	301	306	56	...	3,389	3,306	1,460	1,498	2,471	23	30	21
Pooree	1,403	1,649	1,640	518	331	305	63	7	2,015	2,000	1,306	1,259	1,246	17	25	16
Balasore	657	797	810	361	375	505	47	...	1,362	1,340	511	741	843	37	15	16
Gurjhats	274	426	342	14	95	38	7	...	387	385	234	442	283	9	2	2
Hazareebagh	1,168	1,169	1,324	245	243	418	32	...	1,774	1,748	895	890	1,040	25	10	13
Lohardugga	1,223	1,495	1,703	442	414	408	62	...	2,173	2,147	1,053	1,372	1,395	34	22	20
Singhbhoom	147	165	290	24	36	26	7	...	323	303	124	105	225	...	...	1
Manbhoom...	713	536	726	622	666	588	55	...	1,369	1,344	693	703	774	13	7	14
Grand Total ...	75,644	73,896	79,672	23,276	21,393	20,607	3,350	49	103,678	100,888	62,237	59,628	62,905	1,632	1,337	1,467

Districts.	Percentage of convictions to total arrests, 1880.	1881.	1882.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial, 1880.	1881.	1882.	Acquitted: By Magistrate, 1880.	By Magistrate, 1881.	By Magistrate, 1882.	By Sessions, 1880.	By Sessions, 1881.	By Sessions, 1882.	Percentage of acquittals to total arrests, 1880.	1881.	1882.	Percentage of acquittals to men brought to trial, 1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	61·6	59·2	63·6	63·0	59·9	64·7	805	955	749	18	25	38	33·3	36·3	31·4	34·	36·7	31·9
Bankoorah	61·4	64·7	60·9	62·4	66·2	61·8	511	344	318	34	18	20	35·	30·3	31·7	35·6	31·0	32·2
Beerbhoom	63·5	63·8	62·6	64·2	64·6	61·3	439	495	399	18	14	12	32·3	32·9	34·4	32·8	33·7	34·8
Midnapore	52·7	54·6	52·0	53·2	57·1	53·5	1,369	1,367	1,361	51	79	67	40·6	37·6	40·7	40·9	39·3	41·9
Hooghly	65·6	70·7	68·0	66·5	71·9	68·9	1,154	1,105	1,308	19	40	49	31·3	25·5	27·9	31·5	25·9	28·2
Howrah	79·9	82·9	77·4	82·	84·1	78·2	651	649	723	32	33	28	16·3	14·5	19·8	16·7	14·7	20·0
24-Pergunnahs	68·5	63·4	64·4	69·2	64·2	65·1	1,467	1,431	1,327	83	89	117	27·6	31·3	31·6	27·9	31·7	31·9
Nuddea	56·6	60·2	58·7	58	61·3	60·0	1,265	1,123	1,136	97	62	62	38	34·2	34·6	38·9	34·9	35·4
Jessore	56·3	51·7	50·3	57	52·3	51·5	1,171	1,224	902	136	77	69	38·9	41·1	43·0	39·4	41·5	44·0
Khulna	...	...	56·5	...	...	57·3	...	...	725	...	...	68	...	...	38·1	...	...	38·6
Moorshedabad	55·3	54·9	61·2	55·9	55·2	60·8	1,367	1,297	1,097	85	82	70	40·2	41·3	34·4	40·6	41·6	34·8
Dinagepore	61·1	54·4	61·7	62·6	55·6	59·6	435	516	458	33	25	20	33·6	38·5	34·6	34·4	39·4	35·1
Rajshahye	60·9	59·8	66·2	63·2	61·8	64·2	503	497	601	45	17	52	33·5	29·7	30·5	34·8	30·7	31·5
Rungpore	52·9	55·3	53·2	54·6	58	54·6	632	633	538	18	54	41	39·1	35·1	37·4	40·3	36·8	38·4
Bogra	57·7	62·	60·2	58·4	63·2	60·9	336	256	364	8	23	29	35·1	28·	30·6	35·5	28·5	30·9
Pubna	45·8	45·6	46·9	47·1	47·1	48·8	694	599	665	42	84	66	45·8	43·5	39·6	47·1	44·9	41·4
Darjeeling	85·2	85·1	80·3	86·6	87·9	82·6	238	164	343	1	2	9	12·8	11·4	16·5	13	11·8	17·0
Julpigoree	63·6	50·1	56·1	64·9	50·7	56·7	354	397	345	4	6	11	31·5	42·9	37·3	32·1	43·5	37·7
Dacca	62·	64·3	66·9	63·9	65·6	68·8	1,117	882	740	109	65	52	31·1	29·5	25·4	32·	30·1	26·1
Furreedpore	47·9	54·7	45·3	48·7	56·2	46·4	1,006	805	1,011	180	127	140	45·4	36·6	45·4	46·2	37·6	6·5
Backergunge	41·2	51·4	49·9	48	56·1	55·3	1,358	1,115	918	129	97	132	42·3	36·6	35·1	45·9	39·9	38·9
Mymensingh	59·9	49·7	51·0	63·9	53·7	54·4	956	1,120	1,368	70	120	142	28·3	37·1	35·9	30·2	40·1	38·9
Tipperah	57·3	57·1	56·4	57·7	59·1	56·8	917	817	746	38	81	99	38·2	34·4	34·8	38·4	35	35·0
Chittagong	52·8	53·2	56·6	54·8	53·8	58·1	634	376	446	18	8	15	34·9	30·7	31·2	36·2	31	32·1
Noakholly	67·2	57·5	55·7	67·4	57·9	56·3	442	450	457	19	31	41	29·6	37·	39·0	29·7	37·2	39·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts	22·1	33·	58·0	24·6	43·	58·0	141	46	14	...	...	...	61·3	41	15·0	68·1	53·4	15·0
Patna	80·5	79·8	80·4	83·1	81·7	81·5	996	946	1,043	60	86	75	14·8	17	17·1	15·3	17·4	17·4
Gya	48·9	49·7	50·1	58·8	59·4	56·8	761	683	770	55	36	73	29·9	28·6	35·7	36·4	34·2	40·4
Shahabad	62·9	60·2	57·5	66·1	62·6	60·8	570	849	897	37	50	58	28·5	33·4	33·3	30	34·7	35·3
Mozufferpore	51·8	59·6	58·5	57·6	64·	63·7	638	386	492	36	20	24	35·7	29·8	29·7	39·7	32·	32·3
Durbhunga	59·	52·3	69·4	61·7	53·1	70·4	494	677	472	23	25	15	30·3	41·6	26·2	31·6	42·2	26·6
Sarun	50·5	50·4	56·6	56·	56·3	59·6	624	637	812	28	27	35	33·9	36·6	35·1	37·7	40·8	37·0
Chumparun	66·2	59·9	63·5	66·5	60·7	63·9	457	484	434	26	6	19	29·5	33·9	30·6	29·6	34·4	30·8
Monghyr	65·1	62·7	67·1	66·3	64·6	69·9	764	776	615	56	37	19	29·7	32·2	25·6	30·2	33·2	26·6
Bhagulpore	73·	68·1	70·4	73·7	69·1	71·8	629	512	560	24	9	37	23·1	27·6	23·9	23·4	28·	24·4
Purneah	62·9	62·9	56·7	63·3	63·2	57·3	705	725	746	27	33	4	34·6	33·8	38·2	34·8	33·9	38·6
Sonthal Pergunnahs	70·1	63·9	65·7	70·1	63·9	66·0	474	612	544	6	8	2	27·8	32·6	30·3	27·8	32·6	30·4
Maldah	58·8	59·0	57·7	61·3	59·6	60·0	379	348	318	54	9	11	34·3	37·6	34·9	35·8	38·6	36·3
Cuttack	66·5	69·9	73·5	68	71·4	75·3	628	544	742	11	8	12	28·6	25·2	22·2	29·3	25·8	22·8
Pooree	66·9	63·8	62·6	67·6	64·6	63·1	581	630	651	10	7	14	29·9	31·6	33·0	30·1	32	33·2
Balasore	52·5	62·6	63·0	53·6	64·	63·6	418	367	443	22	7	1	42·2	31·	32·5	43·	31·7	32·9
Gurjhats	81·8	84·2	73·6	81·8	84·4	74·0	45	58	96	3	15	...	16·1	13·8	24·8	16·1	13·8	24·9
Hazareebagh	63·9	62·8	59·3	65	63·6	60·2	449	462	621	26	19	16	33·	33·6	35·9	33·5	34	36·4
Lohardugga	61·9	68·2	65·1	62·9	68·7	65·9	491	530	589	12	38	43	28·6	27·8	29·0	29·1	28	29·4
Singhbhoom	68·8	60·9	69·9	70·8	54·1	74·5	46	79	69	1	1	...	26·1	38·8	21·3	26·8	41·2	22·7
Manbhoom	50·6	55·9	57·5	52·8	56·6	58·6	648	475	509	10	10	8	40·5	38·2	37·7	41·7	38·6	38·4
Grand Total	62·1	61·8	62·0	64·	63·7	63·8	30,550	29,353	30,482	1,804	1,705	1,915	31·4	31·5	31·2	32·4	32·4	32·1

85. From the above it will be seen that the following show the best results :—

Districts.	Percentage of conviction — To arrests.	To persons tried.	Districts.	Percentage of conviction — To arrests.	To persons tried.
Darjeeling	80·3	82·6	Bhagulpore	70·4	71·8
Patna	80·4	81·5	Durbhunga	69·4	70·4
Howrah	77·4	78·2	Monghyr	67·1	69·9
Cuttack	73·5	75·3	Hooghly	68	68·9
Singbhoom	69·9	74·5	Dacca	66·9	68·8
Gurjhats	73·6	74			

In a good many of these, however, the result is very largely due to class VI cases. All, except Singbhoom, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and Dacca, appeared in the same list last year. Singbhoom and Durbhunga were among the worst districts last year.

86. The districts which show worst are given below :—

Districts.	Percentage of conviction — To arrests.	To persons tried.	Districts.	Percentage of conviction — To arrests.	To persons tried.
Furreedpore	45·3	46·4	Backergunge	49·9	55·3
Pubna	46·9	48·8	Noakholly	55·7	56·3
Jessore	50·3	51·5	Julpigoree	56·1	56·7
Midnapore	52	53·5	Gya	50·1	56·8
Mymensingh	51	54·4	Tipperah	56·4	56·8
Rungpore	53·2	54·6			

In Furreedpore the bad results are not due entirely to the police. No cases, however good, could stand the delay, which has, I might almost say, been the rule in disposing of cases in that district. The result of sessions trials has also been very disastrous. In the table of remands given in paragraph 421 Pubna appears as the worst district, and these remands have no doubt affected the results as shown in this table. In the Patuakhali sub-division in Backergunge, and in Brahmunbariah in Tipperah, there were also great delays, which must have affected results. Elsewhere I fear the police are alone to blame. The four first-named districts, Rungpore, and Backergunge also showed badly last year.

87. The results of conviction of persons by classes are shown below :

		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	1880 ...	55·1	44·9	47·5	56·2	50·5	89·4
	1881 ..	57·7	43·5	46·8	52·7	40·8	88·3
	1882 ...	55·8	30·6	45·5	53·2	49·9	88·3
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	1880 ...	56·2	47	52·2	57·6	52·8	89·8
	1881 ...	58·7	45·1	51·6	53·7	52·1	89·4
	1882 ...	56·0	41·1	49·3	54·1	52·1	88·7
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried	1880 ...	60·4	52	55·2	59·4	54·8	90·3
	1881 ...	63·2	50·3	55·1	55·6	54·2	90·1
	1882 ...	61·7	46·3	52·2	56·1	54·5	89·3

The falling off in results of class VI, and the improvement in classes IV and V, are nominal, being 0·8, 0·5, and 0·3 per cent only. The first three classes show worse results, the falling off being 1·5, 4, and 2·9 per cent.

88. The following table shows the percentage of cases in which conviction followed to cases investigated and of persons convicted to persons brought to trial, class by class:—

Districts.	*Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.*							*Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.*						
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	54·8	42·6	12·9	48·4	32·8	92·9	56·3	47·9	38·7	41·6	50·7	48·7	90·3	64·7
Bankoora	58·0	52·2	10·4	96·9	44·6	98·0	49·4	67·8	30·5	41·7	70·8	53·5	93·2	61·8
Beerbhoom	54·5	43·7	22·8	62·5	34·7	91·2	56·3	55·5	41·9	46·0	46·6	51·5	38·8	63·3
Midnapore	50·8	37·7	15·0	54·5	40·2	89·0	46·9	52·1	35·2	45·0	45·3	44·8	86·2	53·5
Hooghly	60·9	39·8	10·4	64·6	38·4	93·2	66·4	63·9	32·9	45·7	48·2	49·0	91·5	68·9
Howrah	28·9	31·5	17·6	62·1	52·9	92·1	77·6	24·0	39·0	37·5	64·4	60·0	90·6	78·2
24-Pergunnahs	57·1	43·0	10·4	55·6	32·7	99·8	54·8	50·9	48·1	38·6	57·4	45·1	89·7	65·1
Nuddea	54·7	33·6	10·4	51·4	34·4	90·3	39·4	57·1	41·7	47·1	60·5	53·3	80·7	60·0
Jessore	64·8	54·1	10·0	61·4	30·4	76·1	37·3	65·1	41·9	50·3	54·7	37·9	73·8	51·5
Khulna	65·8	49·1	12·9	59·1	39·5	89·0	49·2	58·8	43·6	48·3	51·8	47·3	82·3	57·3
Moorshedabad	60·7	31·5	7·8	47·8	35·7	93·5	52·6	60·3	38·8	28·4	44·8	42·2	88·4	60·8
Dinagepore	66·6	39·4	9·1	36·8	35·7	85·4	38·4	75·5	27·3	49·4	54·2	50·6	84·7	59·6
Rajshahye	46·9	48·5	10·7	41·6	27·8	90·9	41·0	48·4	60·3	66·0	46·7	55·2	89·6	64·2
Rungpore	54·3	32·0	9·7	32·3	29·2	81·9	25·6	67·8	36·8	51·9	56·8	54·0	78·1	54·6
Bogra	55·2	40·4	12·4	76·9	51·9	87·3	48·8	70·2	60·2	34·7	67·0	55·5	84·4	60·9
Pubna	42·2	36·1	11·8	34·2	38·4	94·4	45·1	43·3	27·4	45·2	38·2	38·6	93·2	48·8
Darjeeling	52·9	60·7	11·8	74·5	45·8	89·0	68·8	47·3	65·3	56·8	77·8	74·5	90·1	82·6
Julpigoree	53·8	31·4	12·3	63·0	42·2	96·1	43·1	61·8	31·8	65·9	50·0	50·3	87·3	56·7
Dacca	64·8	38·2	11·9	46·8	49·8	91·6	50·6	66·9	39·1	55·1	56·0	66·3	90·4	68·8
Furreedpore	44·3	40·4	6·9	61·5	35·0	91·4	40·6	38·5	20·7	34·1	54·4	40·5	77·1	46·4
Backergunge...	57·6	36·6	13·4	34·6	37·5	90·0	46·5	57·0	36·6	39·0	43·6	52·1	85·2	55·3
Mymensingh...	43·2	31·3	9·7	35·2	31·2	82·9	31·3	54·4	43·8	54·3	56·3	49·8	79·9	54·4
Tipperah	66·3	48·5	13·7	91·8	38·1	93·1	45·8	62·8	43·3	41·0	65·2	51·9	84·2	56·8
Chittagong	46·0	22·2	13·0	40·2	31·1	80·5	41·7	59·8	28·6	53·0	50·0	24·6	90·1	58·1
Noakholly	62·9	32·4	10·9	52·0	39·8	68·6	39·3	70·4	30·5	45·0	56 5	52·9	61·2	56·3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	33·3	20·0	50·0	50·0	45·4	50·0	42·1	77·7	20·0	75·0	78·5	54·0	50·0	58·0
Patna	48·9	30·6	6·8	41·0	37·0	91·7	67·5	39·5	33·5	55 5	45·7	59·8	91·5	81·5
Gya	45·2	44·8	4·0	45·0	28·8	80·3	22·1	40·3	50·3	53·1	38·8	48·2	81·4	56·8
Shahabad	50·0	47·1	11·1	32·7	31·2	84·8	38·1	57·5	52·7	57·0	53·0	56·2	85·8	60·8
Mozufferpore	55·8	45·4	8·6	34·0	37·8	89·0	42·4	58·5	50·0	67·4	52·5	53·5	87·0	63·7
Durbhunga	57·1	41·3	8·2	51·4	37·4	95·3	40·5	40·9	32·3	70·3	50·4	54·6	95·0	70·4
Sarun	47·2	44·9	7·2	33·3	32·0	90·7	34·0	68·8	48·3	66·6	49·4	57·8	79·0	59·6
Chumparun	80·0	27·7	9·8	45·2	40·6	89·3	37·3	58·0	41·6	66·6	47·8	61·3	86·6	63·9
Monghyr	59·5	43·4	10·4	38·8	43·1	91·1	48·8	48·6	44·0	53·9	42·9	56·5	91·4	69·9
Bhagulpore	61·2	36·9	8·1	57·8	44·9	93·1	61·2	48·9	46·1	47·8	62·5	52·6	92·9	71·8
Purneah	51·5	44·4	8·3	51·3	39·4	93·6	40·4	55·0	51·1	49·4	63·5	50·7	88·3	57·3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	54·5	39·6	4·9	69·0	21·5	81·1	21·5	61·8	45·7	49·6	79·3	61·6	87·1	66·0
Maldah	66·6	43·9	10·3	46·0	39·0	67·8	41·9	60·0	42·0	49·3	47·2	56·6	88·0	60·0
Cuttack	41·4	33·6	18·6	44·7	27·9	91·5	52·5	55·8	40·1	63·8	62·5	50·7	91·5	75·3
Pooree	55·5	48·0	21·8	64·5	25·0	87·6	46·1	71·4	40·0	53·4	58·0	49·4	85·2	63·1
Balasore	56·2	46·8	11·9	78·3	41·3	100·0	58·7	49·0	52·6	53·7	60·4	49·7	84·0	68·6
Gurjhats	83·3	45·0	21·1	75·0	63·2	100·0	55·6	81·8	76·4	51·6	60·0	77·4	60·7	74·0
Hazaribagh	52·6	27·1	9·4	70·5	48·6	90·1	41·9	53·6	47·2	48·5	56·4	55·6	81·2	60·2
Lohardugga	52·0	42·7	10·9	37·7	52·4	95·0	64·8	44·8	45·8	47·7	45·9	48·7	93·7	65·9
Singbhoom	100·0	45·4	11·1	31·2	48·4	85·4	59·8	100·0	41·6	44·4	41·6	74·3	80·0	74·5
Manbhoom	54·1	36·7	11·0	48·6	23·6	75·0	30·6	55·3	42·1	46·0	60·5	47·3	88·1	58·6

89. Howrah again holds the highest place, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the lowest. The six best and six worst districts are shown below:—

Howrah	77·6	Sonthal Pergunnahs	21·5
Darjeeling	68·8	Gya	22·1
Patna	67·5	Rungpore	25·6
Hooghly	66·4	Manbhoom	30·6
Lohardugga	64·8	Mymensingh	31·3
Bhagulpore	61·2	Sarun	34

90. Looking at classes, Singbhoom, the Gurjhats, and Chumparun, with percentages of 100, 83·3, and 80, show much the best in dealing with offences against public tranquillity, and Howrah (28·9) is conspicuously the worst.

91. In serious offences against the person Darjeeling (60·7) and Jessore (54·1) are best, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts (20), Chittagong (22·2), Hazaribagh (27·1), and Chumparun (27·7) the worst.

92. In serious crime against property the Chittagong Hill Tracts shows best with 50 per cent; but the cases there are so few that it can scarcely be taken into consideration. Of the other districts, Beerbhoom (22·8) and Pooree (21·8) show best, while Gya (4) and the Sonthal Pergunnahs (4·9) show miserable results. In petty crime against property the following districts show well or badly:—

Gurjhats	63·2	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	21·5
Howrah	52·9	Manbhoom	23·6
Lohardugga ...	52·4	Pooree	25
Bogra	51·9	Rajshahye	27·8
Dacca	49·8	Cuttack	27·9
		Gya	28·8
		Rungpore	29·2

93. Direct cases.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1882.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour.)				Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police *suo motu*.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Remarks.
				By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.						
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police *suo motu*.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.					
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,920	403	426	323	34	4	1,406	163	24	3	23·9	66·3	74·4	33·6	
	Bankoora	874	158	256	62	20	......	544	92	13	......	31·5	39·2	63·7	58·2	
	Beerbhoom	850	320	190	209	11	1	621	110	16	......	23·6	65·6	74·9	34·3	
	Midnapore	2,392	978	681	612	38	24	1,420	279	63	1	30·0	65·0	61·9	28·5	
	Hooghly	3,877	908	753	555	46	3	2,914	349	44	......	20·6	61·4	76·2	38·4	
	Howrah	3,368	378	510	213	28	......	2,749	161	23	......	15·8	56·3	82·3	42·5	
	Central Districts.															
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,741	613	839	340	81	7	2,649	229	59	5	24·5	56·6	72·3	38·1	
	Nuddea	2,508	835	754	382	51	11	1,523	442	65	......	32·0	47·0	63·3	59·9	
	Jessore	1,499	664	497	405	66	3	863	226	47	......	37·5	61·4	61·3	34·0	
	Khulna	1,656	338	563	194	35	9	1,004	298	33	......	36·1	57·6	62·6	40·8	
	Moorshedabad	2,653	633	792	305	61	1	1,721	138	21	......	32·1	49·6	65·6	47·0	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	1,001	328	271	187	20	......	663	125	23	......	29·0	57·0	68·5	38·1	
	Rajshahye	1,633	376	408	188	50	2	1,087	183	56	......	28·0	50·0	69·0	50·0	
	Rungpore	1,014	429	314	201	26	11	557	176	17	......	33·5	49·4	56·6	41·0	
	Bogra	994	255	284	126	21	1	669	84	21	......	30·6	49·8	69·4	32·9	
	Pubna	1,325	404	390	275	54	12	723	124	16	......	33·5	70·0	55·7	30·0	
	Darjeeling	2,118	4	343	......	9	......	1,690	4	10	......	16·6	......	80·2	100·	
	Julpigoree	494	406	116	211	2	1	335	171	3	......	23·8	52·2	68·4	42·1	
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	Dacca	2,431	548	500	240	51	1	1,744	294	45	......	22·6	43·9	73·5	53·6	
	Furreedpore	1,662	733	534	477	129	11	892	234	23	......	39·8	66·5	55·0	31·9	
	Backergunge	2,355	503	668	219	94	38	1,193	235	54	11	32·3	51·0	52·9	48·9	
	Mymensingh	2,793	1,218	820	547	140	2	1,472	551	123	......	34·3	45·1	57·1	45·2	
Chittagong	Tipperah	1,570	656	449	297	76	23	998	317	60	......	33·0	48·7	67·0	48·3	
	Chittagong	1,123	252	293	153	15	......	728	92	14	1	27·4	60·7	66·0	36·9	
	Noakholly	907	309	291	137	23	2	547	150	3	1	34·6	44·9	60·6	48·8	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	63	28	8	6	......	......	51	3	......	......	12·6	21·4	80·9	10·7	
	Total for Bengal ...	46,821	12,767	11,950	6,862	1,181	167	30,758	5,235	876	22	28·0	55·0	67·5	41·1	

	Behar.														
Patna	Patna	6,068	391	807	236	73	2	5,050	153	31	......	14·5	60·8	83·6	39·1
	Gya	1,876	388	533	237	65	8	976	135	73	......	31·8	63·1	55·9	34·7
	Shahabad	2,088	715	503	379	41	10	1,296	293	22	1	26·0	53·9	63·1	41·8
	Mozufferpore	1,228	462	179	310	16	8	827	144	45	......	15·8	68·8	73·4	31·1
	Durbhunga	1,311	472	211	201	8	2	1,024	268	20	1	16·7	43·0	79·6	57·9
	Sarun	1,678	680	447	365	32	3	1,006	288	71	......	28·5	53·4	64·1	41·7
	Chumparun...	1,134	279	220	182	13	6	819	90	28	1	25·4	67·0	74·6	32·6
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	2,169	259	444	171	14	5	1,544	82	36	1	21·1	67·9	72·8	32·0
	Bhagulpore	1,973	474	348	212	35	2	1,480	257	19	......	19·4	45·1	75·0	54·2
	Purneah	1,508	402	515	231	1	3	961	122	27	2	34·2	58·2	65·5	30·8
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,143	595	330	214	1	1	803	370	9	1	28·8	35·9	71·0	62·3
	Maldah	813	120	258	60	9	2	469	58	16	.. ...	32·8	51·6	59·6	48·3
	Total for Behar ...	22,989	5,246	4,795	2,798	308	52	16,255	2,260	307	7	22·1	54·3	72·0	43·2
	Orissa.														
Orissa	Cuttack	3,027	306	598	144	8	4	2,321	150	19	2	20·0	48·3	77·3	40·6
	Pooree	1,640	305	488	103	4	10	1,121	125	16	......	21·0	56·7	69·3	40·9
	Balasore	810	505	251	167	1	......	510	311	16	......	31·1	33·0	64·9	61·5
	Gurjhats	342	38	72	18	......	......	269	10	1	......	21·0	47·3	78·9	26·3
	Total ...	5,819	1,154	1,409	492	13	14	4,221	596	52	2	24·4	43·8	73·4	51·8
	Chota Nagpore.														
	South-West Frontier Agency.														
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazaribagh	1,324	418	407	214	16	......	850	190	13	......	31·9	51·3	65·1	45·3
	Lohardugga	1,703	408	317	272	43	......	1,260	133	20	......	21·1	66·6	75·1	32·5
	Singbhoom	290	26	66	2	......	......	202	23	1	......	22·7	7·7	70·0	83·4
	Manbhoom	726	588	218	293	7	1	495	279	12	2	30·9	50·0	69·8	47·7
	Total ...	4,043	1,440	1,008	781	66	1	2,807	625	46	2	26·5	54·3	70·5	43·5
	Grand Total ...	79,672	20,607	19,162	10,933	1,568	234	54,041	8,716	1,371	33	26·0	54·1	69·5	42·4

These figures call for no special notice, and are much the same as those for last year.

94. Result of committals.

Districts.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	Acquitted after regular trial following on commitment by the Magistrate.							Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at he sessions.
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total number of acquittals.	
Noakholly	6	......	15	6	......	5	......	26	81·2
Furreedpore	23	25	20	15	2	1	......	63	73·2
Julpigoree	3	......	7	......	......	......	......	7	70·0
Moorshedabad	21	4	13	13	2	7	......	39	65·0
Patna	31	9	32	3	......	3	1	48	60·7
Bankoora	13	......	7	4	......	4	......	15	53·5
Khloona	33	......	31	5	......	......	......	36	52·1
Shahabad	23	......	17	5	......	2	......	24	51·0
Burdwan	27	......	23	1	......	4	......	28	50·9
Rungpore	36	1	24	11	......	......	......	36	50·0
Bogra	21	......	9	12	......	......	......	21	50·0
Pubna	16	1	5	10	......	......	......	16	50·0
Jessore	47	10	34	2	......	......	......	46	49·4
Backergunge	65	13	44	5	......	......	......	62	48·8
Darjeeling	10	......	3	6	......	......	......	9	47·3
Pooree	16	......	2	11	......	1	......	14	46·6
Howrah	23	......	5	15	......	......	......	20	46·5
Hooghly	44	3	18	9	1	3	......	34	43·5
Tipperah	60	17	19	8	......	1	......	45	42·8
Chittagong	15	1	7	2	......	1	......	11	42·3
Midnapore	75	......	11	32	1	5	......	49	39·5
Beerbhoom	16	......	1	9	......	......	......	10	38·4
Maldah	16	......	4	6	......	......	......	10	38·4
Chumparun	29	6	8	1	......	3	......	18	38·2
24-Pergunnahs	91	......	18	34	......	4	......	56	38·0
Dinagepore	23	......	5	5	......	4	......	14	37·8
Dacca	45	......	20	5	......	1	......	26	36·6
Cuttack	21	......	5	1	......	6	......	12	36·3
Mymensingh	123	6	32	21	......	11	......	70	36·2
Gya	73	17	17	5	1	1	......	41	35·9
Durbhunga	24	......	6	3	......	2	......	11	31·4
Lohardugga	20	......	9	......	......	......	......	9	31·0
Hazaribagh	13	......	3	2	......	......	......	5	27·7
Sarun	71	6	16	3	......	......	......	25	26·0
Nuddea	65	1	7	9	......	5	......	22	25·2
Manbhoom	14	......	4	......	......	......	......	4	22·2
Monghyr	37	......	3	......	......	6	......	9	19·5
Bhagulpore	19	......	3	......	......	1	......	4	17·3
Rajshahye	56	......	8	3	......	......	......	11	16·4
Purneah	29	......	1	1	......	2	......	4	12·1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	9·0
Mozufferpore	45	......	3	1	......	......	......	4	8·1
Balasore	16	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	5·8
Gurjhats	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Singbhoom	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1,467	120	520	285	7	83	1	1,016	40·9

The result of committals is much the same as in the two previous years, but with a slight falling off each year. The percentages of convictions are 1880, 60·6; 1881, 60·2; 1882, 59·1. In Burdwan, where results are very bad, the Magistrate asserts that in no case was there "the slightest doubt as to the guilt of the accused." In one case the Judge strongly disagreed with the verdict, but declined to refer the case to the High Court. The Magistrate thus concludes his remarks: "It would perhaps compensate for the failure of justice in a few cases if it resulted in the abolition of the jury system."

Howrah shows but little better than Burdwan; but here the jury cannot be entirely blamed. In one case in which the information was given by a convict at the Andamans, the Judge considered that no dacoity had ever taken place. I had full enquiry made in this case, and have no hesitation in asserting that in this the Judge was wrong. Government accepted this view, and gave the informer a remission of sentence. In a second case also the Judge considered the conduct of the police discreditable. The Commissioner enquired into the matter, discussed it with the Judge, and "came to the conclusion that there was no reason to charge the police with improper conduct."

95. No explanation is given of the great failure before the Sessions Court in Moorshedabad.

96. In speaking of Furreedpore, the Commissioner says: "The probability is that the cases are not well looked after at the Sessions. The District Superintendent and the Government Pleader must both have been, I am afraid, negligent of their duties, or such a large proportion of acquittals could never have resulted....In my opinion sessions cases will never be properly conducted until there is a well paid public prosecutor to look after their conduct." I do not think from what I have seen of the work in Furreedpore that the District Superintendent and Government Pleader are to blame. There is almost invariably

great delay in disposing of cases in Furreedpore by the Subordinate Magistrates, and the present Judge of that district is essentially an acquitting officer ; so that between the two cases fare badly. Commitments were made by 10 officers, and except two, who committed but one case each and got convictions, and a third who got two cases convicted out of three sent up, all fared equally badly.

97. No explanation of the bad results in Noakholly are given. Of the 15 persons in class II who were acquitted, four were in a last year's case of murder by robbers, seven in cases of murder, and four in cases of culpable homicide.

98. In Patna, 32 persons were acquitted before the sessions in class II alone. The Magistrate says: "In several of these cases I called for an expression of opinion from the Government Pleader as to the work of the committing courts. He could not point out they were in fault. In one case a conviction was obtained, but, on being referred back by the High Court for retrial, the jury acquitted. These results are truly lamentable; but with a Patna jury it seems quite hopeless to expect convictions in cases of murder." The Commissioner adds that the jury system has not worked successfully in Patna.

99. In the five chief jury districts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs *cum* Howrah, Burdwan, Dacca, and Patna, 141 persons were tried before the sessions for murder and culpable homicide. Of these, 44 only were convicted and 97 were acquitted. These figures speak for themselves, and show, I think, that in the interests of justice cases under chapter XVI should be withdrawn from the operation of the jury system, or at least cases under sections 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, and 396, to which the above figures relate. I have no hesitation in asserting even in the face of the above figures that in the more serious forms of crime the action of the police is so looked after and the investigating officers themselves are so afraid of sending up cases wrongly that it is the exception to have an innocent man sent up by the police in a murder case. I do not assert that in all cases there is judicial proof, but what I do assert is that with very few exceptions there is such proof found locally—not necessarily all legal evidence—as to leave no doubt in the mind of the investigating officer as to the guilt of the person sent up. After leaving the hands of the police the case has to pass the ordeal of the preliminary enquiry, where the action of the police is fully gone into, and where there is again the same fear of committing cases which will not stand before the sessions. A false case thus stands but little chance of ever getting before the Sessions Court. Under the sections above quoted, 1,275 persons were sent up by the police in the whole province. Three hundred of these were discharged by Magistrates, 303 were finally convicted, and 400 acquitted. The rest, 272, were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. Thus, out of 699 persons under these sections whose cases were disposed of by the Sessions Court (four were convicted by a Magistrate and are omitted), 400, or 52·2 per cent, were acquitted, while in the jury districts, as above shown, 97 persons out of 141, or 68·8 per cent, were acquitted. The percentage of acquittals for the whole province in all cases is 40·9; so that even in non-jury districts it is clear that Judges are very chary of convicting in murder cases, while, as shown above, a conviction in jury districts is next to impossible.

100. The figures of the other divisions call for no notice.

Conduct of cases before judicial authorities.

101. The tables regarding the conduct of cases in court and the local investigation of crime by superior police-officers are omitted, in accordance with paragraphs 18 and 19 of last year's resolution. In the course of inspection I have generally found that District Superintendents comply with the direction laid down in paragraph 19, and that the conduct of their subordinates while enquiring into cases is properly supervised. Due notice was taken of the few cases where this supervision was found insufficient.

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102. Property stolen and recovered.

Districts.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of recovery to loss. 1880.	1881.	1882.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan	587	238	77	315	272	25,785	6,620	28·9	20·8	25·6
Bankoora	303	114	36	150	153	3,679	914	8·2	40·1	24·9
Beerbhoom	340	163	70	233	107	5,674	1,242	39·8	24·6	21·8
Midnapore	990	397	181	578	412	27,203	8,718	24·4	19·8	32·0
Hooghly	838	311	142	453	385	26,200	7,808	35·	29·4	29·8
Howrah	513	292	30	322	191	17,623	6,696	36·7	52·2	37·9
24-Pergunnahs	1,166	475	214	689	477	38,068	12,029	59·7	41·9	31·5
Nuddea	1,437	508	236	744	693	24,218	7,621	25·8	28·2	31·4
Jessore	583	154	48	202	381	27,220	6,882	23·2	16·7	25·2
Khulna	476	149	78	227	249	12,946	3,917	......	......	30·3
Moorshedabad	1,083	294	132	426	657	37,541	7,375	27·3	25·0	19·6
Dinagepore	630	229	19	248	382	19,010	3,115	41·1	14·4	16·3
Rajshahye	882	251	43	294	588	33,799	5,454	27·8	27·0	16·1
Rungpore	893	204	106	310	583	41,078	8,192	17·3	17·4	19·9
Bogra	561	267	46	313	248	7,879	3,775	54·9	29·6	47·9
Pubna	335	86	34	120	215	15,497	3,453	23·	17·7	22·3
Darjeeling	678	293	48	341	337	21,012	8,513	40·8	62·7	40·5
Julpigoree	326	89	71	160	166	12,225	1,655	49·6	31·8	13·5
Dacca	892	244	125	369	523	42,725	8,235	16·1	15·9	19·2
Furreedpore	752	106	65	171	581	29,316	7,021	20·2	15·7	23·9
Backergunge	628	206	118	324	304	28,371	4,865	23·4	15·9	17·1
Mymensingh	1,127	286	99	385	742	56,047	9,868	17·7	7·4	17·6
Tipperah	435	144	36	180	255	16,933	2,786	37·2	24·1	16·4
Chittagong	325	135	30	165	160	11,256	2,679	53·8	22·8	23·8
Noakholly	216	68	45	113	103	5,884	1,850	51·2	43·3	31·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	13	5	7	12	1	551	260	61·1	49·3	47·1
Patna	1,136	488	77	565	571	29,726	17,602	35·9	41·3	59·2
Gya	1,211	235	88	323	888	27,776	5,012	31·1	13·7	18·0
Shahabad	789	343	55	398	391	18,009	6,640	11·6	38·6	36·8
Mozufferpore	510	251	55	306	204	14,300	4,777	36·4	42·6	33·1
Durbhunga	689	264	55	319	370	13,568	4,052	45·	38·4	29·8
Sarun	702	265	55	320	382	18,521	6,389	22·1	27·3	34·4
Chumparun	946	377	43	420	526	15,973	6,022	38·5	37·6	37·7
Monghyr	787	357	60	417	370	18,195	5,687	40·5	19·0	31·2
Bhagulpore	634	276	44	320	314	16,914	8,056	18·7	27·7	47·6
Purneah	1,206	301	238	539	667	24,824	10,025	24·9	21·8	40·3
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,110	440	106	546	1,564	21,837	3,619	26·2	20·7	16·5
Maldah	483	154	74	228	255	12,021	3,836	26·2	38·5	31·9
Cuttack	785	275	157	432	353	14,683	6,879	23·7	33·0	46·8
Pooree	717	337	124	461	256	7,127	3,086	29·8	36·7	43·3
Balasore	402	195	35	230	172	5,311	1,220	36·8	20·7	22·9
Gurjhats	159	71	21	92	67	1,248	676	66·6	54·3	54·1
Hazaribagh	782	341	83	424	358	9,977	4,112	34·9	37·5	41·3
Lohardugga	479	228	42	270	209	12,502	4,763	41·	35·8	38·1
Singbhoom	84	29	20	49	35	3,663	455	27·1	45·9	12·4
Manbhoom	412	156	52	208	204	6,383	1,352	20·8	26·3	21·1
Total ...	32,032	11,091	3,620	14,711	17,321	8.80,388	2,45,803	30·4	25·5	27.9

The above table shows a distinct improvement over last year in the number of cases in which property was recovered, the percentage being 46·3 against 44·3. The percentage of recovery has also improved in about the same ratio.

In this table Patna shows the best results; but unless we can be certain that all the cases in which property is taken are properly reported, these figures are of little value. In order to show how crime against property is concealed and misreported in the Patna Division—a subject dealt with at length in paragraph 330—I have analysed the figures in connection with this table under serial 35 (house-breaking), in the hope of drawing the best attention of the Magistrates and District Superintendents of that division to this very serious blot in the police work of that division. The result is given below.

Division.	Number of true cases of burglary.	Number of cases in which property was reported to have been taken.	Percentage of cases in which property was reported to have been taken to true cases.
Burdwan	1,522	995	65·4
Presidency	2,271	1,459	64·2
Rajshahye	1,958	1,680	85·8
Dacca	1,617	1,414	87·4
Chittagong	413	298	72·1
Total for Bengal ...	7,781	5,846	75·1
Patna	5,349	1,980	37·
Bhagulpore	2,250	1,391	61·4
Total for Behar ...	7,599	3,371	44·3
Orissa	458	358	78·1
Chota Nagpore	844	546	64·7
Total for the Province ...	16,682	10,121	60·6

The above figures show that there is a difference of 50 per cent between the Dacca and Patna Divisions in the number of burglary cases in which property is reported to be taken. It is not to be wondered at that this crime is rife in the latter division, for there is little or no chance of detection. When once a man has recorded his deposition that nothing has been stolen, the whole of the property might be recovered next day but a conviction would be impossible in the face of such a deposition.

103. It is not safe to judge police work by the percentage of property recovered, for a lucky recovery or an unlucky failure in a big case will make a large difference in the percentage of the year. I consider the proportion of cases in which property is recovered as a better test than the actual amount recovered. As an example I may cite the Rajshahye district, where I consider crime against property has been more successfully dealt with than in any other district of the division, yet the percentage of recovery is lower than any district except Julpigoree. This is due to a single heavy theft of Rs. 7,000.

104. The following table gives the classification of true crime for the last seven years:—

Analysis of crime by classes.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class I ...	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,427	2,508
" II ...	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267
" III ...	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520
" IV ...	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450
" V ...	38,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301
" VI ...	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
Other special laws	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,041	2,082

Class I.

105. There is an increase of 81 cases under this class. Serials 4 and 5 (harbouring an offender, and other offences against public justice) show a decrease of 98 cases. The figures under all other headings except rioting are practically stationary. Rioting shows an increase of 174 cases. The result of trial of cases is decidedly worse, the percentage being only 47·5 against 53·9; that of persons is also worse, being 56 against 58·7 per cent. Before the sessions convictions have risen from 27·1 to 31·1 per cent.

106. Coining cases have increased by three. Convictions were obtained in only 43·8 per cent of cases, against 51 last year. The percentage of persons convicted was even worse, being only 40 per cent, against 55·6.

107. The number of rioting cases is shown as usual, division by division, for the last five years:—

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.	
	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	224	39	244	23	254	23	180	8	167	12
Presidency	265	34	283	14	340	30	348	22	339	16
Rajshahye	218	86	207	44	164	24	184	12	207	29
Dacca	762	74	763	141	472	51	360	37	574	34
Chittagong	123	16	90	6	221	21	276	24	227	38
Patna	277	41	208	36	246	47	179	20	179	23
Bhagulpore	76	9	119	9	104	5	115	6	102	4
Orissa	41	20	50	74	35	14	35	11	59	15
Chota Nagpore ...	26	5	25	1	26	2	39	1	36	4
Total ...	2,012	324	1,989	348	1,862	220	1,716	141	1,890	175

The following five divisions show a decrease:—

Burdwan	13 cases.
Presidency	9 "
Chittagong	49 "
Bhagulpore	13 "
Chota Nagpore	3 "
Total ...	87 "

The divisions named below show an increase:

Rajshahye	23 cases.
Dacca	214 "
Orissa	24 "
Total ...	261 "

108. The fluctuation in all divisions except Dacca is not sufficiently large to call for notice. In that division the increase as compared with 1881 amounts to 214 cases. The Commissioner points out that the total is less than in the years 1876 to 1879. The increase is due, it may be said, solely to Mymensingh, where cases have increased from 55 to 293. This large increase

is attributed chiefly to the bad relations which have existed during the year between landlord and tenant. The Commissioner says: "Many unions have formed among bodies of tenants in various pergunnahs of the district. These unions so formed resisted all attempts on the part of the landlords and their employés to realise rents, and the proceeding of any of the zemindars' people into the villages banded in union was followed by a riot, ending generally in the eviction of the zemindars' people. In order to cope successfully with crime of this description a strong police is required, and Mymensingh, with one constable to 12 square miles and to nearly 6,000 persons, has too weak a force to act successfully in times of popular disturbance."

109. The percentage of convictions in cases has gone down from 50·6 per cent. last year to 43·2 per cent. in 1882. The result as regards persons is not so bad, the figures being 55·5 this year against 57·9. It is, however, fair to state that the number of persons pending trial is very much greater, being 823 against 640 in 1881.

110. The result of cases before the Sessions Court, either on appeal or trial, is given below for each division:—

	Acquitted.	Convicted.
Burdwan	11	14
Presidency	85	32
Rajshahye	64	6
Dacca	128	69
Chittagong	36	42
Patna	72	22
Bhagulpore	16	2
Orissa	...	...
Chota Nagpore	17	...
Total ...	429	187

The results are very bad, but are better than last year, when 414 were acquitted, against 143 convicted. In Burdwan and Chittagong the results are good. Cases affecting 7,698 of the persons who actually appeared were decided during the year; and of these 7,698 persons, 7,081 were disposed of by Magistrates.

111. Class I. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	39	33	2	31	17	119	67	31
Bankoora	54	28	5	23	18	118	80	38
Beerbhoom	'1	13	...	13	6	27	15	7
Midnapore	66	74	4	70	31	213	111	88
Hooghly	68	73	2	71	39	311	199	101
Howrah	36	42	3	39	11	100	24	54
Total ...	274	263	16	247	122	888	486	319

Burdwan and Bankoora alone show a decrease, the other four districts showing a very slight increase. The decrease in Bankoora is very large, and is almost entirely under the head of rioting, under which there is a decrease of 30 cases. Results are considerably worse than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 49·4 against 54·3, and of persons 54·7 against 60·6.

112. Coining cases have come down from 26 to 17—all unimportant except one in Midnapore, in which a party of Telegu-speaking natives of Madras were detected manufacturing coins in a serai with their instruments. This case was pending before the sessions at the end of the year.

113. Rioting cases have decreased from 180 to 167. Hooghly shows 17, Howrah 5 cases more, Beerbhoom is stationary, with only 7 cases. Midnapore shows 3, and Burdwan 1 less than last year. The decrease is therefore almost entirely due to Bankoora, with 30 cases less. Results are bad. The percentage of conviction in cases has gone down from 51·6 to 4·55, and of persons from 60·5 to 53·9. The large number of cases in Hooghly is said to be due to competition for land. The increase in this district in the last five years is very marked, and requires the close attention of the local authorities. The numbers are given below:—

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
17	26	37	40	56

In two cases in this district death ensued. In the first a man of the rival party was detected in an intrigue with the daughter of the chief of the opposite party. A free fight ensued, and a man was killed. The second was a land dispute.

114. In one case in Bankoora, in which death ensued, the case is shown under the heading of murder, as it was pending before the sessions at the close of the year. Conviction was, however, obtained under the head of rioting, and the case is therefore noted here. Seven out of eight persons sent up were convicted.

115. Class I. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	Number of Persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	70	65	3	62	36	255	130	88
Nuddea	85	101	2	99	46	397	227	145
Jessore	188	122	6	116	59	427	278	128
Khoolna	......	88	5	83	52	306	180	109
Moorshedabad	86	70	1	69	34	290	175	73
Total ...	429	446	17	429	227	1,675	990	543

The number of true cases is exactly the same as last year. Nuddea shows an increase; Moorshedabad a decrease. The total for the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Khoolna shows only a slight increase of three. The result of cases is slightly better than last year, the percentage being 52·9 against 52. The percentage of persons convicted has risen from 56·1 to 59·1. The results of trial by, or appeal to, the sessions were, however, worse than before, the convictions being 27·3 per cent against 28·2 last year.

116. None of the headings under this class call for any notice except rioting, under which there has been a decrease of nine cases. The result of cases is almost the same as last year, the percentage being 49·1 in both years, with a slight difference in favour of last year. As regards persons there is an improvement, the percentage being 58·6 against 55·6.

Before the sessions the results in Moorshedabad and Khoolna were specially bad. Out of 16 persons committed in the former district all were acquitted, and out of 22 committed in the latter only 4 were convicted.

117. Nine cases, one in the 24-Pergunnahs, five in Jessore, and three in Khoolna, were attended with loss of life, but none call for special notice.

With reference to preventive measures against this offence, the Commissioner remarks that in Jessore 387 persons were sworn in as special constables, and fears that "this part of the law is had recourse to much too frequently, and not always judiciously, in this district." In these remarks I agree.

118. Class I. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	Number of Persons.		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	39	29	3	26	14	49	37	12
Rajshahye	60	73	7	66	31	262	127	115
Rungpore	35	51	6	45	25	103	70	24
Bogra	35	42	5	37	21	138	97	35
Pubna	80	100	11	89	38	422	183	130
Darjeeling	30	17	2	15	9	19	9	10
Julpigoree	16	26	....	26	7	110	68	24
Total ...	295	338	34	304	145	1,103	591	350

The above shows a small increase of 9 true cases. The result of trial, both of cases and persons, shows again a falling off, the percentage having fallen from 53·2 to 47·7 in cases, and from 58·9 to 53·6 in persons.

119. No heading requires notice except rioting, under which there is an increase of 23 cases. Three districts, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Darjeeling, show a decrease, while Rajshahye gives an increase of 7, Pubna of 10, Rungpore of 11, and Julpigoree of 14 cases. None of these were serious, except two in Pubna; one of which, the notorious Dulai case, has already been specially reported on, and need not again be mentioned here further than to note that it was the result of the disputes mentioned in paragraph 149 of last year's report. The second was a serious riot in the Serajgunge sub-division, in which a man was killed. The case was committed under section 302, but the Judge took a very lenient view of it and convicted under section 147 only, giving a sentence of two years and fine. "A number of men set on the deceased and brutally ill-treated him, and the punishment hardly seemed adequate," is the remark of the Magistrate, and it appears well founded.

120. As this division is one in which riots are very common, the number of cases and their results are shown below. The percentage of convictions, both in cases and of persons, is worse, being 40·6 against 46·7, and 51·5 against 56·5. It is satisfactory that serious cases have decreased, and that no special mention is made of any zemindar's conduct as having caused riots except the serious cases noted above.

Districts.	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Dinagepore	17	12	7	5	66	34	49	24	16	10
Rajshahye	47	54	14	20	222	247	91	113	84	114
Rungpore	9	20	8	9	68	68	46	8	20	14
Bogra	31	21	17	12	131	122	112	8	18	28
Pubna	68	78	34	34	377	394	180	169	176	116
Darjeeling	6	2	4	......	24	6	24	......	......	6
Julpigoree	6	20	2	4	25	99	14	58	2	23
Total ...	184	207	86	84	913	970	516	500	316	311

121. Class I. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	131	110	7	103	59	526	352	126
Furreedpore	93	110	15	95	43	537	207	286
Backergunge	125	144	5	139	75	575	318	201
Mymensingh	134	338	9	329	86	720	392	243
Total ...	482	702	36	666	263	2,358	1,269	856

The above figures show a great falling off. Crime has increased by 184 cases, or 38 per cent, while convictions in cases have gone down from 56·2 to 39·5, and of persons from 56·05 to 53·4. Looking at the districts, Dacca alone shows a decrease in the number of cases. Furreedpore, with three more cases, may be said to be stationary. Backergunge shows 14 more, and Mymensingh 195 more, or an increase of 145·5 per cent.

122. Coining cases have been very successfully dealt with. There were 13 cases in all during the year, and 9 ended in conviction.

123. The other headings, except rioting, call for no notice. This crime has increased to a very serious extent in Mymensingh, and slightly in Furreedpore and Backergunge (6 and 11 cases). In Dacca there is a decrease of 11 cases. The increase in Mymensingh of from 85 to 293 cases, or 344·7 per cent, is most serious. The Commissioner points out that the divisional total is still less than the average of the seven years ending with 1879, but as the increase is confined to one district, the comparison is scarcely fair. The highest number of cases which ever before occurred in Mymensingh was 196 in 1877; so that the year under review is quite abnormal. As has been stated

in paragraph 108, the increase is ascribed by the Commissioner mainly to the "bad state of relations subsisting between landlords and tenants."

124. The results of cases, district by district, are given below:—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.				1881.	1882.
Dacca	93	82	45	55·9	54·8	495	326	122	60·1	65·8
Furreedpore	77	83	38	50·6	45·7	503	193	267	43·1	38·4
Backergunge	105	116	58	85·6	50	535	295	184	65·1	55·1
Mymensingh	85	293	65	27	22·1	662	362	224	52·8	54·7
Total ...	360	574	206	56·6	35·9	2,195	1,176	797	55·3	53·6

The above shows that in Mymensingh not only has this crime increased, but that those committing it do so almost with impunity. With reference to this the Commissioner says: "The very low percentage of convictions is due in some measure to the difficulty which exists in getting good evidence when the riot has been caused by the villagers themselves, in which case no independent evidence can be procured. The case for the prosecution depends entirely on the evidence of the zemindars' people, who were attacked. . . . This is the only apology that can be made for the action of the police, which otherwise must be regarded as having been characterised by carelessness and want of judgment in making arrests." Out of the 302 cases instituted, only 166 were enquired into by the police, leaving no less than 136 direct cases. In the cases enquired into, the police got convictions in 65, or 39·1 per cent. The number of cases in which the police were employed is very small, being only 54·9 per cent of the cases instituted, while the provincial percentage is 78·1. I think it would be wise to employ the police more in such cases in this district.

Convictions in cases have fallen off in every district: slightly in Dacca; rather more, and to about an equal extent in Furreedpore and Mymensingh; and enormously in Backergunge, although in that district the percentage is still better than in Furreedpore and Mymensingh. The percentage of last year in that district was too good to continue.

Convictions of persons have improved in Dacca and Mymensingh, and fallen off in Backergunge and Furreedpore. In the latter district results are very bad indeed, and this I ascribe to the causes stated in paragraph 96, viz. delay in disposal of cases in the lower courts and an acquitting Judge.

During the past year 100 extra police drawn from surrounding districts were quartered in Furreedpore in accordance with Mr. Monro's suggestion. These men were available for duty where riots were apprehended. The District Superintendent, however, seems to think that more good has been done by the exercise of the powers under section 107 of the present Criminal Procedure Code than by the extra police.

125. Serious cases attended with murder have increased from 5 to 12, the increase being due to Backergunge and Mymensingh, as shown in the table below, which gives the fluctuation for the last five years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Dacca	2	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	5	5	2	3	3
Backergunge	9	5	4	1	5
Mymensingh	...	1	2	1	4
Total ...	16	11	8	5	12

In 10 out of the 12 cases convictions were obtained. Eight of these riots had their origin in disputes about land, one in Furreedpore, four in Backergunge, and three in Mymensingh. The Furreedpore case ended in acquittal. The deceased refused to give a kabuliyat, and in resisting *lattials*, who were sent to fetch him, received a wound in the leg, from the effects of which he afterwards died. Of the four Backergunge cases, one was owing to a talukdar trying to retain possession of his land, which had been sold for arrears of rent. The other three were due to ordinary land disputes.

The first of the Mymensingh cases was a bad one. Mr. Kallonas farmed the share of two brothers in a mehal, and in enforcing his rights sent a body of *lattials* to a village named Ballygaon, where they were opposed by a similar body, one of whom was killed. Mr. Kallonas and Suraj Miah, the chief of the opposing brothers, were afterwards prosecuted under sections 154 and 155, and fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 each, which appears a very mild sentence. The other Mymensingh cases present no peculiar features, except that in one death was caused by a charge of small shot, fired at between thirty or forty yards, one of which happened to hit a man on the eye and entered his brain.

Of the cases which had their origin in causes unconnected with land, only one, which occurred in Madaripore, calls for notice. Two Mahomedans had a quarrel and fight at a hât. Next day both returned, armed and accompanied by friends, and there was a stand-up fight, in which one man was mortally wounded.

126. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace is given below:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Dacca	51	55	46	35	62
Furreedpore	121	49	133	80	312
Backergunge	1,280	838	828	659	1,093
Mymensingh	54	48	37	32	71
Total ...	1,506	990	1,044	806	1,538

From this it will be seen that the number is greater than in any of the previous four years, and nearly double that of last year. The number in Mymensingh might still with advantage be increased. There is no doubt that the uncertainty regarding the alterations in the rent law has had a very disturbing effect in East Bengal, and more particularly in Mymensingh.

127. Class I. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases in 1882.	Cases convicted.	Number of Persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	48	86	7	79	23	239	143	85
Noakholly	76	73	9	64	34	301	212	77
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	3	...	3	1	9	7	2
Tipperah	193	146	23	123	77	493	310	137
Total ...	319	308	39	269	135	1,042	672	301

There is a decrease of 50 cases under this class, due almost entirely to the decrease of riots in Tipperah. The conviction results are:—Cases, 1881, 47·9; 1882, 50·2: persons, 1881, 65; 1882, 64·5.

The results of trial are very good in Noakholly and Tipperah, and inferior in Chittagong, where also there is a decided increase in petty cases of riot. This is probably due to the fact that petty cases of riot used to be shown under section 160. The decrease of riots in Tipperah is due to the settlement of the disputes between the Dacca Nawab and his family, and to the measures taken to bind down the disputing parties and to appoint special constables in the disturbed tracts of Jowar Niloki and Hime Chur. Five cases—one in Chittagong and four in Tipperah—ended fatally, but none call for special mention, except one in Tipperah, in which a man was shot from behind a wall, in true Irish style, owing to an agrarian dispute. This case came to my notice while inspecting, and it may possibly be entered under murder. As no special mention is made of it by the Commissioner under either heading, I note it here.

128. Class I. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	46	45	5	40	23	124	49	72
Gya	55	63	11	52	24	228	92	128
Shahabad	74	61	4	57	29	306	176	98
Mozufferpore	32	42	3	39	19	205	120	68
Durbhunga	33	25	...	25	12	88	36	50
Sarun	29	36	6	30	17	135	93	40
Chumparun	30	35	1	34	20	124	72	35
Total ...	299	307	30	277	144	1,210	638	491

This division gives a small decrease of 22 cases. Sarun shows one case more, Chumparun four, and Mozufferpore seven: the other districts make up the decrease.

The result of cases is worse than in 1881, being 51·9 against 60·5. Persons, too, show badly, the percentage being 52·7 against 55·6.

129. Coining cases have gone up from 12 to 25, of which 12 cases ended in conviction. One coiner of Patna City got five years.

130. The number of rioting cases is the same as last year (179). In no district is the fluctuation so great as to call for special notice. Two cases were attended with loss of life—one in Shahabad and one in Sarun. Both were due to land disputes. Four riots occurred, in which indigo-planters were attacked—one in Mozufferpore, in which Mr. Blechynden was beaten in revenge for a case in which he had been complainant, and some of the villagers had been imprisoned; one in Chumparun, in which the manager of a factory was beaten when attempting to plough up some land, which had been used as common grazing ground; and two in Sarun, one of which, however, had nothing to do with indigo. In one of these cases a false charge was also brought against the manager, and those concerned in it were under trial at the end of the year.

131. Class I. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	50	48	3	45	25	187	91	67
Bhagulpore	34	33	...	33	19	147	72	68
Purneah	63	41	1	40	17	187	103	68
Sonthal Pergunnahs	29	17	...	17	6	97	60	28
Maldah	19	23	1	22	14	60	36	23
Total ...	195	162	5	157	81	678	362	254

The very marked decrease in this class of crime is due to the decrease of riots in Purneah and offences against public justice in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The result of trial shows 51·6 per cent of convictions in cases and 53·4 per cent of persons, against 50·2 and 62·8 in 1881.

132. The result of coining cases was good, 8 out of 13 ending in conviction, but 21 out of 29 persons were acquitted.

133. No rioting case calls for special notice. In Purneah the number of this class of case is about what it was before the increase last year.

134. The increase in offences against public justice last year in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was due to the census.

135. Class I. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	28	43	13	30	14	77	43	31
Pooree	30	25	1	24	10	105	75	27
Balasore	11	29	2	27	9	55	27	21
Gurjhats	9	6	......	6	5	33	27	6
Total ...	78	103	16	87	38	270	172	85

There is again an increase of 9 cases in this division, but the number is still small. The percentage of convictions in cases is very poor, being only 43·6 per cent against 55·1 last year, Balasore showing very badly; the convictions of persons are slightly better, being 63·7 against 62·8.

136. No case calls for special notice, all cases, both of coining and rioting, being petty.

137. Class I. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	21	25	......	25	10	82	44	31
Lohardugga	8	26	3	23	13	78	35	33
Singbhoom	2	2	......	2	2	12	12	......
Manbhoom	25	23	1	22	13	85	47	38
Total ...	56	76	4	72	38	257	138	102

There is an increase of 16 cases under this class. The results are bad, the percentage of convictions in cases being 52·7 against 60·7, and of persons 53·7 against 63·6. Cases were all petty, and no explanation of the bad results is given.

CLASS II.

138. There is a decrease of 34 true cases under this class, the number being exactly the same as in 1878,—4,267.

139. There is an increase of 17 cases of unnatural offence, of 46 cases of grievous hurt, of 66 cases of kidnapping or abduction, of 9 cases of confinement in secret, of 4 cases of criminal force to a woman or public servant, and of 6 cases of rash act causing death. All the other headings show a decrease, except murder by dacoits, in which the number of cases is the same. The decrease under murders is very marked, as is shown by the table below, which gives number of murder cases for 8 years :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
By dacoits ...	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	3
„ robbers ...	18	17	9	13	10	8	17	4
„ poison ...	12	23	19	23	18	12	19	11
Other murders ...	270	299	283	281	259	243	257	253
Total ...	302	342	315	322	288	265	296	271

140. The results of cases under this class for the last five years is given below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons: Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878 ...	4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879 ...	3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1
1880 ...	4,061	1,735	42·7	6,621	6,320	2,973	44·8	47
1881 ...	4,301	1,767	41·1	6,552	6,320	2,852	43·5	45·1
1882 ...	4,267	1,677	39·3	6,761	6,512	2,681	39·6	41·2

The result is worse than it has been in any year of the five, and the following figures show how much sessions trials have to do with this :—

	Acquitted by sessions.	Convicted by sessions.	Percentage of convictions to total tried (original or appeal).
1880	501	649	56·4
1881	564	616	52·2
1882	634	524	45·2

The falling off is very marked, and will be remarked on further on.

141. **Murders.** The results of trials for this crime are given below, and are worse than ever. In fact I do not exaggerate when I state that in some districts a conviction for murder is almost impossible. The results will be more fully examined in dealing with the crime in each division.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons Arrested.	Persons Tried.	Persons Convicted.	Percentage to persons arrested.	Percentage to persons tried.
1878 ...	322	110	34·1	835	637	173	20·7	27·1
1879 ...	288	108	37·5	738	491	188	25·5	38·3
1880 ...	265	100	37·7	662	638	156	23·5	24·4
1881 ...	296	100	33·7	725	679	170	23·4	25·03
1882 ...	271	382	0·2	713	678	141	19·7	20·8

142. **Murder by dacoits.** The table given in paragraph 139 shows three murders by dacoits. They all took place in the Burdwan Division; one in each of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the three cases 40 persons were sent up. Of these, 2 were discharged by Magistrates and 16 committed in the Burdwan case, all of whom were acquitted; 11 were sent up and 9 committed in Midnapore, of whom 6 were convicted and 3 acquitted. Out of 13 committed in Howrah, 8 were convicted and 5 acquitted. The results are fairly good.

143. **Murder by robbers.** The four cases took place in Midnapore, Hooghly, Rungpore, and Dacca, each district having one case. The police failed in detecting two of the cases. In the Hooghly case one man was sent up, but was discharged by the Magistrate. In Dacca two were sent up, of whom one was discharged by the Magistrate and one was finally convicted, and this was the only conviction obtained.

144. **Murder by poison.** One case occurred in each of the following districts:—Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, Dacca, and Shahabad; two occurred in Backergunge, and three in Mymensingh. The Julpigoree case alone ended in conviction during the year. The police sent up 11 persons, of whom one was convicted, six were discharged by the Magistrate, and three by the Sessions Court; one man was committed in Midnapore, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

145. **Other murders.** The Dacca Division still heads the list, with 48 true cases. The districts which show most cases are—

Mymensingh	... ...	18
24-Pergunnahs	... ...	14
Midnapore	... ...	13
Backergunge	... ...	12
Furreedpore	... ...	11
Sonthal Pergunnahs	... ...	11
Rajshahye	... ...	10

Results were again worse, as the table below shows:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Otherwise disposed of.
1880 ...	243	96	579	147	249	183	...
1881 ...	257	90	625	160	300	165	...
1882 ...	253	78	613	125	330	153	8

In the Rajshahye and Patna Divisions half the cases decided ended in conviction. In Sarun, as last year, all the four cases decided ended in conviction, and in Purneah and Singbhoom conviction was secured in the single case shown. Rungpore shows eight out of nine successful, Midnapore five out of eight, Rajshahye four out of seven, Mymensingh and Lohardugga four out of six, Gya and Mozufferpore three out of five, and Durbhunga, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Pooree, and Manbhoom two out of three. Nuddea and Patna, with six and seven cases decided, failed to secure a single conviction, and Moorshedabad and Backergunge only got one case each out of six and eight decided.

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146. Cases have decreased, and the results are much better, as appears from the table below. Convictions in cases have risen from 35·8 to 47·3 per cent, and of persons from 32·8 to 41·4.

Attempts at murder.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending or otherwise disposed of.
1880	47	27	75	30	40	5
1881	53	19	64	21	28	15
1882	38	18	58	24	24	10

147. Cases have decreased, while results are worse than ever, as shown below:—

Culpable homicide.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1880 ...	203	99	48·7	483	177	231	36·6
1881 ...	208	93	44·7	487	180	201	36·9
1882 ...	179	61	34·6	539	138	299	25·6

Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and the Gurjhats each succeeded in the single case which occurred. In Moorshedabad convictions were obtained in all the four cases which occurred, and the following districts also did well :—Khoolna five out of six, Backergunge five out of seven, Lohardugga four out of five, Sarun and Midnapore each three out of four, Jessore four out of six.

Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Gya each had five cases with no conviction, and Durbhunga only one conviction out of six cases. It is noteworthy that three out of these four districts, which show so badly, are noted as having done well in murders.

148. In accordance with the orders conveyed in No. 3255J, dated 24th November 1882, a special account of this class of case is given.

Murder of infants by their mother.

There were three cases in the Rajshahye Division, none of which perhaps are of the kind of which details are required by the Government of India: still I mention them. The first took place in Julpigoree; the child was about 18 months old, and was fretful and peevish. The mother lost her temper at its crying and cut its throat; she afterwards tried to do the same to herself. She was sentenced to transportation for life, and died on her way to the Andamans.

Two occurred in Rungpore. In one case the mother killed the child to spite her husband, and in the other because it annoyed her when ill. One woman committed suicide; the other was transported for life.

A case took place in Chittagong, which is not unlike the case which gave rise to the call of the Government of India. A Mahomedan girl had an intrigue with her brother-in-law, and when married was found by her husband to be in the family way. He therefore sent her home, where she gave birth to a girl, which she killed, and her relations concealed the body. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

There were two cases in Mozufferpore, and in both cases the mothers were sentenced to transportation for life. In the first case the murder was committed apparently to spite the husband, and in the second on account of poverty. Both were legitimate children.

In Sarun a beggar woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and in a few days killed it. She was transported for life.

Three cases occurred in Gya. In one case the woman was acquitted, in the second she died after committal, and in the third a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 318 was inflicted.

One case took place in Cuttack, and was pending before the sessions at the close of the year. The mother was a widow, and she left the child where she gave birth to it—in a turmeric field. The child was found alive, but died.

There were three cases in Pooree, and in all illegitimate children were murdered. In all three the mothers were sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life, but one was afterwards acquitted by the High Court.

I am not aware that Government has taken action in any of these cases.

149. Cases have again decreased, the number being 155 against 196 last year. The table below shows the general results:—

Rape.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	204	32	15·7	257	54	181	21
1881	...	196	39	19·9	251	61	178	24·3
1882	...	155	31	20	192	39	135	20·3

The Rajshahye Division is conspicuous, not showing a single conviction. The number of false charges under this heading is, as usual, large, 101 cases having been declared false.

150. There is an increase of 17 cases, as shown below. The police have been more successful than last year in cases, but the results are still poor:—

Unnatural offences.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	55	21	38·2	58	25	28	48·2
1881	...	46	9	19·5	50	16	29	32
1882	...	63	16	25·4	62	16	39	25·8

151. There is a decrease of eight cases, as shown in the table below. The result of trial of cases is better, and of persons worse, than last year. 45 out of 97 true cases came from the Patna Division alone.

Exposure of infants.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	111	58	52·2	113	64	39	57·5
1881	...	105	50	47·6	102	58	35	56·8
1882	...	97	49	50·5	104	53	35	50·9

Attempts at suicide.

152. This offence, too, has decreased by 36 cases. Results, given below, are a little worse than last year.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	391	242	61·9	345	245	84	71
1881	...	427	272	61·1	385	274	98	71·1
1882	...	391	224	57·9	333	227	91	68·1

153. There has been an increase of 46 cases under this heading. The results are shown below, and are slightly worse than last year. Twenty-four of these cases ended in death.

Grievous hurt.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	590	347	58·8	990	629	272	63·5
1881	...	609	344	56·4	956	586	284	61·2
1882	...	655	358	54·6	1,036	579	342	55·9

154. There is again a small decrease in this class of case, the number being 16 against 19 last year. The decrease on the average of the last five years (29·4 cases) is very marked, and, as remarked by Mr. Monro last year, the professional part of this class of crime is now being systematically dealt with, and is fairly in hand. Occasional cases of poisoning from family disputes and such like causes will always take place, but professional poisoners need only to be dealt with properly to be rendered harmless. Cases will be remarked on under each division.

Administering stupefying drugs.

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	...	22	6	27·3	26	14	12	53·8
1881	...	19	4	21	19	3	13	15·8
1882	...	16	8	50	25	9	15	36

The above figures show a very fair measure of success in cases, and a very distinct improvement on previous years. The result as regards persons is much better than last year, but worse than in 1880.

Hurt by dangerous weapons.

155. The results of cases under this heading are shown below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	758	321	42·3	905	509	334	56·2
1881	...	922	368	39·9	983	522	375	53·1
1882	...	910	369	40·5	1,048	496	446	47·3

There is an improvement in the result of cases, while more persons have been acquitted. The increase in cases is due to the Bhagulpore and Orissa Divisions, and the results in these divisions are specially bad.

156. One hundred and twenty-two cases of hurt ended in death, being six cases more than last year. Of these, 24 cases fell under the heading of grievous hurt, 24 under section 304A or 338, 66 under simple hurt, 5 under hurt on grave or sudden provocation, 2 under hurt by dangerous weapons, and 1 under drugging (section 328).

Kidnapping and abduction.

157. These cases have increased by 66, the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Dacca Divisions accounting for the greatest part of the increase. Results are as usual bad, the bulk of these cases being disputes as to the validity or otherwise of Mahomedan marriages and divorces among the lower classes :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	190	39	20·5	304	77	207	25·3
1881	185	34	18·4	309	67	214	21·7
1882	251	34	13·5	374	59	254	15·7

Wrongful confinement in secret or for purpose of extortion.

158. The number of cases has increased by nine. Results are very bad, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	97	16	16·5	165	41	116	24·4
1881	99	16	16·1	183	61	104	33·3
1882	108	13	12·	163	42	105	25·8

Selling a minor, &c.

159.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	17	6	35·3	38	18	20	47·4
1881	16	3	18·7	35	6	29	17·1
1882	13	1	7·7	19	4	13	20·7

Detection has been very bad. One of the persons convicted was implicated in a case not enquired into by the police, and which does not therefore appear as a case conviction. This anomaly in the present form of return has already been remarked on.

Criminal force to a woman or public servant.

160. The number of cases is practically the same as last year, and results, too, differ but little :—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	1,014	367	36·2	1,755	856	813	48·7
1881	1,024	372	36·3	1,656	762	816	45·4
1882	1,028	369	35 9	1,721	802	836	46·6

Rash or negligent act, &c.

161. The result of trial of cases is a little better, and of persons rather worse. There is a small increase of six in the number of cases :—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1880	65	43	66·1	93	58	28	62·3
1881	68	36	52·9	96	46	43	47·9
1882	74	40	54	104	46	54	44·2

162. Class II.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	66	83	6	77	35	124	48	70
Bankoora	52	47	7	40	23	91	36	29
Beerbhoom	52	28	2	26	7	31	13	18
Midnapore	148	162	13	149	46	230	81	100
Hooghly	162	221	18	203	63	319	105	199
Howrah	86	73	4	69	23	100	39	59
Total ...	561	614	50	564	197	895	322	475

There is a small difference of three true cases. The result of trial is very bad indeed. The percentage of successful cases has fallen from 40·2 to 34·9, and the percentage of persons convicted has gone from 47·5 to 35·9. The falling off is visible in every district, but in Burdwan and Bankoora it is small.

163. The number of murders has increased from 33 to 35, as noted in the margin. As already stated in paragraph 142, the whole of the murders by dacoits which took place in the province belong to this division. The results of the cases given in that paragraph show that the police traced all three cases. The Magistrate of Burdwan expresses his entire belief in the case, in which 16 persons were acquitted in his district, and states that the Judge strongly disapproved of the verdict.

3 by dacoits.
2 „ robbers.
1 „ poison.
29 other murders.
—
35
—

The police also were successful in one of the cases of murder by robbers in Midnapore, but the case failed on trial.

The single case of murder by poison took place in Midnapore, and was pending at the close of the year, the accused having been committed.

None of the cases of other murders call for special notice, and there was but one case of murder of a child for the sake of its ornaments.

164. The result of murder cases is given below, and is very bad as regards conviction in cases, though not so bad as regards persons. Looking at the number of cases, as well as at results, Midnapore shows best and Hooghly worst :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage— In 1881.	Percentage— In 1882.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage— In 1881.	Percentage— In 1882.	Remarks.
Burdwan	2	1	14·3	50	20	1	19	25	5	15 persons pending trial.
Bankoora	8	......	66·6	......	19	......	4	25	......	
Beerbhoom	3	......	33·3	......	2	1	1	16·6	50	
Midnapore	16	6	12·5	37·5	33	14	10	11·1	42·4	9 persons pending.
Hooghly	3	......	33·3	......	12	......	12	10·6	......	
Howrah	3	1	33·3	33·3	13	8	5	25	61·5	

165. There were seven cases of attempt to murder, against ten last year. Three of these cases ended in conviction, and of nine persons sent up three were convicted, five were acquitted, and one was still on trial before the Magistrate.

166. The table below shows a decrease of seven cases of culpable homicide. The result of trial of cases is very nearly the same as last year, being 40 against 40·7. The percentage of persons convicted—36·8 against 39 in 1881—is rather worse. No case calls for special notice :—

Districts.	1881. Cases.	1881. Convictions.	1881. Persons.	1881. Convicted.	1881. Acquitted.	1882. Cases.	1882. Convictions.	1882. Persons.	1882. Convicted.	1882. Acquitted.
Burdwan	3	......	7	......	7	5	1	9	2	6
Bankoora	1	......	2	......	2	1	1	2	1	1
Beerbhoom	6	4	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	......
Midnapore	10	3	25	10	12	7	3	10	8	5
Hooghly	6	3	16	4	6	6	2	15	6	7
Howrah	1	1	4	3	......	......	......	1	1	......
Total ...	27	11	64	25	28	20	8	38	14	19

167. Rape cases decreased by one. The results were decidedly better than last year. Burdwan again shows very badly :—

		1881.	1882.
Divisional percentage of convictions of cases	... ...	11·7	37·5
„ „ persons	... ...	4·2	25

168. There were six cases of exposure of infants, against 14 last year. Results are good. Five cases ended in conviction, and one was pending

at the end of the year; while of 11 persons put on trial, 5 were convicted, 4 were discharged, 1 was pending trial before the sessions, and 1 was otherwise disposed of.

169. No drugging case occurred in the year under review.

170. Abduction cases are unsuccessful as ever. For the third year in succession there were 41 true cases. Of these 14 occurred in Midnapore and 17 in Hooghly. The cases were, as usual, chiefly connected with marriage, and as soon as the girl is found the parties compromise. Only three cases, or 7·3 per cent, ended in conviction, and only 17 per cent of the persons tried were convicted.

171. Serious cases of wrongful confinement (serial No. 25) have increased from 18 to 23, of which no less than 18 took place in Midnaporé, and of these, again, 16 occurred in the Tumlook sub-division. Only five out of these 23 cases were instituted before the police, and four more were investigated by order of the Magistrate, leaving 14 cases with which the police had no connection, and for the results of which they are not responsible. True and strong cognizable cases are generally instituted at stations, while false or weak ones are instituted before the Magistrate after being put into shape by mookhtars. The result of such cases on trial is necessarily bad. In all 31 persons were sent up—16 by the police and 15 by order of the Magistrate. 9 of them were convicted, 21 acquitted, and the case against 1 was pending.

The Commissioner reports that the relations between Messrs. Watson and their ryots have been in the main amicable during the year, and have given rise to no trouble.

172. The headings which have not been noted separately call for no remark.

173. Class. II. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	231	226	18	208	93	291	140	130
Nuddea	180	185	20	165	62	235	98	107
Jessore	223	145	8	137	65	248	104	112
Khulna	......	128	9	119	61	243	106	124
Moorshedabad	100	112	1	111	30	144	56	74
Total ...	734	796	56	740	311	1,161	504	547

The number of true cases has increased by six, the figures being 740 against 734. There is no marked fluctuation in any district, and the general tendency is towards a decrease in the more serious forms of crime. The percentage of convictions in cases has risen from 37·3 to 42, and of persons from 39·7 to 43·4.

174. Murders have gone down from 42 to 37. There were no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers, and only one by poison, which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. The accused was a woman, a returned convict from the Andamans. She was not known to be a poisoner previous to this case, but subsequent enquiries have shown that there have been suspicions against her before. She is now closely watched. She was acquitted by the Sessions Court, though the evidence was fairly strong.

175. Other murders show a decrease of one case. The results are very bad, but the cases of 13 persons were pending at the end of the year.

		Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1880	...	34	10	29·4	110	18	41	16·4
1881	...	37	14	37·8	104	24	60	22·4
1882	...	36	10	27·7	73	12	47	16·4

Nuddea shows no convictions, but the cases of five persons were pending. Jessore (four persons pending) and Moorshedabad each got one conviction out of six true cases. In the 24-Pergunnahs six cases out of 14 ended in conviction, and four persons were pending trial. In Khulna conviction was obtained in two cases out of three.

176. Among murders the following deserve notice:—

A man caught his wife in an intrigue with another, enticed him out into the jungle, and brained him with an axe. His wife, two brothers, and another woman assisted in throwing the corpse into a khal, where it was found. The murderer confessed, both before the police and the Deputy Magistrate, and the jury, believing the evidence, convicted him, and he was sentenced to transportation for life. Next sessions the two brothers were tried, under section 201, for concealing evidence, and the Judge charged for a conviction, but the jury disbelieved the evidence and acquitted. The Government pleader, than whom Government has not a more zealous servant, made use of this case to strongly urge the removal of murder and analogous cases to the list of those tried by the help of assessors. He urged that the jury system had become a farce, and that the accused had only to protest his innocence vehemently, and to say that the charge had been got up by the police to be believed. The Magistrate, while admitting that the jury system ought to be popular with criminals, would not abolish it, and hopes that "by degrees the classes from which jurymen are taken will be educated into a sounder judgment and greater firmness in its exercise." It is not, however, the more ignorant classes who make the worst jurymen, and in the 24-Pergunnahs educated jurymen appear generally to constitute themselves counsel for the prisoner. I have written at length on this point in paragraph 99.

One of the Nuddea cases was the notorious case of Mullak Chand, the details of which I need not repeat here. None of the others call for notice.

177. There were five cases of attempt to murder—two in Khulna, and one each in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore. The 24-Pergunnahs case was committed, and was pending at the close of the year. The Jessore case ended in conviction: all the rest were unsuccessful. Out of 7 persons tried, 2 were convicted, 3 were acquitted, 1 was otherwise disposed of, and 1 was committed, but his case was pending before the sessions.

178. There is a decrease of five cases of culpable homicide. The following table gives the results:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage
1880 ...	33	15	45·4	100	21	64	21
1881 ...	32	12	37·5	78	15	44	19·2
1882 ...	27	16	59·2	140	38	70	27·1

The results are in reality even better than shown in the above table, for no less than 32 persons in seven cases were pending trial at the end of the year, and of these 28 had been committed. In Moorshedabad and Khulna convictions were obtained in all cases, and in these districts there were no pending cases. No case calls for special notice.

179. Rape cases have increased by five, the number being 24 against 19. Eleven of these took place in Nuddea, and this is the only district which shows any conviction. Three cases, or 12·5 per cent, ended in conviction, against 15·8 per cent last year, and five out of 26 persons, or 19·2 per cent, were convicted, against 18·1 per cent last year. No case is of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

180. There have been only 7 cases of exposure of infants, against 13 in 1881. Conviction was obtained in two cases, and a third was committed and was pending before the sessions at the close of the year. Four persons were convicted out of ten sent up.

181. Grievous hurt cases have increased from 58 to 121. No cause can be assigned for this. Results are worse than last year, the percentages of conviction being in cases 47·1 against 58, and of persons 53·2 against 73·1.

182. Cases of hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession have increased from five to nine, of which five occurred in Nuddea, two in Khulna, and one each in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. Conviction was only obtained in one case, which was investigated. This was in Nuddea. Conviction was also obtained in a direct case in Jessore. In the 24-Pergunnahs case a woman was suspected by her mistress of theft, and tortured by the application of chillies and a hot iron to her private parts. She went to a municipal

outpost to complain, and was referred to the station, but the friends of the accused got hold of her on the way and concealed her for some time. When the case came to notice it was sent up by the police, but broke down at the sessions. Those who concealed the woman were, however, convicted afterwards, and the Head Constable was fined for not reporting that the woman had come to complain.

183. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapon have gone down from 215 to 201. Convictions in cases have risen from 34 to 47 per cent, and of persons from 43·2 to 51·5.

184. Kidnapping and abduction cases increased from 21 to 26. The results are much better, the percentage of conviction in cases having increased from 14·3 to 26·9, and of persons from 17·2 to 32·3.

185. Cases under serial No. 29 (sections 304 and 338) have increased from 10 to 17. The results are better than last year.

	1881.	1882.
Percentage of conviction in cases	40	58·8
Ditto ditto persons	25	29

One case under this heading calls for notice. It took place in the 24-Pergunnahs. A woman struck her servant boy, who was continually absenting himself from his work, and killed him. She paid the father hush-money, and the punchayat also agreed not to report the case as murder. The father and the chowkidar reported that the boy had committed suicide, but in the course of the enquiry the facts came out. The Deputy Magistrate punished the woman under section 304A, and the collecting member of the punchayat, the father, and the chowkidar were convicted under section 213, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 20. The Magistrate and Commissioner both consider this last punishment far too lenient.

186. Class II. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	89	101	13	88	15	84	23	45
Rajshahye	85	110	14	96	50	126	76	45
Rungpore	100	143	20	123	39	250	92	129
Bogra	60	45	......	45	17	88	53	27
Pubna	58	80	9	71	28	143	39	91
Darjeeling	50	48	3	45	34	75	49	23
Julpigoree	45	45	10	35	11	44	14	22
Total ...	487	572	69	503	192	809	346	382

The increase in this class is 16 cases, which is not sufficiently large to call for any remarks. The results of cases for the past two years are given below, and show an improvement, both in cases and persons:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881 ...	487	175	35·9	714	281	325	39·3
1882 ...	503	192	38·1	809	346	382	42·7

Rajshahye, Bogra, and Darjeeling show well. Dinagepore, Pubna, and Julpigoree give very bad results.

187. Murders have decreased from 44 to 32, out of which there is one case of murder by robbers in Bogra, unsuccessful; two of murder by poison—one in Dinagepore, unsuccessful, and one in Julpigoree, successful; and 29 other murders. These last are thus divided:—Rungpore 10, Rajshahye 6, Dinagepore and Julpigoree 4 each, Pubna 3, and Darjeeling and Bogra 1 each.

The results of the past two years are given below, and are better in 1882 than last year:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	35	9	25·7	100	10	45	10
1882 ...	29	15	51·7	104	23	61	22·1

Of the districts, Rungpore and Rajshahye did well: the rest badly. No case calls for special notice.

188. Of the five cases of attempts to murder, only one was successfully dealt with, and out of seven persons sent up only one was convicted, four were discharged, and two were pending trial.

189. The following table shows the result of culpable homicide cases:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881 ...	23	10	43·5	61	20	28	32·8
1882 ...	18	4	22·2	51	9	39	17·7

The results are worse than ever, and contrast very unfavorably with the result of murder cases. All the four cases in which there were convictions belong to Rajshahye.

190. There occurred 25 true cases of rape, against 24 in 1881. Not a single case was successful—a very miserable result.

191. Unnatural offences have increased to 13 true cases: one only was successful.

192. There were four cases of exposure of infants, with one conviction. This, too, is far from good.

193. Two cases of administering drugs took place in Dinagepore. None in any other district. Both were pending at the end of the year. In one of these cases a conviction was afterwards obtained, under section 304A, against a girl who poisoned one lover at the instigation of two others. The other case failed.

194. There were two cases of causing hurt to extort a confession reported, but one was declared false on trial. The other was committed, but broke down before the sessions.

195. Kidnapping and abduction cases have greatly increased, the number having risen from 21 to 49 true cases. Dinagepore contributes 22, and Rungpore 14 of this number. Convictions were obtained in only four cases, which is very poor. None of the cases call for special notice.

196. None of the other headings present features calling for remark.

197. Class II. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Acquitted.
Dacca	169	198	44	154	62	245	96	113
Furreedpore	150	170	30	140	57	276	82	142
Backergunge	287	302	41	261	91	368	135	202
Mymensingh	255	284	22	262	72	413	181	175
Total ...	861	954	137	817	282	1,302	494	632

There is a decrease of 51 true cases spread over the three first-named districts. Mymensingh shows an increase of 7 cases, leaving a net decrease of 44 cases. The fluctuations are not such as to call for special notice.

The comparative results of the past two years are given below, and are not as good this year as last:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	861	338	39·2	1,361	592	626	43·5
1882 ...	860	282	34·5	1,302	494	632	37·9

The Commissioner remarks that "it is not creditable to the police of Backergunge that the improvement manifested in 1881 has not been sustained in 1882." The percentages in this district have gone down from 44·9 and 50·1 in 1881 to 34·8 and 36·6 in 1882. In Dacca and Furreedpore the percentage of conviction in cases has improved, and that of persons got worse, while it is just the opposite in Mymensingh.

198. Murders have gone down from 61 to 55. There was one murder by robbers in Dacca, in which a boy was murdered for the sake of his gold ornaments. This case ended in conviction.

199. There were six murders by poison—one in Dacca, two in Backergunge, and three in Mymensingh. All were unsuccessful.

200. The cases of other murders are thus divided:—Dacca 7, Furreedpore 11, Backergunge 12, Mymensingh 18. The comparative results are given below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittal.	Percentage.
1881	..	60	22	44	126	45	55	35·7
1882	..	48	9	18·7	125	14	67	11·2

These results are very bad. It is, however, right to note that 41 persons were pending trial and 3 were otherwise disposed of, against only 20 pending in the previous year. The bad results in Backergunge, where only one case in 11 was successful, as against 12 out of 13 last year, are attributed by the Magistrate to three causes: (1) that many cases depended on confessions which were all withdrawn, and the Judge attached little weight to such evidence; (2) that witnesses gave discrepant evidence in order to screen offenders; (3) that in some instances sufficient care was not exercised by the police in working up the cases. No case appears to me to call for special mention here.

201. There were but two cases of attempt to murder, against 11 last year. One occurred in Furreedpore, and was not traced. The other was in Mymensingh and ended in conviction.

202. Culpable homicide cases have increased by three, the number being 41 against 38, and are thus distributed:—Dacca 9, Furreedpore 4, Backergunge 7, Mymensingh 21.

The results are very poor, as shown below:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	...	38	21	55·2	133	56	49	42·1
1882	...	41	13	31·7	146	40	76	27·4

One case deserves notice. It was originally reported by the Dacca police as a case of suicide by hanging, but on enquiry it turned out that the accused had been beaten by the police to extort a confession in a burglary case. A sub-inspector and two head-constables were committed to the sessions, but the case broke down. The Judge, however, considered the police were responsible for the death, and the men were dismissed the service. Cases have increased in Dacca from 3 to 9, and in Backergunge from 4 to 7; in both cases the figures are also above those for 1880, though much below those of 1879. The increase of last year in Mymensingh is maintained.

203. Rape cases have gone down from 28 to 13. The chief decrease is in Mymensingh, where cases have dropped from 18 to 4. The Commissioner attributes this to the severe punishment given in 1881 to several cases of gang rape. Conviction was again obtained in four cases, which gives a greatly improved percentage of 30·8 against 14·3. This improvement has not, however, extended to convictions of persons, as only 5 out of 27 persons tried, or 18·5 per cent, were convicted, against 32 per cent last year. This is due to there being no gang cases this year.

204. Unnatural offences again increased from 9 to 12. The only conviction obtained was in Dacca, where a second case was also pending, having been committed to the sessions.

205. There were five cases of exposure of infants—one each in Dacca and Furreedpore, and three in Mymensingh. The Dacca case ended in conviction, the rest were all unsuccessful. The police were only employed in one of the three cases in Mymensingh.

206. Grievous hurt cases have gone down from 126 to 108—the same figure as in 1880. Backergunge and Mymensingh show a decrease of 7 and 17 cases; Dacca and Furreedpore an increase of 5 and 1 respectively. Results are worse.

						1881.	1882.
Conviction of cases	...	...	...	...	...	59·5	53·7
Ditto of persons	...	...	...	...	...	58·5	56·9

207. Cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon have gone down from 243 to 210. In Backergunge there is a decrease of 38 cases, which more than makes up for the increase in 1881. Results are worse, as shown below :—

	1881.	1882.
Percentage of convictions in cases	43·2	37·1
Ditto ditto of persons	60·4	52·8

208. Kidnapping and abduction cases—always numerous in this division—have increased from 48 to 69. Results are very poor, only seven cases having ended in conviction. The police are not, however, entirely responsible, as only 48 cases were enquired into, and out of these 13 were pending at the close of the year; so that really the seven successful cases are out of 35, and not out of 69. The Magistrate of Backergunge writes, "as the marriage laws are extremely lax, and morality in that respect low, offences relating to women are somewhat numerous, and are furthered by the ready acquiescence of the women themselves." These remarks if intended, as they apparently were, for the lower classes of Mahomedans, not for the whole population, apply to the whole division.

209. Serious cases of wrongful confinement are numerous in this division. In fact more than half the cases of this kind for the whole province take place in the Dacca Division and the Midnapore district. The results are very poor. There were 36 true cases, and one conviction ; while out of 52 persons, eight only were convicted.

210. Cases of criminal force to public servants have increased on the whole by 30 cases. Backergunge shows 19 and Mymensingh 35 more, while Dacca shows 14 and Furreedpore ten less. Results are better.

	1881.	1882.
Convictions in cases	30·3	34·5
Ditto of persons	39·5	42·7

211. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	96	116	8	108	22	178	51	79
Noakholly	77	87	14	73	24	126	46	74
Chittagong Hill Tracts	9	5	......	5	1	10	2	4
Tipperah	133	185	21	164	68	279	121	98
Total ...	315	393	43	350	115	593	220	255

The number of cases has increased under this class by 35. Noakholly and the Hill Tracts each have four less, while Chittagong shows 12, and Tipperah 31 more.

Results are worse, chiefly owing to the bad work in Chittagong :—

	1881.	1882.
Convictions of cases	35·8	32·9
Ditto of persons	43·5	37·1

212. Murders have increased from 10 to 13, of which 3 only ended in conviction. Chittagong had 7, with 2 convictions ; Tipperah 4, with 1 conviction ; and the other two districts, 1 each—both unsuccessful. Out of 54 persons sent up, only 6 were convicted.

213. Attempts to murder show better results ; the only two cases were in Tipperah, and both were successful. Culpable homicide cases can hardly be reviewed. There were 15 true cases and 33 persons were sent up. Of these, 11 were discharged, 1 was convicted, and no less than 21 were waiting trial.

214. Grievous hurt cases and cases of hurt by dangerous weapons were successfully dealt with. There were 53 true cases of the former, of which 31, or 58·5 per cent, were successfully dealt with, and 85 cases of the latter, of which 43·5 per cent were convicted ; while the percentages of persons sent up to convicted were 56 and 62·8 respectively. Tipperah shows well in both classes.

215. No other heading calls for special notice.

216. Class II. **PATNA DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	163	121	31	90	38	170	57	108
Gya	118	130	18	112	56	131	66	58
Shahabad	156	198	17	181	92	222	117	94
Mozufferpore	42	67	12	55	31	78	39	31
Durbhunga	63	52	7	45	19	68	22	33
Sarun	100	111	16	95	49	149	72	60
Chumparun	68	74	17	57	20	60	25	26
Total ...	710	753	118	635	305	878	398	410

Cases have decreased by 75. Shahabad and Mozufferpore show 25 and 13 cases more. There is a decrease in all the other districts—slight in all but Patna, where it amounts to no less than 73 cases. Results of trial for the last two years are given below. They are not so favorable as last year; but are better in cases, worse as regards persons than in 1880.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	710	372	52·3	935	502	370	53·7
1882 ...	635	305	48	878	398	410	45·3

217. There is a decrease of seven cases of murder. There are no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers, and only one of murder by poison, 39 falling under the head of other murders. The single case of poisoning took place in Shahabad. The accused, a fakir, was traced as far as Chattisgurh in the Central Provinces and then lost.

The results of cases of other murders are given below. The results of cases are better, of persons worse, but at the end of the year 14 persons had been committed and were waiting trial :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	38	13	34·2	102	31	56	30·4
1882 ...	39	15	38 4	102	20	65	19·6

Results are worst in Patna and Shahabad.

In Patna the police made arrests in the whole seven cases, yet failed in getting a single conviction. It is said to be "quite hopeless to expect convictions in cases of murder with a Patna jury." The Judge of Patna has also brought this matter to the notice of Government.

218. Out of these cases the following are worthy of note :—In station Mokamah, zillah Patna, there was a land dispute between two parties of village Jalalpore. An old man of one party agreed to be beaten on the land of the other party in order to found a false charge of riot. The beating was overdone, and he died. The case broke down, as the parties compromised.

The Joint-Magistrate of Buxar was in camp at Chowgaon. A man named Mohabir Tanti snatched a *garasa* from another man and ran towards the Joint-Magistrate's tent. He was stopped by Durga Ram, the Joint-Magistrate's bearer, whom he struck no less than 46 blows on the head with his weapon and killed. He was transported for life.

A Mughaya Dome was seized in the act of committing burglary, and ripped the abdomen of the man who seized him. This is the part of the body where a Dome always inflicts wounds. He was sentenced to be hanged.

219. The figures for cases of attempt to murder are given below, and show improvement :—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	11	4	36·4	11	4	6	36·4
1882 ...	5	4	80	7	5	1	71·4

220. Culpable homicide cases have been reduced from 35 to 25. Results are slightly worse than last year, the percentages of convictions in cases being 32 against 34·2.

221. Rape cases have decreased by 14, and results are good, as shown below. This is the only division where this class of case is treated with any success:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	39	16	41	44	19	24	43·2
1882 ...	25	10	40	25	13	12	52

222. Unnatural offences have increased from 7 to 11. Convictions were obtained in 3 cases only, and only 3 persons out of 14 sent up were convicted. This is worse than last year.

223. The number of cases of exposure of infants is the same as last year. Convictions are not quite so good, 24 cases having been convicted against 28 last year, and 26 persons against 31. The results are still, however, good.

224. Under grievous hurt there is a decrease of 16 cases. The figures below show a slight improvement in the result of cases and the reverse as regards persons, but this year the cases of 21 persons are pending against only 7 last year; and if even half of these are convicted, figures will be equalised.

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	145	89	61·3	226	134	85	59·2
1882 ...	129	80	62	206	112	72	54·3

225. Cases of administering drugs were much more successful than last year, when there were no convictions. In the year under review three out of four cases were successful, and three out of five persons were convicted. One of the two cases in Patna was successful. A man, calling himself a physician, engaged to cure a child of blindness, and lived with the parents. He drugged them with *dhatura*, and robbed them. He was afterwards arrested at Beheea for theft in a railway carriage, and on identification was tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The second Patna case was also committed. In my opinion it was a case of drunkenness, not of drugging, and ended rightly in acquittal. A case which occurred in Durbhunga, and in which the special sub-inspector was employed, has led to the discovery of several old cases, and also of some cases in Nepal. As the man is being tried there, and will probably be convicted, his extradition may not be necessary, but the cases appear fully proved, and apparently a dangerous gang, who have infested the borders for some time, will be scattered by the arrest of their chief.

226. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons have decreased by 11. Convictions in cases are much the same, being 38·9 against 40·5 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted has gone down from 50· to 43·1, but more persons were pending than in 1881.

227. Class II. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

District.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	64	72	12	60	30	75	33	38
Bhagulpore	46	48	7	41	17	65	30	18
Purneah	65	68	5	63	24	90	46	38
Sonthal Pergunnahs	57	64	3	61	21	105	48	44
Maldah	22	48	2	46	18	50	21	26
Total ...	254	300	29	271	110	385	178	164

There is an increase of 17 true cases. Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah show small decreases of 4, 5, and 2 cases. The Sonthal Pergunnahs gives 4 more, and Maldah 24 more than last year. Crime, therefore, may be said to be stationary, except in Maldah. No explanation of this increase is given. The percentages of conviction for the two years are:—cases, 1881, 44·4; 1882, 40·6: persons, 1881, 47·5; 1882, 46·2.

228. Murders have increased by five. All come under the heading of other murders. The percentage of conviction in cases is bad, but this is greatly due to the large number pending (six), and to the murderers in three cases having committed suicide or died before trial. The good figure of percentage of persons is due to 13 persons having been convicted in the single Purneah case.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Conviction.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881 ...	19	7	36·8	36	10	17	27·7
1882 ...	24	6	25	44	18	15	40·9

None of the cases call for special notice, except one in Purneah. A Sonar, named Uma Kant, had an intrigue with his widowed daughter-in-law. This was discovered, and he was fined Rs. 200. Not content with this, his caste punchayat were pressing him still further, so one night he killed his whole family of seven persons, including the daughter-in-law, who was close to her confinement, and hanged himself. It is possible that his brother, who was also murdered, assisted him in murdering the rest, and then submitted to be killed himself, for his clothes were found girt up as if for some work, and not as if disposed for sleep. The family had been greatly impoverished by the fine, and this, added to the disgrace, it is supposed, induced the deed.

229. There were 7 cases of attempt to murder, of which 5 were decided during the year, and all ended in conviction; while of 10 persons sent up, 1 only was discharged, 7 were convicted, and 2 were pending. This is satisfactory.

230. Culpable homicide cases have gone down from 17 to 14, thus distributed:—Monghyr 5, Purneah 4, Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs each 2, and Maldah 1. Ten of these cases were decided during the year, and of these only four ended in conviction—two in Monghyr and one each in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs—while of 26 persons sent up, 11 were convicted, 10 acquitted, and 5 were pending trial.

231. There were again 24 rape cases, of which 9 were in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and 10 in Maldah. There were four convictions, which is better than last year, but still very bad. No explanation is given of the great increase of cases in Maldah, and that district is also conspicuous for want of success, there not being a single conviction.

232. The police were particularly successful in dealing with unnatural offences in this division, all five cases which occurred having ended in conviction.

233. The crime of exposure of infants was also successfully dealt with. There were 10 cases, and 5 ended in conviction, while 4 were pending. Monghyr was specially successful, all persons sent up being convicted.

234. The Sonthal Pergunnahs sent up the single case of administering stupefying drugs, which took place in the division. It was a simple case of a woman poisoning her husband at the instigation of a lover, and ended in her conviction.

235. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons have increased from 27 to 39, the increase being due to Purneah. No explanation of the increase is given, and the cases call for no special notice.

236. No other heading calls for remark.

237. Class II. ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	61	95	22	73	32	122	50	67
Pooree	53	68	1	67	25	65	26	35
Balasore	39	33	4	29	15	38	20	17
Gurjhats	10	19	4	15	9	17	13	8
Total ...	163	215	31	184	81	242	109	127

There is an increase of 21 true cases. The comparative results of the two years are shewn below :—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881	163	70	42·9	194	85	83	45·3
1882	184	81	44	242	109	122	45·0

The results are much the same in both years.

238. 11 murders have occurred, against 13 in 1881, and all are again under the heading of other murders. Five cases ended in conviction, and out of 15 persons sent up 7 were convicted, 4 acquitted, and 4 (of whom 3 had been committed) were pending trial. The following cases deserve notice. A Bengali contractor in Cuttack was killed while asleep for the sake of his money. A relation who lived with him was sent up on circumstantial evidence, and the Judge recommended capital punishment. The High Court, however, ordered his release. A second Cuttack case deserves notice for the same reason, viz. difference of opinion between the High and the Local Courts. A man while sleeping with a widow was killed by her former paramours. Four persons were sent up and two were recommended to be hanged, while two were sentenced to six years each under sections 201 and 109. The High Court discharged all four. The High Court have also discharged persons convicted in two cases in Pooree. The first is the case of a mother sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of her illegitimate child, but acquitted by the High Court. This case has been referred to in paragraph 148. The Commissioner quotes the Magistrate's report in the other case, which I repeat at length, as the case is so very extraordinary. I have called for a full report, and will, if necessary, report further on it. "The murderer, Mokund Santra, is a youth of only some 16 years, a Brahmin, and member of a wealthy well-to-do family. His victim was his cousin, a child of about seven. The motive was almost certainly merely the child's ornaments. The crime was deliberately planned. Mokund dug a hole in a retired part of the garden, and brought his little cousin there. He told the child to see how much water was in the hole, and then deliberately held him under water till he was drowned. He hid the ornaments in various places, but subsequently produced them in the presence of witnesses, confessing his crime with much coolness. He made a full confession before the Magistrate, and told a circumstantial history of his crime to the Civil Surgeon, who is also Superintendent of the Jail. He was capitally sentenced at the sessions, and has appealed to the High Court." The Commissioner adds that the High Court acquitted him, and made severe strictures on the Pooree police, enquiry with reference to which is in progress. In the Gurjhats one man was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life for killing another with an axe. He pleaded that in the early morning he mistook him for a bear. On appeal to Government he was acquitted. This division has been remarkable for the last two years for differences of opinion between the local and appellate courts. In 1881 the appellate courts enhanced the punishment in two cases: in 1882, persons convicted have been acquitted in four cases.

239. Culpable homicide cases have increased from 4 to 8. Three cases ended in conviction out of five decided, and out of 10 persons sent up 3 were convicted, 5 acquitted, and 2 were pending.

240. Cases of exposure of infants were on the whole successful. Fourteen were reported, of which two were pending at the end of the year. Of the rest, eight ended in conviction, and out of 15 persons sent up 6 were acquitted, 8 were convicted, and 1 was pending.

241. There were five cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year—three in Cuttack and two in Pooree. Three of these were successful—two in Cuttack, one in Pooree. The detection of one of the Cuttack cases led to the detection of the other, and also to the conviction of a professional poisoner previously unknown. He has got 14 years.

242. No other heading calls for notice.

243. Class II. **Chota Nagpore Division.**

Districts.	True cases, 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	64	63	10	53	16	55	26	25
Lohardugga	84	93	11	82	38	96	44	44
Singbhoom	21	11	1	10	5	12	5	4
Manbhoom	47	67	9	58	25	83	35	39
Total ...	216	234	31	203	84	246	110	112

There is a decrease of 13 cases under this class. Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom give 11, 2 and 11 fewer, while Manbhoom gives 11 more. Results are given below. They are better in cases, worse as regards persons; but a larger number of persons were pending than in the previous year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881 ...	216	86	39·8	273	139	114	50·9
1882 ...	203	84	41·3	246	110	112	44·7

244. 24 cases of murder took place, against 27 in 1881; 9 ended in conviction during the year, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year (8) was large. Out of 40 persons sent up, 15 were convicted, 12 acquitted, and 13 were pending. Excluding pending cases, the results are very good. The following call for notice. In Hazaribagh a man struck his daughter-in-law for refusing to fry some mohwa fruit for him and she died. With the assistance of some villagers he carried the body eight miles off and hung it on a tree. On his return he found no one to suckle the deceased's child, aged one year; so he killed it by dashing its head on the ground. He was sentenced to death.

In the same district a woman was murdered under suspicion of being a witch, but the case broke down.

In Lohardugga a man killed his own mother under suspicion of her being a witch. His wife had been very ill at her last confinement, and the child died shortly after its birth. He consulted the witch-finders, who told him that it was his own mother who had caused the death of the child. She was on that driven from his house, but returned after a time. On his wife again becoming pregnant, she declared that she would again suffer in the same way owing to his mother; so he killed her with a sword. He was transported for life. In another case one man committed three murders. He first shot through the head with an arrow a man whom he suspected of having detained his wife. He then killed his wife's father with an axe, and also killed a man, who tried to arrest him. He was transported for life.

In one of the Singbhoom cases also a woman was murdered on suspicion of being a witch; but otherwise the case presents no special features.

In Manbhoom, too, there was a witch murder. A number of children had died in the village, and when the child of the principal accused person got ill, he brought the so-called witch to his house, and desired her to cure the child, else she would be killed. The child died; so he and two friends dragged her to the jungle and beat her to death.

245. There were 11 cases of culpable homicide, against 21 in 1881. 21 persons were tried, of whom 7 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 1 was pending. This is far from a good result.

246. Rape cases have gone down from 28 to 16. Four cases ended in conviction, which, though better than last year, is still bad.

247. There were no drugging cases during the year. In the case which was pending from last year, one person was convicted and one acquitted.

248. The other headings do not call for special notice.

Class III.

249.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
True cases	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520
Convictions	2,290	2,174	1,868	1,899	1,[illegible]93
Persons brought to trial	6,915	6,526	5,685	5,820	5,888
Ditto convicted	3,738	3,511	2,971	3,007	2,903
Ditto acquitted	2,817	2,642	2,402	2,447	2,656

Crime under this class has decreased from 19,051 to 18,520 cases, or 531 fewer than in 1881. There is an increase of 16 cases of dacoity, 1 case of robbery by drugging, 18 cases of mischief to animals, 28 cases under serial No. 36, and 6 under serial No. 37. Decrease appears under preparation for dacoity 6, robbery (serial 33) 26, serious mischief 120, house-breaking 448. There is thus a decrease of all really serious crime under this heading, except dacoity and serious mischief to animals. Results are a little better as regards cases, worse as regards persons. These figures bring out strongly the want of detective power in the police.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Percentage of convictions to cases	9·6	10·5	9·8	9·9	10·2
Ditto ditto to persons arrested	53·9	53·8	47·5	46·8	45·6
Ditto ditto to persons tried	57	57	55·4	51·6	49·3

250. As above stated 16 more cases occurred than in 1881, the figures being 121 against 105. 11 cases of previous years were also taken up during the year. The number is smaller than any year, except last, for the last six years, as is shown below:—

Dacoity.

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
138	188	171	135	117	132

251. The distribution of cases among Commissioners' Divisions for the last five years is given below. This table shows only cases which actually occurred during the year:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	41	50	28	20	27
Presidency	6	6	7	10	11
Rajshahye	15	20	29	25	32
Dacca	37	32	19	12	8
Chittagong	14	6	1	......	4
Patna	26	8	11	11	11
Bhagulpore	9	12	11	12	12
Orissa	8	1	5	7	5
Chota Nagpore	28	20	11	8	11
Total ...	184	155	122	105	121

The Dacca and Orissa Divisions show 4 and 2 cases less; Patna and Bhagulpore have the same number as last year. The other divisions all show an increase; the Presidency Divison 1 case, Chota Nagpore 3, Chittagong 4, and Burdwan and Rajshahye 7 each. From the above table it will be seen that in the Rajshahye Division this crime may be said to have steadily increased for the last five years, the number of cases being more than double what they were in 1878. The truth of the suspicion put forward in paragraph 333 of last year's report by Mr. Monro has been fully confirmed, as a large gang of railway employés were arrested red-handed with the property taken in a dacoity

since the close of the year. This arrest will, I trust, lead to the detection of older cases. A special Inspector, Baboo Nobo Kissore Pal, has been told off to go over all the cases of the last two years which have occurred in the districts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Julpigoree; and it is hoped that he will be able to get some clue to the perpetrators of these offences.

Thirteen districts show no dacoity during the year. Midnapore and Dinagepore, with 11 and 14, are the only districts which show more than 10 cases. In fact regular dacoity may be said to have been localised into three main circles, and to the best of my belief dacoity elsewhere is not systematic, and is largely made up of technical cases. These are—

I—What may be called the Rajshahye Circle, with Dinagepore 14, Rungpore 3, Julpigoree 8, and Purneah 5 cases. These dacoities are, it is believed, chiefly committed by gangs of up-country men working on the railways. To these might be added Darjeeling (4), but I doubt if the dacoities in this district are done by the same gangs.

II—The Midnapore group, consisting of Midnapore 11, the 24-Pergunnahs 5, Hooghly 6. I group these together, as it has been proved in a case which will be noted further on that the bad characters of Midnapore and the 24-Pergunnahs work together, and I have reason to believe from still later information that some of the old Hooghly bad characters are in the same gang.

III—The Gya (6), Hazaribagh (8) circle. The dacoities in this circle are generally petty, but they are numerous, and I doubt if they are so much the work of regular gangs as in the other two circles.

These ten districts account for 70 out of the 105 cases which occurred. Of the rest only one (Burdwan) shows as many as 5 cases, leaving only 30 cases for the remaining 35 districts. The crime, therefore, is very much localised, and I believe that the two first gangs will be hunted out in the course of the year. New ones may of course be formed, but dacoity is very much a crime of tradition, and few new gangs are formed, except under the leadership of an old dacoit.

252. Results for the last five years are given in the table below:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cases (true), including those of previous years	154	138	188	171	135	117	132
Convictions	58	35	40	48	36	26	31
Persons tried	1,017	562	872	786	576	478	534
Ditto convicted	397	186	213	269	187	122	138
Ditto acquitted	505	300	517	431	317	313	324

The results are a little better than last year in cases, the percentage being 23·5 against 22·3. In persons, too, there is a slight improvement, which would have been still greater but for the very large number of persons pending trial, 69 against 42 last year.

The following districts did well:—

Rajshahye, with	2 convictions		and 2 cases.	
Mymensingh	3	do.	and 4	do.
Shahabad	1	do.	and 1	do.
Maldah	2	do.	and 3	do.

Dinagepore (one out of 14), Rungpore (0 out of 3), Darjeeling (0 out of 4), Julpigoree (0 out of 8), Noakholly (0 out of 2), Tipperah (0 out of 2), Gya (1 out of 6), Sonthal Pergunnahs (0 out of 3), Hazaribagh (1 out of 8), did badly.

As regards persons, the following districts show well:—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted.	Acquitted.
Rajshahye	25	5	Backergunge	5	3
Gya	11	3	Sarun	2	2
Lohardugga	2	2	Dacca	4	0

and the following badly:—

Beerbhoom	0	9	Howrah	3	16
24-Pergunnahs	8	58	Nuddea	2	13
Moorshedabad	3	15	Dinagepore	1	7
Rungpore	0	5	Pubna	0	5
Darjeeling	0	6	Furreedpore	0	17
Purneah	2	11	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0	12
Pooree	0	5	Hazaribagh	1	14

I do not give the figures, district by district, as last year, as the table takes much room, and I have given the chief information to be got from it.

The value of property stolen in dacoity amounted to Rs. 53,490, of which Rs. 7,358 were recovered. This is better than last year, but still poor, as shown below:—

	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1879	59,188	6,873	11·6
1880	61,071	12,455	20·4
1881	33,031	1,750	5·3
1882	53,490	7,358	13·8

253. Robberies have decreased from 147 to 122, and the table below shows a steady decrease for the last four years:—

Robberies.

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Robbery with hurt by means of drugs ...	5	2	...	1
Ditto with hurt by other means	16	11	12	12
Ditto in dwelling-houses	19	10	16	6
Ditto on highways	20	21	24	19
Other robberies	117	124	95	84
	177	168	147	122

There is one more case of robbery by drugs: robberies with hurt are the same number as last year. Under all other classes there is a decrease.

The following table gives the result of trials for the last two years. The percentage is better all round.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
							Rs.	Rs.		
1881 ...	147	55	37·4	221	83	37·5	8,306	1,441	17·3	56
1882 ...	122	54	44·2	188	83	44·1	3,504	711	20·3	48

254. The number of cases of serious mischief has gone down greatly, and is now not much more than in 1880. Results are very poor indeed.

Serious mischief.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1879	676	148	21·9	763	270	444	35·3
1880	595	185	31·1	735	321	370	43·6
1881	748	281	37·5	1,017	553	396	54·3
1882	628	129	20·5	684	232	403	33·9

255. The table below shows improved results, while the number of cases has decreased. This is satisfactory, but the number is still large.

Mischief by killing, &c.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1879	625	191	30·5	616	298	48·3
1880	626	175	27·9	599	286	47·7
1881	712	215	30·2	733	344	46·9
1882	730	245	33·6	731	388	53

As might be expected, cases are most numerous in those parts of the province where the hide trade is most active, viz. East Bengal and the districts round Patna and Calcutta. To show this influence, I give the total number of cases for each division, arranging the divisions in the order of prevalence of the crime—

Division.	Number of cases.	
Dacca ...	140	Dacca is a centre of the hide trade.
Presidency ...	138	Calcutta ditto ditto.
Patna ...	104	Patna is a centre of the trade.
Bhagulpore ...	92	Ditto and hides may go there from Bhagulpore.
Rajshahye ...	83	Part go to the Dacca market, part to Calcutta.
Chittagong ...	66	Of this number Tipperah gives 48, the hides going to Dacca.
Burdwan ...	56	I am aware of no special demand for hides in the districts of these divisions.
Orissa ...	27	
Chota Nagpore ...	24	

256. The following table shows the result of lurking house-trespass cases, serials 35 and 36 combined:—

Lurking house-trespass.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cases reported ...	23,590	20,209	18,509	18,447	18,038
Not enquired into ...	2,161	523	651	627	315
Balance of cases enquired into ...	21,429	19,686	17,858	17,820	17,723
False ...	1,351	1,250	1,081	1,114	1,125
True ...	20,078	18,436	16,777	16,706	16,598
Convictions in cases ...	1,878	1,705	1,407	1,321	1,430
Persons tried ...	4,412	[illegible]966	3,449	3,335	3,678
" convicted ...	2,805	2,482	2,030	1,899	2,040
" acquitted ...	1,469	1,842	1,276	1,263	1,501

True cases have increased, though not largely, the increase being a little over 2 per cent. Convictions in cases are a little better, but still very miserable. The percentage of persons convicted is slightly worse. The figures will be dealt with under class V.

257. Class III. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	16	25	4	21	9	77	19	27
Bankoora ...	23	13	6	7	6	18	9	8
Beerbhoom ...	14	21	2	19	11	35	16	19
Midnapore ...	38	75	12	63	25	151	56	85
Hooghly ...	47	51	5	46	13	70	31	37
Howrah ...	14	22	5	17	3	35	8	25
Total ...	152	207	34	173	67	386	136	201

The above figures exclude serials 35 and 36, which are dealt with more conveniently under class V. Results of convictions in cases show a falling off, the percentage being 38·7 against 44·7 last year. The percentage of persons is still worse, being 35·2 against 47·4; but the very large number of persons pending trial in Burdwan accounts for this.

258. Dacoity has increased, there having been 27 true cases against 20. Their distribution and results are given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	
Burdwan ...	5	1	51	5	15	31	All committed to sessions.
Bankoora ...	2	1	4	1	2	1	Ditto ditto.
Beerbhoom ...	1	...	10	...	9	...	One otherwise disposed of.
Midnapore ...	11	4	73	27	39	7	
Hooghly ...	6	2	19	8	11	...	
Howrah ...	2	...	19	3	16	...	

One of the Burdwan cases was really an agrarian riot, and not a dacoity. The ryots of a village combined against their gomasta, dragged him out of his house, and killed him. Some property was also taken, so the case comes under dacoity. The Magistrate of Burdwan considers the increase of this crime accidental, and has "no reason for believing that there is any increase in the number of professional dacoits in the Burdwan district."

The Judge held the Beerbhoom case to be false. The Magistrate holds it to be true, and the Commissioner considers there is much to support his view. I agree with the Commissioner and Magistrate, but do not think the case should have been committed, as the evidence was decidedly weak. Midnapore and Hooghly are the two districts which show most cases. As noted in paragraph 251, I consider Midnapore to be one of the chief centres of dacoity; and although all the Hooghly dacoities are not connected with the bad characters of that district, I have reason to believe that there are ties between the bad characters of these places, and that where they do not actually assist each other in dacoities, they do so in the disposal of property.

Some important information on this point has been obtained since the close of the year, which I hope to see worked successfully during this year.

One of the Howrah cases took place in 1878, and was brought to light by the confession of a life prisoner at the Andamans. The parties did not report it at the time, and this added to the difficulty of the case. The Judge disbelieved the case, but subsequent enquiry confirmed the truth of it, and Government granted a remission of sentence to the informer, as it was not through his fault it failed.

259. Robbery cases have decreased from 29 to 20. Midnapore heads the list with 8 cases, of which two were with hurt, one was in a dwelling-house, two were highway, and two other robberies. Conviction was secured in 4 cases. Burdwan and Hooghly each had 4 cases, Bankoora 3, and Beerbhoom 1. In all, 10 cases were successfully prosecuted, which is not so good as last year.

260. Class III. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	112	106	21	85	40	174	50	118
Nuddea	62	79	4	75	21	109	37	65
Jessore	45	69	12	57	12	64	33	27
Khoolna	......	27	1	26	9	37	13	22
Moorshedabad	77	55	4	51	10	86	14	70
Total ...	296	336	42	294	92	470	147	297

Excluding serials 35 and 36 there is a decrease of two true cases, so crime under this class may be said to have been stationary. The results are very poor, the percentage both of cases and of persons convicted being 31·3 against 43·5 and 46·08 last year. The falling off is under the heading of serious mischief.

261. Dacoity.

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
24-Pergunnahs	3	5	......	2	4	69	......	8	3	58
Nuddea	1	2	......	......	5	15	......	2	5	13
Jessore	1	2	......	1	7	11	......	4	7	7
Khoolna	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Moorshedabad	5	2	2	1	30	18	4	3	26	15

There is an increase of one case of dacoity during the year. The 24-Pergunnahs shows an increase of two cases, and Nuddea and Jessore each of one. Moorshedabad has three less. Results are better than last year, four

cases ending in conviction against two in 1881, and 17 persons having been convicted against 4 in 1881. The police were particularly unlucky in this division, and especially in the 24-Pergunnahs, where 29 persons were implicated in one case of 1881, of whom 9 were committed, but were acquitted by the jury in the face of what Mr. Edgar justly terms "overwhelming evidence of a conclusive character." It was discovered in this way: A dacoity took place in the house of one Dharoni Dhur Mandal, in thana Mothurapore, on the 17th January 1882, and property to the value of Rs. 1,953-11 was taken. The police arrested 15 persons, some of them natives of Midnapore, of whom one was made approver and 14 were committed. Out of these, 5 only were finally convicted. In the course of this enquiry one of the accused confessed, and proof was obtained of a dacoity which had taken place in Midnapore at the mouth of the Haldi river on 4th June 1881. Out of Rs. 7,000 worth of property taken, Rs. 1,000 worth was recovered, including a gun with the complainant's name on it. The High Court transferred the case to the 24-Pergunnahs, as the evidence in this and in the first-mentioned case was to a large extent the same. The acquittal is quite inexplicable.

The 24-Pergunnahs police have signally failed to trace a series of dacoities, which took place near Nyehatty. These may have been done by Hooghly men.

262. Robberies have decreased from 23 to 15, of which 2 are with hurt, 3 are highway, and the rest other robberies. Conviction followed in 8 cases, or 53·3 per cent, as against 30·4 in 1881. Conviction of persons is not so good, being 26·8 against 31·1. The worst results were in the 24-Pergunnahs, where out of 21 persons sent up only 1 was convicted, 17 were acquitted, and 3 were pending.

263. Cases of serious mischief have increased by one, the number being 128 against 127 last year. Results are bad in the extreme, only 34 cases, or 26·5 per cent, having ended in conviction, against 55·9 per cent last year. Nuddea detected only 5·5 per cent of this class of crime, Moorshedabad 8·3, and Jessore 10·5. In fact the 24-Pergunnahs is the only district which did even fairly well. In Khulna there was an undoubted case of incendiarism, the house of Mr. Rainey having been burned down. The case was greatly mismanaged and neglected by the police, and the Inspector was degraded. Finally a man confessed, but the Judge, I believe rightly, disbelieved his confession and acquitted two persons sent up.

264. Mischief by killing animals is, as already shown in paragraph 255, more prevalent in this division than in any other except Dacca. There were 138 true cases, of which 44 ended in conviction. Out of 139 persons sent up 64 were convicted, 67 acquitted, and 8 were pending. The results are fair.

265. Class III. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	45	46	10	36	6	24	7	17
Rajshahye	21	39	8	31	11	58	42	11
Rungpore	161	50	16	34	16	56	24	31
Bogra	13	27	2	25	7	42	10	32
Pubna	19	47	12	35	9	44	17	24
Darjeeling	10	14	2	12	1	11	1	9
Julpigoree	14	22	4	18	3	6	3	3
Total ...	283	245	54	191	53	241	104	127

Crime has gone down in this class, but it is almost entirely in cases of serious mischief in Rungpore that the decrease is observable.

Results are worse than last year, the percentage of conviction in cases being 27·7 against 44·5, and of persons 43·1 against 55·9. As pointed out by Mr. Monro in last year's report, the figures of that year were improved by an unusual number of special cases in Rungpore. The percentages of 1880 were 23·5 and 34·1, and with these the results of 1882 compare favorably.

266. Dacoity cases have increased from 25 to 32. I have already made some remarks on dacoity in this division in paragraph 251.

The cases were distributed as shown below, with results:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Dinagepore	14	1	8	1	7	
Rajshahye	2	2	31	25	5	One otherwise disposed of.
Rungpore	3	...	5	...	5	
Bogra	1	1	17	4	13	
Darjeeling	4	...	6	...	6	
Julpigoree	8	...	...	...	...	

Pubna had no case, but five persons were acquitted in a case of the previous year.

In Rajshahye and Bogra, particularly in the former, this offence has been successfully dealt with.

In one case, in Rajshahye, the house of a well-to-do widow was broken into by a gang from Moorshedabad, who were all (15) convicted. The Sub-Inspector, Amrito Lal Bannerjya, was given a silver watch, and the Commissioner gives the District Superintendent also considerable credit for this case. In the other case in this district Inspector Purna Chunder Chakrabarty was given a watch and chain for his success. At first only 6 persons were committed in this case, but the Judge ordered the committal of 4 more, and of the 10, 9 were convicted and 1 died in jail.

The Pubna case, which was pending at the close of last year, calls for special notice. In this case confessions of five persons were recorded by the Joint-Magistrate of Mirzapore, and these all gave up money, the proceeds of the dacoity. The case appeared to be beyond suspicion, yet the Judge accused the Pubna and Mirzapore police of extorting confessions, and rejected them all. In consequence of the Judge's decision a Sub-Inspector of Mirzapore was tried under section 193, and I think it fair to the police, both of Mirzapore and Pubna, to give an extract from the decision of the Magistrate (Mr. A. Cadell). After stating that not only was there no evidence of serious misconduct on the part of the accused, or even that serious misconduct had taken place, he goes on to say:—"I place great confidence in the record of the confessions before Mr. Jackson, a Magistrate, who was not likely to take down confessions negligently, or to omit to notice any important feature in a case, or to refrain from noticing and bringing to light any misconduct on the part of the police. He was, moreover, well-known to the people, and was known to be in no way partial to the Sub-Inspector." It appears to me that the Magistrate of Mirzapore is more likely to have formed a just opinion of the case, after hearing all that could be urged in the matter, than the Judge of Pubna, who only heard a few witnesses, apparently men in the interests of the accused.

Dinagepore, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling show 29 cases and 1 conviction. The results of the two past years in these districts are so bad that special measures have been taken, and I have just heard that one gang has been sent up for trial.

In Darjeeling one case is supposed to have been committed by bad characters from over the frontier.

267. There were 18 true cases of robbery, against 17 last year. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases, which is a great improvement on last year. Out of 16 persons sent up, 8 were convicted, 6 were acquitted, and 2 were pending.

One case, which took place in Pubna, was of a serious nature, and has escaped detection. A man engaged a boat at Goalundo, and went to a village in thana Mothura in Pubna, where he got out and made some purchases. On his return he gave his three boatmen a substance like sugar, which they ate and became insensible. In this state they were robbed of all they had, and one of them is missing, and it is feared was drowned while unconscious. The special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases was deputed to this case, but no trace could be found of the man, nor can he be identified with any known poisoner.

268. There were 58 true cases of serious mischief in the division, of which 12 ended in conviction. The large decrease under this head has already been noted. The only case worthy of note is the burning of the Serajgunge

school in August. It was believed this was the work of an incendiary, and that the crime had its origin in revenge for the amalgamation of the vernacular with the higher school on the part of some of those who were thus thrown out of employ, but nothing could be proved.

269. There were 83 cases of mischief to animals, of which 28 ended in conviction, and of 81 persons sent up, 51 were convicted and 26 acquitted. This is good. This class of crime, though less common here than in the worst divisions (Dacca, the Presidency, Patna, and Bhagulpore) is far more common than in the other divisions of the province. Rungpore is a district largely interested in hides, which accounts for the prevalence of the crime.

270. Class III. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	33	45	9	36	5	22	11	11
Furreedpore	26	34	3	31	3	39	3	33
Backergunge	68	55	8	47	6	42	11	20
Mymensingh	91	139	16	123	23	120	55	58
Total ...	218	273	36	237	37	223	80	122

There are 19 more cases in this class than in 1881. Dacca and Furreedpore show a small increase of 3 and 5 cases, Mymensingh a large increase of 32, while Backergunge has 21 cases less. The percentage of convictions, though better than last year, is still very bad, being 15·6 and 35·8 against 10·5 and 28·2 last year.

271. Dacoities have again decreased, and only eight true cases occurred—less than in any previous year. The Commissioner remarks that he thinks "the people are more ready now to defend themselves against dacoits, and this class of crime now-a-days appears to meet with very little support from zeminders and others, such as it used to get in former days." I do not agree in the first part. If the people really were to defend themselves against dacoits, the crime would disappear in two years; but there is considerable weight in the last part of the Commissioner's remarks.

There was one case in Dacca, the same in Furreedpore, two in Backergunge, and four in Mymensingh. The police entirely failed in the Dacca case, and in one case in Mymensingh. In all the other cases the police made arrests, and five out of the six ended in conviction, four during the year and one after. This is a great improvement over last year, when there was not a single conviction. Out of 56 persons sent up, 16 were convicted, 31 acquitted, 1 was otherwise disposed of, and 8 were pending (5 afterwards convicted). In the unsuccessful case, which belonged to Furreedpore, the Commissioner recommended an appeal on the part of Government. In this 15 men were acquitted.

Two of the Mymensingh cases call for notice. The first was originally pronounced to be false by the Deputy Magistrate and ordered not to be entered. Subsequently the property taken was discovered while the police were enquiring into a theft case, and the case successfully prosecuted. The Head Constable was promoted, and the punchayat, who did good service, were rewarded in this case. The second case was originally returned in C true form by the Head Constable, who enquired. Reinvestigation was ordered by an Inspector, who reported it as false, and the Commissioner directed a prosecution under section 211. The Magistrate, before carrying out this order, ordered a judicial enquiry into the original charge, which was held by the Joint-Magistrate, who, while holding the dacoity case to be true, considered it too weak for committal. The parties moved the Judge, who called for the record and ordered committal, and finally convicted some of the accused and ordered the arrest of the others, who had not been arrested.

There were three river dacoities—one in each of the districts of Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensingh. None of these cases call for special mention.

272. Robberies have again decreased, and there were but 8 cases against 11 last year. Five of these took place in Mymensingh and one in each of the other districts. Two were successful—one in Mymensingh and one in Backergunge; and out of five persons sent up, four were convicted. These results are fair as regards cases, good as regards persons.

273. The number of cases of serious mischief was 80, with only 7 convictions. Furreedpore and Backergunge with 12 and 15 true cases did not get a single conviction. Dacca got 2 convictions out of 17 cases, and Mymensingh 5 out of 36. The large number of this class of case in Mymensingh requires the attention of the local officers.

274. This division, as a chief centre of the hide trade, shows the highest number of cases of killing cattle. Out of 140 true cases, conviction was obtained in 24 cases only. The large number of this class of case in Mymensingh (78) also requires the attention of the Magistrate and District Superintendent.

275. Class III. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	63	68	8	60	7	37	14	13
Noakholly	39	25	10	15	3	9	6	3
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	1	......	1	......	2	......	2
Tipperah	77	89	14	75	5	67	16	42
Total ...	182	183	32	151	15	115	36	60

There is a decrease of 31 cases under this class. Results are very poor; the percentage of conviction in cases is only 9·9 against 12·1, and of persons 31·3 against 24·5.

276. There were four cases of dacoity—two in Noakholly and two in Tipperah. All were unsuccessful. One person was sent up in Tipperah, but discharged. There were but three robberies—one successful, and all three persons sent up were convicted. Serious mischief cases were singularly unsuccessful. Seventy-eight true cases occurred, and only five ended in conviction. Chittagong has long been notorious for its arson cases, and the Commissioner notes that this crime is on the increase in Tipperah also.

277. There were 66 cases of mischief to animals, and only 9 successful.

278. Class III. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	34	44	8	36	17	54	24	20
Gya	61	67	17	50	14	80	35	35
Shahabad	30	57	14	43	16	55	29	21
Mozufferpore	36	19	5	14	7	24	15	7
Durbhunga	23	27	3	24	11	29	16	13
Sarun	22	25	9	16	4	13	6	5
Chumparun	16	39	6	33	6	24	8	14
Total ...	222	278	62	216	75	279	133	116

The slight decrease of six cases calls for no remark. Results are again better, the percentages being 34·7 and 47·6, against 32·4 and 44·3.

279. Dacoity.

Districts.	True cases. 1880.	True cases. 1881.	True cases. 1882.	Convictions. 1880.	Convictions. 1881.	Convictions. 1882.	Persons tried. 1880.	Persons tried. 1881.	Persons tried. 1882.	Persons convicted. 1880.	Persons convicted. 1881.	Persons convicted. 1882.
Patna	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
Gya	5	9	6	2	1	1	13	13	14	3	2	11
Shahabad	......	1	1	......	1	1	2	4	5	1	1	2
Mozufferpore	2	......	......	1	......	......	8	6	1	5	3	1
Durbhunga	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......
Sarun	2	......	4	......	......	1	5	6	2	......	......	2
Chumparun	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	11	11	11	3	2	3	30	32	22	9	6	16

There have been for the third year in succession 11 dacoity cases in this division. Gya shows a decrease of three cases, though there are still most in that district. Sarun has risen from nothing to four cases. Three cases ended in conviction out of the six, which were completed during the year. There is a decided improvement in the convictions of persons. All the Gya cases were of the nature of highway robberies. The Shahabad case was one of stealing wheat from a field, and was not of the nature of a regular dacoity. None of the cases call for special mention.

280. Robberies decreased from 33 to 28, Patna alone showing an increase. Thirteen cases ended in conviction, and of 43 persons put on trial 23 were convicted, 15 acquitted, and 5 were pending. Percentages of conviction are a little worse, but not more than the larger number of pending cases will account for.

281. Here, as elsewhere, the police failed in serious mischief cases. 73 true cases took place, and only 13 of these ended in conviction. Out of 87 persons sent up, 33 were convicted, 44 acquitted, and 10 were pending.

282. The division occupies the third place as regards frequency of cases of mischief to animals—in other words cattle poisoning. The number of true cases was 104, of which 46 were successful; while out of 118 persons sent up, 61 were convicted, 51 acquitted, and 6 were pending.

283. Class III. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Acquitted.
Monghyr	78	58	9	49	25	61	35	15
Bhagulpore	33	33	8	25	8	41	15	24
Purneah	51	54	6	48	13	44	21	22
Sonthal Pergunnahs	30	38	4	34	12	65	28	26
Maldah	19	25	2	23	10	41	20	21
Total ...	211	208	29	179	68	252	119	108

Crime under this class, excluding serials 35 and 36, has decreased by 32 cases. Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show a small increase, the other three districts show a decrease, most marked in Monghyr.

The result of convictions is not so good, the percentage of cases and persons being 38 and 47·2, against 48·3 and 49·7.

284. There were again 12 cases of dacoity, of which Purneah gives five, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Maldah each three, and Monghyr one.

The Monghyr case was pending at the close of the year. In Purneah two cases ended in conviction, but only two persons were punished. As already noted, I suspect this district to have dealings with the Rajshahye Division bad characters.

Two of the Maldah cases ended in conviction, but only six persons were punished. The cases were ordinary ones, and done by local men. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs one case was successful after the close of the year, and 10 persons were convicted. Altogether 61 persons were sent up, of whom 34 were discharged, 8 convicted, and 19 were pending trial at the close of the

year. Results are therefore worse than last year. The conviction of 10 men in the Sonthal Pergunnahs after the close of the year has, I hope, broken up a gang, and should reduce cases this year.

285. Robberies have increased by two, the number being 13 against 11. Convictions were obtained in five cases, and out of 18 persons sent up 8 were convicted. This is better than last year, though still not good.

286. Serious mischief cases decreased from 98 to 63. The decrease is most marked in Monghyr, where last year there was a large increase. Results are worse, only 22 cases having ended in conviction, and out of 69 persons sent up only 27 were convicted.

287. There were 92 cases of mischief to animals, and in 39 conviction was secured. Out of 99 persons sent up, 73 were convicted, 3 otherwise disposed of, and only 23 discharged. This is good.

288. Class III. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cutttack	32	25	7	18	9	23	13	8
Pooree	44	31	1	30	12	44	23	20
Balasore	12	23	4	19	6	47	25	21
Gurjhats	4	5	......	5	3	7	4	2
Total ...	92	84	12	72	30	121	65	51

Crime has very distinctly decreased in Cuttack and Pooree. In Balasore there is an increase of seven cases, and in the Gurjhat Mehals of one. Results are very much better, the percentages of conviction in cases and of persons being 41·6 and 53·7, against 21·7 and 32·5 in 1881.

289. There were five cases of dacoity, against seven last year; four were in Balasore and one in Pooree. The Pooree case was committed by the Joint-Magistrate and was sent up by the police under his orders. The Magistrate considers the Joint-Magistrate to have been wrong, and holds the case to have been false, agreeing with the police. Two convictions were obtained in Balasore. Out of 16 persons sent up 4 were convicted and 12 acquitted; the results are not good.

290. There was no aggravated case of robbery during the year. Eight cases occurred under the heading of "other robberies." Convictions were obtained in 4 cases, and 6 out of 10 persons sent up were convicted. Results are fair.

291. The other headings call for no notice.

292. Class III. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	21	39	8	31	6	53	17	35
Lohardugga	23	31	11	20	7	33	11	16
Singbhoom	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
Manbhoom	14	47	7	40	12	35	14	21
Total ...	62	120	27	93	26	123	43	73

The above table shows an increase of 31 true cases, 10 in Hazaribagh and 24 in Manbhoom, the other two districts showing small decreases. The increase is in cases of serious mischief. Results are better than in 1881, but still far from good, the percentage of conviction in cases being 27·9 against 25·8, and of persons 34·9 against 29·8.

293. There have been 11 true dacoities, against 8 last year. Of these, 8 were in Hazaribagh and 3 in Lohardugga. Each district secured one conviction, but of 17 persons sent up only 3 were convicted. This is better than last year, when there were no convictions, but still very poor.

With three exceptions the Hazaribagh cases were of the usual highway robbery type. In the other three cases houses were broken into. In the single case which ended in a conviction the complainant and three of his fellow villagers and the chowkidar pursued and caught one of the dacoits.

Two of the Lohardugga cases were of the nature of highway robbery. The third was committed in a house, but presents no special features. It was pending at the close of the year.

294. Robberies have again decreased by one case, the number being 12 against 13. Four cases were successful, which is better than last year, when only two ended in conviction. 21 persons were sent up, of whom 5 were convicted, 10 discharged, 5 were pending, and 1 was otherwise disposed of.

Class IV.

295.

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of conviction.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of conviction.
1880	10,874	3,183	29·2	11,744	6,775	4,615	57·6
1881	11,096	2,519	22·7	10,509	5,644	4,496	53·7
1882	12,450	2,703	21·7	10,949	5,925	4,630	54·1

There is a net increase of 1,354 cases, due entirely to cases under section 323, of which there is an increase of 1,376. There are also 12 more cases under section 334, and 4 more under section 374; wrongful restraint cases show a decrease of 35, and sections 336-337 of three cases.

Results, as shown above, are rather worse as regards cases; rather better as regards persons. The real figure of percentage for cases is, however, 49·1, against 48·6 last year, as column 9 of statement A, Part I, does not show the number of direct cases which are successful, and the percentage, in looking at police work, should be taken on cases actually enquired into. The police enquired into 4,394 cases of their own accord and into 1,106 cases by order, or 5,500 in all, being 44·2 per cent, against 3,940 and 1,239, or 5,179 in all (46·6 per cent) last year. The majority of cases under this class are therefore tried direct, and if hurt alone be looked at, it will be seen that in the past year only 37·3 per cent of this class of case was enquired into. The results in this class of crime are more affected by compromises than in any other class. The number of cases so compromised during the year was 645.

296. Hu '.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1880	8,194	216	17,978	925	7,053	2,568	8,237	5,242	2,777
1881	8,357	143	8,214	2,371	5,843	1,932	6,853	4,122	2,550
1882	9,721	131	9,590	3,203	6,387	2,115	7,415	4,439	2,773

Of the 6,387 cases shown in column 6 above, 3,575 only were enquired into, the balance being direct cases, in which the police were not employed in any way. Column 5 shows the cases instituted at police-stations but refused under section 117 (old Code).

297. Wrongful restraint.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1880	3,499	743	2,756	23	2,733	521	3,319	1,389	1,795
1881	3,318	552	2,766	21	2,745	509	3,505	1,407	1,911
1882	3,243	512	2,731	21	2,710	491	3,342	1,334	1,824

No remarks are called for.

298. Class IV. **Burdwan Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	440	313	4	309	143	390	198	186
Bankoora	221	137	7	130	96	206	150	48
Beerbhoom	121	125	4	121	15	119	55	61
Midnapore	409	511	27	484	78	377	171	198
Hooghly	384	472	21	451	95	489	236	234
Howrah	321	244	3	241	46	224	147	75
Total ...	1,896	1,802	66	1,736	473	1,808	957	802

There is a decrease of 160 cases. Results are slightly better than last year, the percentage of cases convicted being 27·2 and of persons 52·8, against 25·3 and 50·7 last year. As the police investigate so few cases, the percentage in cases is misleading. Midnapore and Hooghly show an increase of cases, Beerbhoom the same number as last year, and the rest a decrease. No explanation of the fluctuations is given.

299. Class IV. **Presidency Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	569	439	17	422	133	531	305	222
Nuddea	427	456	13	443	88	355	215	131
Jessore	527	414	14	400	91	356	195	158
Khoolna	......	257	9	248	94	332	172	158
Moorshedabad	355	446	5	441	88	379	170	196
Total ...	1,878	2,012	58	1,954	494	1,953	1,057	865

The percentage of conviction in cases is about the same—25·3, against 25·4; that of persons is worse, being 54·1, against 56·1. Compromises are more common in this division than anywhere else except Patna.

300. Class IV. **Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	199	134	9	125	30	164	89	63
Rajshahye	133	167	14	153	40	218	102	108
Rungpore	277	279	28	251	45	250	142	97
Bogra	14	184	11	173	60	176	118	33
Pubna	175	197	21	176	36	223	85	126
Darjeeling	59	111	2	109	41	122	95	27
Julpigoree	90	101	2	99	29	128	64	62
Total ...	1,076	1,173	87	1,086	281	1,280	695	516

The number of cases for the division is almost the same as in 1881. The large decrease in Rungpore is chiefly under hurt, and that in Dinagepore under wrongful restraint. The increase in Darjeeling is said to be due to the sub-division at Kurseong being more largely taken advantage of. The percentage of conviction in cases is 25·9 against 21, and of persons 54·3 against 46·3—in both instances an improvement.

301. Class IV. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	325	431	31	400	98	391	219	155
Furreedpore	483	512	54	458	133	483	263	196
Backergunge	538	599	37	562	77	371	162	198
Mymensingh	880	1,219	50	1,169	137	753	424	283
Total ...	2,226	2,761	172	2,589	445	1,998	1,068	834

The increase of 363 cases is spread over all the districts except Furreedpore, but it is only large in Mymensingh. This is chiefly due to the establishment of a new sub-division at Netrokona. Many petty charges of hurt, which were never heard of when the parties had to go to head-quarters, are now instituted at the sub-division. The increase in wrongful restraint cases in the same district is due to the bad state of feeling existing between zemindars and ryots, which has been fomented by designing men, who spread rumours that Government had interfered with the rates of rents. The percentage of convictions in cases and of persons is 17·2 and 53·5, against 20·2 and 57·5 last year.

302. Class IV. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	73	154	6	148	29	112	56	33
Noakholly	129	176	14	162	51	182	103	70
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12	6	......	6	2	14	11	3
Tipperah	694	459	40	419	146	521	340	165
Total ...	908	795	60	735	228	829	510	271

The percentages are 31 in cases and 61·5 of persons, against 14·8 and 59·9. As before noted, the percentage in cases is no real criterion of police work; that of persons is good. The explanation of the district fluctuations is as unsatisfactory as last year.

303. Class IV. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	308	291	5	286	94	332	152	166
Gya	316	379	15	364	54	170	66	100
Shahabad	660	1,708	22	1,686	151	600	318	258
Mozufferpore	88	129	8	121	15	137	72	62
Durbhunga	174	149	16	133	35	113	57	52
Sarun	231	309	17	292	92	332	164	157
Chumparun	116	133	8	125	24	142	68	72
Total ...	1,893	3,098	91	3,007	465	1,826	897	867

The enormous increase of cases in Shahabad is reported as being due to an order of the Magistrate of Shahabad to treat cases of hurt as cognizable as provided in the law. Out of 1,663 cases of hurt instituted (including direct cases), 1,146 were refused under section 117 in this district. The average institutions in Shahabad of this class of cases for the last five years is 290. Percentages are 15·4 and 49·1, against 21·5 and 46·8.

304. Class IV. **BHAGULPORE DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	98	112	8	104	21	114	45	61
Bhagulpore	118	136	6	130	37	171	107	57
Purneah	252	242	5	237	38	181	115	63
Sonthal Pergunnahs	83	95	......	95	29	121	96	23
Maldah	76	87	6	81	23	110	52	52
Total ..	627	672	25	647	148	697	419	256

There is an increase of 20 cases, but in no district is the fluctuation marked. The percentage in cases has fallen from 27·4 to 22·9; that of persons risen from 59·9 to 60·1.

305. Class IV. **ORISSA DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	152	204	48	156	30	131	82	46
Pooree	117	114	1	113	20	81	47	31
Balasore	88	181	16	165	29	96	58	36
Gurjhats	12	9	......	9	6	10	6	4
Total ...	369	508	65	443	85	318	193	117

Crime may be said to be the same as last year in all districts except Balasore, where the increase is very marked. No explanation is given, but last year the number of cases in this district was considerably under the average. Percentages—cases 19·2, persons 60·7, against 27·4 and 59·9 in 1881.

306. Class IV. **CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.**

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	87	72	2	70	24	78	44	32
Lohardugga	65	82	14	68	20	74	34	39
Singbhoom	8	16	......	16	5	12	5	5
Manbhoom	63	104	5	99	35	76	46	26
Total ...	223	274	21	253	84	240	129	102

The increase of 30 cases may be said to be due entirely to Manbhoom. Results are worse than in 1881, the percentages being 33·2 and 53·7, against 34·9 and 59·6. No remarks are called for.

307. **CLASS V.**

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1880.								
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	44,285	5,426	38,859	742	12,086	36,961	19,596	16,089
Including ditto ditto	62,794	6,507	56,287	1,396	13,493	40,410	21,546	17,365
1881.								
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	40,293	4,620	35,673	596	10,882	34,401	17,939	15,104
Including ditto ditto	58,740	5,754	53,006	1,223	12,203	37,736	19,838	16,367
1882.								
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36	41,128	4,827	36,301	410	11,184	35,081	18,272	15 224
Including ditto ditto	58,041	5,952	53,214	725	12,614	38,759	20,312	16,725

Class V alone shows an increase of 628 cases, of which 98 are due to cattle theft, 494 to ordinary theft, 27 to criminal breach of trust, 102 to trespass, and 5 to cases of breaking a closed receptacle. Against these, there is a decrease of 76 cases of lurking house trespass (serial 42) and 22 of receiving stolen property. If serials 35 and 36 be included, the increase of cases is reduced to 208, there being a decrease of 420 cases in these more serious kinds of crime against property. The net increase of 208 cases represents a percentage of 0·38 only, so that the increase is very small.

Results of class V, both in cases and persons, are much the same as last year, the percentage in cases being 30·8 against 30·5 (not 31 as erroneously given last year), and of persons 52·08 against 52·1. If the results of burglaries be included, the percentages are 23·7 against 23 (not 23·5 as given last year) in cases, and 52·4 against 52·5 as regards persons, or as nearly as may be the same as in 1881.

308. The results of burglary cases (*serials* 35 *and* 36) for the last two years are given below:—

	Cases.	Conviction.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convicted.	Percentage
1880 ...	17,428	1,407	8·07	3,449	2,030	58·8
1881 ...	17,333	1,321	7·6	3,335	1,899	56·9
1882 ...	16,913	1,430	8·5	3,678	2,040	55·5

These figures show the greatest blot in the police work of the province. About 17,000 cases of burglary occur each year, and only about one in 12 of these is prosecuted to a successful termination. Detective skill is in fact wanting, and hence the necessity for the attention which has of late years been given to prevention.

309. The number of cases not enquired into under this class, including burglaries, has steadily decreased, as the following figures show:— 1880, 1,393; 1881, 1,223; 1882, 725. The number is still too large, but in most districts all cases of theft and burglary are now enquired into. Of the above 725 cases, 30 are trespass, leaving 695 cases against property not enquired into. The following districts show worst in this respect:—Dinagepore 64, Nuddea 56, Chittagong 55, Durbhunga 43, Beerbhoom 43, Pubna 39, Backergunge 35, Bhagulpore 34, Midnapore 33, Chumparun 31, Bogra 30, Lohardugga 22, Moorshedabad 18.

310. The fluctuations in the crimes of theft, cattle theft, and receiving stolen property are shown in the table below:—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Theft	26,647	27,245	3,622	3,726	23,025	23,519	475	353	6,933	6,993	19,931	20,120	10,324	10,572	8,741	8,507
Cattle theft	1,674	1,787	205	220	1,469	1,567	7	11	727	797	1,787	2,076	1,046	1,222	678	784
Receiving stolen property ...	1,827	1,807	51	53	1,776	1,754	3	4	1,273	1,232	3,061	3,010	1,991	1,867	960	1,051

Percentages are given in the following table. They are on the whole pretty much the same as last year:—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class V generally	31·1	30·5	30·8	52·8	52·1	52·08
Theft	31·1	30·1	29·7	53·3	51·7	52·5
Cattle theft	51	49·5	50·8	59	58·5	58·8
Receiving stolen property	73·1	71·7	70·2	67·1	65·0	62·0

311. In analysing this class of crime, division by division, serials 35 and 36 are in all cases added to class V.

312. Class V. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	926	971	141	830	261	772	384	380
Bankoora	661	513	60	453	140	483	250	207
Beerbhoom	740	744	135	609	158	564	291	261
Midnapore	2,450	2,431	247	2,184	430	1,711	779	862
Hooghly	1,445	1,899	240	1,659	368	1,324	647	607
Howrah	801	788	54	734	346	824	486	314
Total ...	7,023	7,346	877	6,469	1,703	5,678	2,837	2,631

There is a considerable decrease of 554 cases spread over all the districts except Hooghly. The percentages of conviction, both in cases and of persons, are better, being 26·3 and 49·9, against 25·6 and 48·9.

The Commissioner says that the decrease is ascribed to one or other of the following causes in the different districts :—(*a*) close supervision of bad characters, (*b*) successful prosecution of bad livelihood cases, (*c*) good harvest, (*d*) prevalence of fever, (*e*) the number of bad characters convicted in previous years and now in jail. Oddly enough the increase in Hooghly is ascribed also to the good harvest—a very improbable cause for increase of offences against property, though it would be a good reason for increase of petty cases against the person.

313. Lurking house-trespass has decreased in every district except Hooghly and Howrah, where there are slight increases. The causes assigned for the decrease are given in the last paragraph, but to these Mr. Anderson adds the improvement of the rural police in Bankoora. Results of cases show a decided improvement, though still bad enough. The percentage is 11·2, against 7. Convictions of persons have, however, fallen from 52·1 to 50·7.

314. There have been 149 cattle thefts against 171 in 1881. Conviction followed in 80, or 53·7 per cent, against 43·8 in 1881, but the percentage of persons is not quite so good, being 49·3 against 51. The Commissioner suggests that the decrease may be due to the *mochies* taking to cattle-poisoning as a safer trade than cattle theft; but there do not appear to be any facts to support this theory. There is only an increase of 7 cases of cattle-poisoning, and the convictions are 60·7 per cent, so that it is apparently more dangerous to poison than to steal—at least the chance of conviction is greater. Cattle-stealing is also generally committed in order to sell, not to kill.

315. Thefts have decreased everywhere except in Hooghly. Results of cases are much the same, being 31·2 against 31·5 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted is rather better, being 50 against 48·1.

316. Class V. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	1,847	2,217	291	1,926	495	1,401	642	710
Nuddea	2,058	2,407	195	2,212	559	1,459	786	599
Jessore	1,752	1,312	142	1,170	198	846	331	483
Khoolna	......	863	69	794	211	668	822	309
Moorshedabad	1,402	1,454	81	1,373	318	1,167	489	615
Total ...	7,059	8,253	778	7,475	1,781	5,541	2,570	2,716

Cases have actually increased in the 24-Pergunnahs in spite of the transfer of Satkhira to Khoolna. Nuddea, too, shows an increase. Moorshedabad gives a few cases less, and Jessore may be considered about stationary.

Results are much the same as last year—

1882	Percentage of convictions in cases 23·8;	of persons 46·4.
1881	Ditto ditto 23	„ 45·5.

317. Lurking house-trespass shows a considerable increase of cases, chiefly in the 24-Pergunnahs, which is attributed by the Magistrate to the efforts which have been made to prevent the suppression by the police of unpromising cases of this class. He, however, doubts if even now all cases are reported. The increase is, however, partly compensated for by a decrease in thefts. In Moorshedabad the decrease in reported crime is attributed to persistent prosecution of false cases. In connection with these two explanations the Commissioner remarks with great force: "This indicates one of the greatest difficulties in our criminal administration. Measures taken to check false charges invariably lead to suppression of real crime, while all attempts to prevent concealment of crime have a tendency to encourage the institution of false charges."

Convictions in cases in serials 35 and 36 together are 8·5 per cent, and of persons 52·2, against 7·3 and 47·9 in 1881.

318.

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Cases convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted.		Persons tried.		Persons convicted.		Persons acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Thef ...	3,711	3,705	529	489	3,182	3,216	897	962	28·6	30·1	2,876	2,778	1,255	1,285	1,405	1,335	43·6	46·2
Cattl theft ...	225	212	26	23	199	189	96	79	48·2	41·7	284	206	146	94	123	90	51·4	45·6

The results of theft and cattle theft cases are shown above. The police have been more successful in ordinary thefts; less so in cattle thefts. Jessore continues to show the worst results in thefts, but in burglaries Moorshedabad and 24-Pergunnahs are much worse, and Jessore shows improvement. I reproduce the table of percentages given last year, as it shows how, even in the most forward districts, the police fail in detecting this class of crime.

	Burglary, Serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42.						Theft.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
24-Pergunnahs	13·5	12·8	8·9	59·1	54·7	53·5	34·1	33·8	35·5	46·3	41·6	45·8
Nuddea	6·6	10·4	10·6	57·2	52·5	57·5	27·8	33·2	29·2	52[illegible]	56·4	52·2
Jessore	10·2	4·1	11·8	49·4	39·8	52·4	19·1	17·8	17·9	42·7	33·9	34·5
Moorshedabad	12·2	8·2	8·3	48	40·4	37·6	35·6	24·3	30·1	48·5	36	44·6
Khoolna	......	......	14·4	......	......	54·6	......	......	33·8	......	......	46·4

319. Class V. **Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.**

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	1,087	1,196	88	1,108	219	671	344	286
Rajshahye	1,040	1,316	74	1,242	273	824	462	318
Rungpore	1,188	1,250	166	1,084	215	720	395	274
Bogra	613	778	21	757	234	659	355	247
Pubna	587	804	110	694	156	623	248	340
Darjeeling	670	722	29	693	320	657	468	167
Julpigooree	634	629	34	595	122	521	269	228
Total ...	5,819	6,695	523	6,173	1,539	4,675	2,561	1,860

There is a considerable increase of 354 true cases, chiefly due to Bogra and Rajshahye, the increase in the former being chiefly in thefts, and in the latter in thefts and burglaries. The percentage of convictions in cases is 24·9 against 25·7, and of persons 54·8 against 57·3. There has thus been a falling off in both.

320. Burglary has decreased in Dinagepore and Rungpore. In Bogra and Darjeeling it may be called stationary. In Rajshahye, where the increase is considerable, the cause is said to be dearness of food, owing to local failure of the crops. The explanation is of doubtful value. In Pubna the increase took place in the Serajgunge sub-division, where there is a large population of men from all parts seeking employment in the mills, and where the police supervision of such characters was at one time rather lax. Results are bad as usual in cases under serial No. 35, the percentage being only 9·3. 55·3 per cent of persons sent up were convicted.

321. Thefts increased largely in Dinagepore and Bogra; the increase in the former is said to be partly due to better reporting by chowkidars. This same reason was given last year. Results—cases, 32·7; persons, 58·7, against 35·5 and 58·3 in 1881.

322. Cattle thefts have increased by 43, the number being 201 against 158 true cases. This is said to be due to more cases being now called theft which were formerly reported as straying. Results are good, the percentage of conviction in cases being 52·7 and of persons 66·8.

323. Class V. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons.		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	1,478	1,429	138	1,291	386	1,002	647	322
Furreedpore	1,059	1,319	191	1,128	174	793	327	417
Backergunge	1,057	1,159	113	1,046	256	814	416	352
Mymensingh	1,523	2,512	236	2,276	423	1,562	795	679
Total ...	5,117	6,419	678	5,741	1,239	4,171	2,185	1,770

Cases have increased from 5,117 to 5,741, or 624 more than last year. Results are again much the same, the percentage of conviction in cases being 21·6 against 22, and of persons 52·4 against 52·3.

324. Burglary (serial No. 35) has increased by 187 cases. Furreedpore shows 2 less and Dacca and Backergunge 8 and 15 more, so that nearly the whole increase is due to Mymensingh. The main cause assigned is the inability of the police to cope with the work, owing to the large size of the thanas. The police have but little time to look after bad characters for the same reason. The appointment of punchayats all over the district is also said to have something to do with the increase, both in this crime and in theft. A number of bad characters, who had served their time in jail, were also released during the year. Percentage of convictions in cases—9·4, and of persons—52·8.

325. There is also a large increase of 448 in theft cases. Dacca alone shows a decrease of 81 cases. Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh show 34, 51, and 444 more than last year. The increase in Furreedpore is attributed to charges in connection with crops; that in Mymensingh to the causes already given for the increase in burglary, to which also is added the low price of jute. The cases brought to notice by the punchayats are reported by the Commissioner to have been generally unimportant. I am also disposed to attribute part of the increase to the effect of the new sub-division, though this is not mentioned in the local reports.

Results are—cases, 22·5; persons, 47·6.

326. Class V. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	552	754	59	695	146	506	243	225
Noakholly	439	610	89	521	154	529	274	232
Chittagong Hill Tracts	35	32	......	32	11	56	33	2
Tipperah	1,436	1 232	207	1,025	281	940	492	386
Total ...	2,462	2,628	355	2,273	592	2,031	1,042	845

There is a decrease of 189 cases in the division; Chittagong has an increase of 143 and Noakholly of 82 cases, while Tipperah shows a decrease of 411 and the Hill Tracts of 3 cases. Results are better both as regards cases and persons, the percentages being 26 and 51·3, against 19·5 and 46·2.

327. Burglaries have increased by 71 in Tipperah. In the other districts the fluctuations are not so great as to call for notice. The percentages are—

	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1881	12·9	50	1882	12·6	55 6

The Commissioner states that the weavers mentioned in last year's report have settled down to agriculture. Some of them are still suspected, but not one has been even accused of any offence during the year.

328. Thefts have been almost stationary in all districts except Tipperah, where there is a decrease of 104 cases, which, as far as numbers go, more than counterbalances the increase in burglaries.

329. Class V. PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	2,015	1,990	249	1,741	454	949	569	353
Gya	2,674	2,814	187	2,627	302	878	439	416
Shahabad	1,099	1,628	292	1,336	355	1,020	577	421
Mozufferpore	1,220	1,356	218	1,138	287	718	394	297
Durbhunga	1,376	1,668	171	1,497	339	772	436	303
Sarun	1,636	1,908	151	1,757	304	1,105	593	473
Chumparun	1,534	1,526	208	1,318	398	854	537	274
Total ...	11,554	12,890	1,476	11,414	2,529	6,296	3,545	2,537

There is a small decrease of 140 cases. Shahabad, Durbhunga, and Sarun show an increase, and the other districts a decrease, which is most marked in Patna.

The percentage of convictions is better, both as regards cases and persons, being 22·2 and 56·3, against 20·7 and 54·4 in 1881.

330. Burglaries. (SERIALS 35, 36, AND 42.)

Districts.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Patna ...	1,032	1,127	847	73	61	51	141	126	122	92	74	68	7	5·4	6·0	65·2	58·7	55·7
Gya ...	2,105	2,005	1,884	95	77	74	292	236	216	133	101	103	4·5	3·8	3·9	45·5	42·0	47·6
Shahabad ...	288	273	350	29	45	39	69	97	85	39	62	46	10	16·4	11·1	56·5	60·8	54 1
Mozufferpore ...	460	470	422	32	21	40	50	41	81	38	22	48	6·9	4·4	9·4	76	53·6	59 2
Durbhunga ...	516	600	615	23	34	45	62	51	65	49	38	49	4·4	5·4	7·3	79	74·5	75·3
Sarun ...	1,210	850	815	62	40	58	150	97	130	78	57	81	5·1	4·7	7·1	52	58·7	62·3
Chumparun ...	587	590	496	28	41	59	65	80	101	43	52	77	4·7	6·9	11·8	66	65·0	76·2
Total ...	6,198	5,915	5,429	342	319	366	829	728	800	472	406	472	5·5	5·3	6·7	56·9	55·7	59·0

The above table gives the figures for burglaries (serials 35, 36, and 42) for this division for the past three years. In round figures, one-third of the whole offences under this class of crime which occur in the province are committed in this division, hence special notice of this offence is necessary. The Commissioner, in writing of offences against property generally, says:—"If the figures could be relied upon, this decrease might be looked upon as satisfactory; but I have reason to believe that this class of crime is not fully reported by the police, and that the figures cannot be accepted as correct. The Magistrate of Sarun reports that at one outpost in his district a system of wholesale concealment of burglaries was brought to light, and several similar instances were discovered at another station. . . . . There is no reason to believe that Sarun is exceptional in this respect. What is found to exist in that district probably exists more or less in other districts. At the same time I am willing to admit that the diminution of crime in some of the districts is to some extent due to the special measures adopted by the police.". I agree fully with what the Commissioner says regarding the concealment of crime, which occurs in his division more than I believe in any other part of the province; but at the same time I consider that a decrease in reported crime of this description does mean a real decrease. The concealment is no new thing, and it takes generally the form of concealment of the fact that property was taken, the case being reported. For some time efforts have been made to counteract this concealment, the effect of which ought to be an increase. If in spite of this we have a decrease, I think such decrease is likely to be real. In fact I look on these figures much in the same way as I do on those of mortuary returns. These last are not absolutely correct, but they give with very considerable accuracy the fluctuations in the health of the people, just as the figures in this report give with accuracy fluctuations in crime. The point just mentioned in connection with this crime in this division requires notice. I find that in a very large percentage of the offences reported the complainants report them either as attempts, or say no property was taken. This is done to avoid the trouble of a long enquiry, and it is freely admitted by police-officers that the statements so made are generally false. As a matter of course there can be no detection in such cases, as there is no property to identify, and I have called the earnest attention of District Superintendents in districts where I found this practice common to the necessity of insisting on true depositions. I believe that the origin of this can be traced to an injudicious order given by a Magistrate many years ago that no cases in which the value of the property stolen was under Rs. 5 was to be enquired into. The people first found out that by reducing the value of the property said to be stolen they escaped an investigation, and afterwards, when that order was recalled, they secured the same end by saying that nothing was stolen. The knowledge of this has spread from one district to another. This shirking of enquiry is, I am compelled to admit, discreditable to the police; but there can be no doubt that even where the police do their utmost and make a criminal enquiry as easy as possible to the people there is, and must be, a certain amount of inconvenience caused both during the enquiry and in the subsequent appearance in court, and it is difficult to make people believe that their private interests should give way to the public weal. This subject is also noticed in paragraph 102 under the heading of property stolen and recovered.

The large decrease of this class of crime that has occurred in Patna is put down by the District Superintendent to many bad characters having been added to the number under surveillance, and to measures which the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Behar has taken to give employment to the bad characters of his sub-division. I trust this is correct, and that the District Superintendent is not allowing the practice of suppressing unpromising cases to extend in his district.

It is to be hoped that the decrease in Chumparun is partly due to the very fairly successful efforts which have been made by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of that district to settle the Mughya Domes. This subject will be mentioned more at length under the heading of bad characters.

Results are better in all districts except Shahabad, where there is a distinct falling off. Gya is still far the worst district, and the improvement

there is very slight. The District Superintendent has recommended a very extensive transfer of officers from his district, but I hesitate to impose such bad men on other districts, and believe it would be better to remove a large number for general inefficiency. When a district shows so badly year after year, there can be no doubt that the bulk of the officers are inefficient.

331. Cattle thefts have increased by 15 cases, the total being 276 against 261. In Sarun the number is the same as last year. Gya and Patna show a slight increase of 1 and 3 cases respectively. Mozufferpore shows 7 and Durbhunga 23 cases more, while Shahabad and Chumparun show 8 and 11 less. The increase in Durbhunga is said to be due to cases of straying being at once taken up as theft, and the bad results of detection in that district (33·3 per cent; the divisional average being 50) show that unpromising cases are taken up. In Shahabad the decrease is claimed to be real, as the police enquire into cases of straying; but until these enquiries are taken up formally under the Criminal Procedure Code, and the cases entered as thefts instituted on suspicion, the decrease cannot be accepted as genuine. The District Superintendent of Sarun admits that his figures are incorrect, and that only proved cases are taken up. His high percentage of successful cases (63·9) proves this, and he will be directed to take up enquiries on suspicion more freely in future.

332. Thefts have slightly increased, but this is more than counter-balanced by the decrease in burglaries. Results are rather better—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons.	Convictions.	Percentage
1880 ...	4,267	1,464	34·3	3,221	1,924	59·7
1881 ...	3,722	1,344	36·1	3,045	1,704	55·9
1882 ...	3,968	1,437	36·2	3,162	1,860	58·8

333. Class V. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	1,316	1,268	95	1,173	356	907	509	373
Bhagulpore	1,152	1,187	65	1,122	272	867	459	353
Purneah	1,891	1,890	85	1,805	336	1,179	599	580
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,713	2,713	45	2,668	370	1,046	639	383
Maldah	622	683	38	645	184	476	267	187
Total ...	7,694	7,741	328	7,413	1,518	4,475	2,473	1,826

There is a decrease of 281 cases spread over all districts except Maldah. Results are a little better in cases, and the same as regards persons, the percentages being 20·4 and 55·3, against 19·2 and 55·3.

334. Burglaries (serials 35, 36, and 42) have decreased from 2,440 (erroneously printed 2,540 in last year's report) to 2,366. Results are very poor, the percentage of convictions in cases being only 5·6 and of persons 53·2.

335.

	True cases.		Convictions.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Cattle theft	221	253	101	125	45·7	49·4	258	342	162	205	62·8	59·9
Theft	3,760	3,559	904	893	24	25·1	2,706	2,413	1,463	1,350	54·1	[illegible]
Receipt of stolen property ...	214	221	136	135	63·5	61·1	373	381	212	216	56·8	56·7

The above table shows the number of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receiving in this division for the past two years, with their results. No special comment is required on these figures.

336. Class V ORISSA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases Convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	1,151	1,505	376	1,129	311	998	515	449
Pooree	1,218	1,242	86	1,156	214	1,022	509	460
Balasore	728	906	202	704	217	606	303	275
Gurjhats	236	185	9	176	94	290	218	70
Total ...	3,333	3,838	673	3,165	836	2,916	1,545	1,254

The above table shows a decrease of 168 cases spread over all the four districts of the division. The results are considerably worse than last year, the percentages being 26·4 for cases and 52·9, for persons, against 31·6 and 61·7 last year. None of the district figures call for remark beyond the single fact that there has been a considerable increase of burglary in Pooree, which is, however, compensated for by a decrease in theft.

337. Class V. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases Convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	1,086	1,257	61	1,196	322	1,107	619	449
Lohardugga	869	943	86	857	297	1,029	506	456
Singbhoom	111	106	4	102	34	120	87	30
Manbhoom	879	1,051	114	937	224	720	342	355
Total ...	2,945	3,357	265	3,092	877	2,976	1,554	1,290

There is an increase of 147 cases, due to all the districts except Lohardugga. Results of cases are better, of persons worse.

	Cases.	Persons.
1881	24·8	52·1
1882	28·3	52·2

338. Burglaries (serial 35) have decreased by 130 cases. The Commissioner does not expect to obtain good results in this class of case till the chowkidars are still further improved.

339. There is a large increase of theft cases in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, for which no reason is assigned. Beyond this, the figures for the division call for no remark.

CLASS VI.

340. There is a very decided increase of 3,084 cases under this class. There are again no cases under the Stage Carriage Act, and there is a decrease of 81 salt cases. With these two exceptions every heading shows an increase, but the greater part occurs under the four headings of local nuisances (2,349 cases), excise (617 cases), Railway Act (96 cases), and vagrancy (79 cases).

Results are much the same as last year—a little better as regards cases, worse as regards persons; the figures being 86·8 and 88·9, against 86·7 and 89·7 in 1881.

341. The table below shows how this class of cases has increased since 1878, when it was at its lowest:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cases, true	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
" convicted	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646	18,604	19,088	21,791
Persons punished ...	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176	23,536	23,432	26,967

342. The following table shows a small increase in cases under special and local laws. Results of cases are better, the percentage of conviction being 84·3, against 82·2. The percentage of persons convicted is not quite so good, being 86·7 against 87·1.

Special and local laws.

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878	589	518	952	837
1879	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612
1880	1,977	*1,614	2,588	2,319
1881	2,039	1,677	2,611	2,275
1882	2,082	1,755	2,661	2,807

Vagrancy.

342A. Vagrancy cases have increased from 1,042 to 1,121, or by 79 cases, as shown in the table below:—

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	1,187	1,049	679	64·7	1,216	777	376
1879 ...	964	832	526	63·2	1,002	604	323
1880 ...	935	825	587	62·7	1,015	683	283
1881 ...	1,042	931	570	61·2	1,187	716	406
1882 ...	1,121	1,040	745	71·6	1,202	742	351

Results are very decidedly better, the pereentage of conviction in cases being 71·6. The district figures show that, except in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, and Manbhoom, each person tried has been reckoned as a case. The District Superintendents of these districts will be warned to be more careful in preparing their returns.

343. Results are generally so good that I shall only particularise those districts which have done badly:—

District.	Cases instituted.	Convicted.	District.	Cases instituted.	Convicted.
Hooghly ...	12	6	Khoolna ...	18	8
Howrah ...	13	7	Dinagepore ...	12	1
Jessore ...	53	27	Rungpore ...	19	10
Moorshedabad ...	19	10	Pubna ...	12	3
Noakholly ...	21	4	Darjeeling ...	44	...
Tipperah ...	8	2	Mozufferpore ...	29	12
Pooree ...	7	1			

344.

Districts	1. Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	2. Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	3. Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	4. Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	5. Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	6. Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	7. Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in the village of accused.	8. Number of cases in columns 1 & 2 which were tried in court.
Burdwan	6	......	5	......	......	......	4	1
Bankoora	12	......	11	1	......	......	12	......
Beerbhoom	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	2
Midnapore	59	1	49	9	1	......	57	2
Hooghly	11	1	6	3	......	......	8	1
Howrah	13	......	7	4	......	......	5	6
24-Pergunnahs	16	1	10	4	......	1	17	......
Nuddea	42	6	31	9	6	......	48	......
Jessore	48	5	27	17	......	4	25	23
Khoolna	18	......	8	2	......	......	10	......
Moorshedabad	18	1	10	6	......	1	14	3
Dinagepore	10	2	1	9	......	......	......	10
Rajshahye	19	......	11	4	......	......	14	......
Rungpore	16	3	9	6	......	3	19	......
Bogra	23	......	17	6	......	......	22	1
Pubna	12	......	3	8	......	......	6	5
Darjeeling	44	......	......	44	......	......	......	44
Julpigoree	14	......	14	......	......	......	14	......
Dacca	43	5	38	5	......	5	35	13
Furreedpore	73	4	59	11	......	3	72	1
Backergunge	46	41	34	8	31	6	69	11
Mymensingh	23	19	11	9	17	......	36	1
Tipperah	3	5	2	1	1	4	7	1
Chittagong	5	......	5	......	......	......	5	......
Noakholly	8	13	4	3	2	11	20	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Patna	56	......	49	6	......	......	49	7
Gya	43	......	38	5	......	......	30	13
Shahabad	32	3	21	7	1	2	13	18
Mozufferpore	29	......	12	16	......	......	2	26
Durbhunga	20	......	17	2	......	......	7	13
Sarun	41	......	23	14	......	......	17	19
Chumparun	19	......	18	1	......	......	......	19
Monghyr	56	......	45	10	......	......	23	33
Bhagulpore	12	......	12	......	......	......	12	......
Purneah	40	10	38	2	......	10	13	37
Sonthal Pergunnahs	4	31	4	......	16	13	23	10
Maldah	3	......	2	1	......	......	2	1
Cuttack	5	......	4	1	......	......	......	5
Pooree	8	......	......	8	......	......	......	8
Balasore	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	2
Gurjhats	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hazaribagh	3	1	2	1	......	......	1	2
Lohardugga	12	1	10	3	......	1	8	6
Singbhoom	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manbhoom	7	......	6	1	......	......	7	......
Total ...	976	153	677	248	75	64	726	344

The above table shows the way in which bad livelihood cases were instituted, the manner of their disposal, and the number tried on the spot. In writing the report for 1879, I drew the attention of Government to the large number of institutions on petition in some districts. Out of the three districts which then were worst in this way, two, Backergunge and Noakhally, are still prominent, while the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Mymensingh now also show many cases thus instituted. Results of such cases are better than they were three years ago, but I still am of opinion that this is a dangerous class of case to allow to be instituted privately.

Explanations will be given under each division, where cases have not been tried on the spot.

345. There is still considerable delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases in many districts, as shown below:—

District.	Average duration of case in days.	Longest duration of a case.
Beerbhoom	85	138
Jessore	74	382 one case, 357 a second, and 346 a third.
Khulna	133	313 one case, 249 two cases.
Rungpore	72	210
Furreedpore	79	305
Tipperah	63	124
Manbhoom	174	265 one case, 254 another.

346. The question raised in paragraphs 457 of last year's report and 28 of the resolution has had my attention during the year, and in each district I have inspected I have gone carefully through the bad character registers of one or more stations, and have generally been able to point out the possibility of reducing the number of persons under surveillance without, I hope, giving the really criminal classes any greater facilities for crime. It is quite unnecessary to keep up a watch over men who have once committed a petty theft, but who have in no way adopted a criminal life; and by striking off all such, the police have more time to attend to the real criminals. What should be impressed on all Magistrates and District Superintendents is the necessity of having under supervision, not the men who formerly have committed crime, but those who are doing so to-day, and that it is a sheer waste of time and energy to continue enquiries solely because a man has once been convicted, irrespective of his subsequent manner of life.

Excise cases.

347. Excise cases have increased by 617. Cases of illicit distillation have gone down from 359 to 284, and of this number 117 occurred in the two districts of Beerbhoom and Midnapore, leaving only 167 cases for the whole of the rest of the province, which is very little.

348. I subjoin a comparison of the chief headings of excise cases for the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.	Increase in 1882.	Decrease in 1882.
Illicit possession or sale of country spirit	669	626	...	43
" " opium	327	567	240	......
" " ganja	345	520	175	......
" " fresh tari	317	302	......	15
" " fermented tari	204	462	258	......

The above shows that the police have done distinctly better and have been looking after the more important branches of the excise revenue. The increase in opium cases is particularly satisfactory. Only 425 vendors were prosecuted, against 828 last year. The percentage of convictions in cases was 76·1, against 73·2 last year, and of persons 79·6, against 81·6.

349. Salt cases.

Districts.	Year	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.
						Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore	1881	178	179	155	24	14 20 5	0 37 11	13 31 10	1,267 0 0
	1882	106	109	80	29	7 6 3½	1 2 11	6 13 8½	969 5 0
Howrah	1881	17	18	17	1	1,130 24 0	1,125 0 0	5 24 0	175 4 6
	1882	33	34	28	6	2,076 37 0	2,076 0 0	0 31 0	339 3 9
24-Pergunnahs	1881	233	233	221	11	44 15 12	18 0 0	26 15 12	824 13 6
	1882	120	120	110	6	7 37 11	0 14 0	7 23 11	214 3 3
Jessore	1881	78	78	75	3	4 13 4	0 9 12	4 3 8	188 10 6
Khoolna	1882	141	140	132	8	20 31 12	5 6 8	15 25 4	272 0 6
Backergunge	1881	148	144	137	5	14 24 12	......	14 24 12	72 15 9
	1882	180	197	182	15	18 11 8	3 0 4	15 11 4	73 5 6
Chittagong	1881	190	222	211	10	36 25 10	10 8 0	26 17 10	609 10 0
	1882	229	300	289	8	74 12 1	0 20 0	73 32 1	723 13 6
Noakholly	1881	87	90	72	18	64 37 0	4 16 0	9 31 0	257 5 3
	1882	180	186	151	35	9 32 3½	5 20 10	4 11 9½	356 4 0
Cuttack	1881	158	164	147	15	93 32 14	80 12 0	13 10 14	625 14 0
	1882	124	134	124	10	168 19 7	152 16 0	16 3 7	426 11 0
Pooree	1881	64	66	66	......	6 5 10	......	6 5 10	272 0 0
	1882	16	20	18	2	0 18 11	0 1 0	0 24 1	115 0 0
Balasore	1881	60	82	65	17	45 38 0	1 38 8	43 39 8	652 3 6
	1882	155	169	149	20	31 1 2	2 38 14	28 12 4	840 1 8
Grand Total ...	1881	1,213	1,276	1,166	104	1,456 6 3	1,241 1 15	164 4 4	4,945 13 0
	1882	1,284	1,409	1,263	139	2,415 7 11	2,246 39 15	168 28 2	4,330 0 2

Salt cases have increased by 71, as shown in the above table, which includes both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

The figures for 1881 differ from those given in last year's report for some districts, for which non-cognizable cases were not shown. Fluctuations will, where necessary, be dealt with in discussing the divisional figures.

350. Class VI. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons: Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	864	890	1	889	826	985	890	93
Bankoora	171	107	......	107	101	133	124	8
Beerbhoom	301	369	1	368	333	405	360	45
Midnapore	920	621	1	620	503	725	625	95
Hooghly	2,088	2,210	1	2,209	2,038	2,283	2,089	179
Howrah	2,872	2,030	......	2,030	1,858	2,459	2,229	224
Total ...	7,216	6,227	4	6,223	5,659	6,990	6,317	644

There is a net decrease of 993 cases, or nearly 14 per cent, in this class, due to the districts of Bankoora, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the two first the decrease is due to excise, and in the last to nuisance cases, the prosecutions of last year having led to a decrease of foreshore nuisances. Results are not quite so good as last year, but do not call for special notice.

351. Vagrancy cases have decreased from 130 to 103, of which 81 ended in conviction, and out of 118 persons sent up 88 were convicted. Results are good in all districts except Hooghly and Howrah. The Commissioner says that "the action of the Magistrates and police has been judicious on the whole, avoiding laxity on the one hand and too great severity on the other. The Tutias of Dakaitpara in the north of Midnapore have in particular been successfully dealt with." The case of these last is now before me, and they will probably have to be dealt with in the same way as the Bedias. The orders of Government regarding trial on the spot were fully attended to in all districts except Howrah.

352. Excise cases have decreased by 206, of which Midnapore is responsible for 159 and Beerbhoom for 72. All the other districts, except Bankoora, show a small increase. The large decrease in Midnapore and Beerbhoom is accounted for by the sanction given to Sonthals to possess up to 12 seers of pachwai, and the Commissioner says he is assured that the decrease is in no way due to laxity in excise matters. A special inspector was deputed for six

months to check opium-smuggling in Chandernagore. A separate report has been submitted regarding his work, so I do not refer to it at length here. The Commissioner considers that owing to his deputation to some large seizures shortly before he was deputed, and to the conviction of two notorious smugglers, a check was for the time put to opium-smuggling, and urges that precautions should not be relaxed.

353. Salt cases have decreased from 178 to 106 in Midnapore—all cognizable. The decrease is chiefly in cases of breach of rules, which have fallen from 68 to 4. The Commissioner considers this too great a decrease, as "non-observance of the rules by retailers sometimes leads to irregularities, which endanger the safety of the salt revenue, and the prosecution of a few cases here and there judiciously selected will go a great way to ensure respect for the rules." Cases of illicit manufacture have increased from 81 to 84, which shows the police have not been idle in this most important part of their duties, and the Commissioner thinks that "the manufacture of salt in any thing like large quantities is effectually suppressed by the present arrangements." Howrah shows only 7 cognizable cases, the remaining 26 shown in the table in paragraph 349 being non-cognizable.

354. Offences under the Arms Act rose from 226 to 235. Hooghly and Bankoora show large decreases, which are not explained. In Burdwan cases doubled, rising from 40 to 80. The Magistrate states that no undue harshness has been used, but that the law has been more closely enforced, as all now are aware of its provisions. In Beerbhoom cases have risen from 13 to 86 owing to the Magistrate insisting on licenses being taken out, which has not apparently been before done.

355. Class VI. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	1,604	1,652	1	1,651	1,531	1,868	1,676	181
Nuddea	716	689	.....	689	459	826	667	151
Jessore	284	225	1	224	153	264	195	63
Khoolna	....	379	......	379	325	464	382	71
Moorshedabad	702	955	1	954	844	1,284	1,136	139
Total ...	3,306	3,900	3	3,897	3,292	4,706	4,056	605

There is an increase of 591 cases in this class, chiefly due to excise and nuisance cases. Results are better than last year.

356. There were 154 vagrancy cases during the year, against 155 in 1881. Conviction was obtained in 86 of these, which were investigated by the police, and in 35, in which the police were not employed. Results were everywhere good. In Jessore the orders of Government regarding the place of trial were ignored, and the Commissioner has called for an explanation.

357. Excise cases have increased from 418 to 816, the bulk of which is due to the 24-Pergunnahs, where there is an increase of 305 cases. The 567 cases of this district are thus distributed:—

Cases of manufacture, sale, &c., of country spirit	90
Opium cases	24
Ganja	24
Fresh tari	6
Fermented tari	256
Pachwai	167

No less than Rs. 5,226 have been paid to police-officers as rewards. *It must be remembered that the suburbs of Calcutta, together with a belt of country round it, is still under the sudder distillery system, and that the whole of the date-juice produced near Calcutta is used for purposes of drinking, which* accounts for a large number of cases round Calcutta.

Results are good, 85 per cent of persons sent up in the divison having been convicted.

Nuddea shows 30 cases only, which is more than last year, but still under what would naturally be expected from such a district.

358. Cognizable salt cases have decreased by 93 in the 24-Pergunnahs, due partly to the transfer of Satkhira to Khoolna. The cases are mostly petty. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs attributes the decrease to the cheapness of imported salt, which has even affected the sale of legitimately manufactured salt, and which he argues must operate to discourage illicit manufacture. The Commissioner doubts this, but I think it naturally would have some effect, as men do not care to run great risk when the profit is small.

359. The working of the Arms Act is not mentioned.

360. Among the nuisance cases (serial 57) in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Commissioner draws attention to some cases under section 283 against fishermen for obstructing the navigation of the Hooghly and Bidyadhuri rivers by the use of fixed nets. Several fatal accidents took place in consequence, and there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that men have no right to fish in a method that has been proved to be dangerous to navigation and to human life, however long they may have done so when the river was less crowded.

361. Class VI. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	168	359	......	359	206	367	311	55
Rajshahye	324	512	......	512	443	582	522	56
Rungpore	159	118	......	118	86	128	101	24
Bogra	155	128	......	128	97	167	141	19
Pubna	163	314	1	313	273	312	291	20
Darjeeling	638	1,114	......	1,114	996	1,178	1,063	116
Julpigoree	114	113	......	113	100	134	117	17
Total ...	1,721	2,658	1	2,657	2,201	2,868	2,545	307

Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling, especially the last, show a large increase, the result for the division being an increase of 936 cases. The increase is chiefly under serial 57.

362. This division shows badly in vagrancy cases, and four out of the seven districts have been noted in paragraph 343 as having shown specially bad results. None of the Dinagepore cases were tried on the spot. The reason given is that at one time there was but one full-powered Magistrate, who was also in charge of the treasury, and afterwards there were only two. There are no sub-divisions, and distances are great; so that if a Magistrate went out for a single case many others would have to wait. It appears to me that even though all this be fully admitted, some cases might have been tried by the Magistrate while on tour. Out of five cases tried in court in Pubna, four were against homeless wanderers, and could not have been tried elsewhere.

The 44 men who were discharged in Darjeeling and who are shown as tried in court were supposed to belong to a gang of 57, of whom 13 were arrested for theft and the remainder were sent up for bad livelihood. Enquiries were made regarding their antecedents in Chupra, where some lived, but sufficient evidence was not obtained. Local enquiries were made by the Joint-Magistrate in the places they had frequented in the district, but being Sarun men they were tried in court. The police acted injudiciously in sending these men up.

363. Excise cases in the division may be said to be stationary in number, while results are not quite so good. The action of the police in Rajshahye is favorably noticed by the Commissioner. In Darjeeling, too, the police are said to have done better, though there is still much room for improvement. In this district most of the cases are in connection with smuggling from foreign states.

364. Local nuisance cases have risen from 1,037 to 1,882. Bogra, Rungpore, and Julpigoree show no marked fluctuation, but the other four districts show a very great increase, as shown below:—

	1881.	1882.	Increase.
Dinagepore	87	287	200
Rajshahye	219	347	128
Pubna	98	278	180
Darjeeling	436	787	351

The increase is in all these districts ascribed to greater activity on the part of the police.

365. Judging from the number of cases, the Arms Act has nowhere been worked harshly. The Commissioner makes no remarks on this subject.

366. Class VI. DACCA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	575	636	2	634	550	839	758	65
Furreedpore	349	294	7	287	214	348	267	75
Backergunge	380	485	3	482	406	529	451	77
Mymensingh	276	280	1	279	161	374	299	72
Total ...	1,580	1,695	13	1.682	1,331	2,087	1,775	289

There is a small net increase of 102 cases. Cases of vagrancy, salt cases, and cases under serial 57, have increased, while excise and Arms Act cases have decreased. The results of conviction in cases have gone up from 76·1 to 79·1 per cent, while those of persons have gone down from 87·4 to 85. In Mymensingh results are particularly bad, and Furreedpore is not much better.

367. Vagrancy cases increased from 193 to 244. Results are better than last year, and the great majority of the cases were tried on the spot. In Dacca the 13 cases tried in court were against 13 Burwars of Gonda, arrested at the Naugalbund fair.

One of the Backergunge cases was against a resident of the town tried in the cutcherry. No explanation regarding the other 10 is given.

The Commissioner is not satisfied with the decline in the number of bad livelihood cases in Mymensingh, and considers that "both the police and Magistrates should have proceeded against these men (bad characters) vigorously, more especially as crime under almost all classes and headings shows a very large increase in this district."

Regarding trial in villages the Commissioner says: "I am of opinion that the order enjoining the trial of all bad characters in their villages, though a good one, is in some respects bad. In districts like Mymensingh and Backergunge it leads to a great loss of time. In those districts officers must sometimes spend 8 or 10 days in going to, and coming from, the locality, the journey in some cases being in vain, the bad characters having heard of their coming and prudently retired across the boundary into a neighbouring district." There is no doubt that when a district is at all under-officered it may interfere unduly with other work if an officer is deputed to try a single case, and that where this is the case it would be better to try the case at head-quarters; but much of this can be avoided by arranging for the trial of a number of cases in one direction at once, and by having as many of this class of case as possible tried during tour.

368. Excise cases have again decreased, and the decrease is spread over all the districts except Mymensingh, where there is a small increase of four cases. The Commissioner states that the decrease is chiefly in tari and pachwai cases.

369. There is a decrease of 29 cases under the Arms Act, spread over all districts except Dacca, where there is an increase of 8 cases. The decrease is attributed to greater care on the part of the people in taking out licenses.

370. Class VI. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	Number of persons		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Chittagong	274	319	6	313	248	364	328	26
Noakholly	82	100	3	97	46	116	71	42
Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	2	......	2	1	2	1	1
Tipperah	180	97	......	97	82	108	91	17
Total ...	536	518	9	509	377	590	491	86

There is again a small decrease of cases under this class, due entirely to Tipperah, the other districts showing an increase. The decrease in that district is chiefly due to a falling off in nuisance and Arms Act cases.

371. There have been 34 vagrancy cases, against 46 true cases last year. In the table given in paragraph 344, 16 of these are shown as instituted on report of the police and 18 before the Magistrate; but in the District Return A, Part I, only 1 case is shown as taken up by the police *suo motu* and 15 by order of the Magistrate. Explanation will be called for. The results in Noakholly are very bad, particularly of direct cases. Out of the 8 cases enquired into by the police, 4 ended in conviction, while out of 13 direct cases 2 only were successful. In Chittagong all 5 cases ended in conviction. In Tipperah results are a little better than in Noakholly. Out of three police cases two ended in conviction, while out of five direct cases only one was successful. All cases but one were tried on the spot.

372. Excise cases have increased from 87 to 126. The increase is in Chittagong and Noakholly, and is not explained. In Tipperah only 5 cases were reported, which must be due to inaction on the part of the police in a district where there are so many Tipperahs. The Commissioner takes no notice of this. The District Superintendent will be called on to explain.

373. In Chittagong salt cases have decreased from 154 to 135. The police are reported to have worked well, and the Commissioner, quoting Mr. Manson's report, says: "The steady increase in the sale of Government salt, and the opening of salt shops, where no duty paid salt has been sold for years, as well as the increased rewards paid for the detection of smuggling, all show there is no falling off in the activity of the police." The number of rowanadars on the borders of Arracan has also increased during the year. There were only 29 cases of illicit manufacture, against 51 last year. There is little variation in the cases under the other sections of the Act. Conviction was obtained in 117 cases, and out of 184 persons sent up 3 were acquitted and 178 convicted. In Noakholly there were only 15 cognizable cases, against 32 last year. The great majority of cases in this district are non-cognizable.

The sales in the islands have increased very little, as is shown in the annexed table, and there is not the increase which the diminution of duty would have led us to expect. I fear from the general results that the Noakholly police have given too much attention to petty cases—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Sundeep ...	3,665	8,232	9,057	9,431	9,820
Hattia ...	4,381	4,862	4,953	5,035	5,058
	8,046	13,094	14,010	14,466	14,878

374. Class VI. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	3,673	4,275	12	4,263	3,925	4,788	4,383	399
Gya	448	441	4	467	323	597	486	106
Shahabad	456	430	2	428	352	500	429	63
Mozufferpore	284	423	3	420	365	432	376	51
Durbhunga	193	420	......	420	399	760	722	36
Sarun	177	410	1	409	372	553	437	111
Chumparun	153	246	1	245	217	263	228	38
Total ...	5,384	6,645	23	6,62[illegible]	5,953	7,893	7,061	798

This very marked increase occurs chiefly under local nuisances, which have increased from 4,506 to 5,413. Excise cases too have increased from 260 to 47[illegible]. The increase under other headings is not sufficiently large to call for notice.

375. Vagrancy.

Districts.	Cases.		Cases convicted.		Persons sent up.		Convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Patna	27	56	12	49	27	57	12	49
Gya	52	43	40	38	70	48	43	37
Shahabad	36	35	18	21	38	40	29	26
Mozufferpore	28	29	18	12	24	28	18	12
Durbhunga	26	20	7	17	33	20	7	17
Sarun	28	41	6	23	28	42	6	23
Chumparun	12	19	3	18	12	19	3	18
Total ...	209	243	104	178	232	254	118	182

Results are much better than last year in every district except Mozufferpore. Except Patna no district shows well as regards trial on the spot. Explanation is given, as regards Chumparun and Sarun, that the persons not tried in the villages were Domes or foreigners having no residence in the district, and I presume the same explanation applies to the other districts, though it is not given. During the year an attempt was made by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Chumparun to settle the Domes of that district who have for so long been notorious, and who have been the subject of so much correspondence. The attempt is thus described: "In May the Inspector of Bettiah, Nakai Lal Misser, succeeded with some trouble in procuring an interview with some Domes through the instrumentality of some of their women. The result was that they signified their willingness to live in any place selected for the purpose. Two sites were selected—one at Bargaon, near the Bagaha station; and the other at Futtehpore, near the Jugaputti outpost of the Bettiah station. At these places lands were procured from the zemindars, who likewise supplied the materials with which the Domes erected huts for themselves. From that time the number of the Domes at these places has been steadily increasing until at the present time there are 172 men, women, and children at Bargaon, and 66 at Futtehpore. At Bargaon arrangements were made to provide the Domes with land, and a grant of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to provide them with cattle, ploughs, and other implements of agriculture. This is gradually being done. Some of the heads of the Domes have been appointed village chowkidars with the approval of the villagers. Steps have been taken to provide them with work in the fields, and at the present time the condition of the settlements is satisfactory. The Domes have with but little assistance succeeded in maintaining themselves, and there is every hope that they will continue to do so with a little management. The settlement is, however, merely on its trial; whether it succeeds or not remains to be seen."

The effect of this on crime will be more apparent next year, but even in 1882 only one Dome was convicted in Bettiah, against 11 in 1881. The District Superintendent of Sarun was asked to try the same scheme, but he failed to do anything, and "is not over-sanguine about the effects of the proposed measure, seeing how the general character—love of adventure, traditions and habits—of this wandering tribe militate against a civilised or honest livelihood." The Commissioner agrees with Colonel Skinner that "so long as proper measures are not adopted in the contiguous districts of the North-Western Provinces regarding the settlement of these wandering tribes, any measure to domicile them in the Behar districts can only be partially successful." I am now in communication with the Inspector-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on this subject, and the Sarun authorities are now disposed to try the Chumparun scheme.

Since I began to write this report I have had a representation from the District Superintendent of Chumparun that Domes from Sarun are coming to his settlements. This appears to prove that the Domes are tired of being treated as outcastes and are willing to settle if facilities be given, and in my opinion Mr. Henry, the Magistrate, and Mr. Showers, the District Superintendent of Chumparun, deserve great credit for even the partial success which has been achieved.

376. Excise cases have, as already remarked, increased by 211, the increase being spread over all the districts except Shahabad, where the decrease is

ascribed to the reduction in prosecutions for breach of licenses. The increase is most marked in Durbhunga, cases having risen from 12 to 155. The Commissioner is generally satisfied with the action of the police in excise matters, and the majority of cases were for genuine, not technical, breaches of the law.

377. Class VI. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS — Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	561	544	1	543	494	1,034	946	80
Bhagulpore	638	1,086	3	1,083	1,004	1,154	1,073	77
Purneah	290	242	......	242	205	258	228	29
Sonthal Pergunnahs	218	255	......	255	164	358	312	42
Maldah	148	164	......	164	144	167	147	20
Total ...	1,855	2,291	4	2,287	2,011	2,971	2,706	248

The increase under this class is due to the large number of prosecutions for nuisances in Bhagulpore, which is explained thus: "The year was a very unhealthy one. There were a great number of cases of cholera in the town and suburbs, almost amounting to an epidemic, and stringent action on the part of the police in enforcing cleanliness and carrying out conservancy measures was more than usually desirable and necessary." Results are better than last year.

378. The results of vagrancy cases are shown below, and are better than last year. The increase in Purneah is due to the fact that 36 Burwars were arrested at the Caragola fair. The increase in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is due chiefly to the fact that the sub-divisional officer of Deoghur proceeded under this section against travellers by rail without tickets. As such persons had committed a specific offence, his procedure is clearly incorrect.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Monghyr	43	56	30	47	43	58	30	47	10	10
Bhagulpore	12	12	8	12	11	12	8	12	3	...
Purneah	23	51	16	38	23	50	18	38	5	12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	17	35	9	19	28	39	17	23	10	14
Maldah	5	3	3	2	6	3	3	2	3	1

In Monghyr 33 persons were tried in court, against 23 on the spot. No explanation is given, but it has been called for. In Purneah the cases of the 36 Burwars already referred to were tried in court, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs 10 cases of persons travelling without tickets were so tried.

379. Excise cases increased in Monghyr and Bhagulpore, particularly in the latter. In other districts this form of crime may be said to be stationary. The Commissioner attributes the increase to increased vigilance on the part of the police.

380. Arms Act cases have greatly increased in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, owing, the Commissioner states, to rewards having been given by Magistrates to informers.

381. Class VI. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS — Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	534	946	2	944	797	1,955	1,790	153
Pooree	452	498	1	497	410	683	582	93
Balasore	265	468	3	465	336	507	426	78
Gurjhats	28	15	......	15	15	28	17	11
Total ...	1,279	1,927	6	1,921	1,558	3,173	2,815	334

The increase is very marked in Cuttack and Balasore. In the former district the increase is due chiefly to nuisance cases. The Commissioner is not, however, satisfied that "the excessive increase in the resort to criminal prosecutions was altogether judicious." He also doubts whether the people of pergunnah Banki got sufficient notice that the cultivation of ganja was illegal after it had been annexed to the Cuttack district.

382. There were 14 vagrancy cases during the year (statement M includes one of 1881). Convictions were very bad in Pooree owing to a gang of five Burwars having been discharged. No cases were tried on the spot. In Cuttack one case was against a man without domicile, a second was against an inhabitant of Pooree, and two more lived in the town of Cuttack. In Pooree the Burwars above mentioned were necessarily tried in court.

383. Excise cases have greatly increased in Balasore, and to a smaller extent in Cuttack and Pooree. The annexure of Banki to Cuttack above noticed has affected the figures of that district. In the other two districts the increase is ascribed generally to increased activity on the part of the police.

384. Salt cases have decreased in Cuttack, but cases of illicit manufacture have increased, which is satisfactory in a police point of view. The Commissioner gives a table showing the fluctuation in the consumption of salt in the various protected stations, varying from 13 seers 2½ chittacks per head per annum in Cuttack to 2 seers 2¾ chittacks in Tirtole. Further enquiry is being made regarding the very high consumption in Cuttack. The low consumption in 7 out of the 10 stations for which figures are given, the average consumption in all being under five seers, seems to show that there is still scope for considerable activity on the part of the police in the way of detecting illicit manufacture. The large increase of salt cases in Balasore is attributed to the action of the police, which is favorably noticed.

385. Class VI. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1881.	Cases reported in 1882.	False cases.	True cases.	Cases Convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hazaribagh	186	248	3	245	210	373	303	65
Lohardugga	758	804	1	803	755	837	785	44
Singbhoom	31	104	......	104	83	145	116	29
Manbhoom	204	231	......	27	174	345	304	38
Total ...	1,179	1,387	4	[illegible]	1,227	1,700	1,508	176

There is a very considerable increase of 204 true cases, spread over all the districts of the division, but most marked in Singbhoom, where the chief increase is in cases under other special and local laws. In Manbhoom the chief increase is also under this heading, while in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga nuisance cases account for the bulk of the increase.

386. Manbhoom still shows very bad results in excise cases, though the number of cases instituted has increased.

387. Arms Act cases have increased, but the Commissioner reports that licenses are freely given in villages surrounded by jungle.

RAILWAY POLICE.

388. True cases decreased from 824 to 594, a decrease of 230 cases, which is almost fully accounted for by the decrease of 228 nuisance cases. There is a small decrease of 11 cases against property.

389. The results of trial of persons in the past two years is given below :—

	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage.
1881	720	612	93	85
1882	484	394	79	81·4

These results are good considering the smaller number of nuisance cases.

390. 477 non-cognizable cases were enquired into, and 544 persons sent for trial, of whom 133 were concerned in cattle-trespass cases.

Heinous crime.

391. The year has been very free from heavy crime. Case No. V of last year, referred to in paragraph 508, was finally reported false, and accepted as such by the Magistrate and Commissioner. The complainant brought the charge as part of a plan to commit fraud.

In the past year the following cases took place. An emigrant returning from the Mauritius fell ill, and asked his companion, another emigrant, to take care of his money. The companion left the train about Buxar, and at Allahabad the complainant said he had gone off with his money. On enquiry the accused said he had returned the money, and as complainant died, nothing could be proved. Subsequently the mother of the accused charged the investigating Head Constable with having taken Rs. 250 belonging to her. The case against him failed on trial, but he was discharged from the force.

The second heavy case took place on 15th February, when a canvas bag containing money, which a third class passenger had placed under his head, was cut open and Rs. 1,454 abstracted. Up to date the police have failed to trace this case, but a note has lately been cashed which may give a clue. The Assistant Inspector-General has also prosecuted under section 401 a gang, which had been previously convicted at different places, and the case was pending before the sessions at the close of the year.

Re-convictions.

392. Thirty-four persons were reconvicted during the year against 21 in 1881. Great attention continues to be paid to this point, and the Assistant Inspector-General quotes several cases to show what pains are taken to get at the previous history of railway thieves. Previous convictions at Amritsar, Meerut, Lucknow, and many other places were discovered and proved against some old offenders.

Railway accidents.

393. Only 114 accidents took place during the year, against 166 in 1881. The decrease is chiefly in petty accidents. The greater part of these were injuries caused to workmen or trespassers on the line by passing trains. There were five serious accidents, which have all been reported: I.—a collision at Burdwan, due to the carelessness of the driver of a goods train, for which he was punished; II.—the derailment of the down mail near Arrah, due to defective permanent-way; III.—the derailment of the up mail near Nowadih, due probably to a sleeper giving way; IV.—the derailment of a goods train near Bukhtearpore. The line was under repair and the working party were believed to have put in some rails badly; V.—a collision in the Howrah yard, due to the carelessness of a pointsman.

Obstruction cases.

394. There were 20 true cases against 19 last year. Thirteen were petty, and in these 11 children were convicted, the plea in one case being that the boy wanted to see "the fun" when the train passed. Of the seven more serious cases, two are supposed to have been committed by the same man, a discharged khalasi, who was convicted in one of the cases. In both, chairs were placed on the line. The third case took place near Khana by placing a rail across the line. A gateman was convicted in this case, and credit was given to the Assistant Inspector-General and police concerned in this enquiry. The fourth case was pending at the end of the year. Six chairs were placed on the line and found by the *mistri*, who charges a man with having admitted placing them there. The case is a doubtful one. In the next case the fishplates at both ends of a rail were found removed. No accident took place, and it has not been discovered how this was done. The sixth case, too, led to no accident. Near Saktighur some keys were removed and some iron bell bases for fencing were laid on the line. No clue has been got in this case. In the last a driver on the loop asserted that his engine had gone over an obstruction, but none could be found. The case was, however, reported as true.

395. Fourteen thefts were reported. All true. One person was sent up and convicted. The Sonthals about Nulhatee and Mooraroe, formerly notorious for this offence, appear inclined to begin again, and are being watched. 473 spikes were stolen against 350 last year. The action of the police in this line has not been successful.

Spike thefts.

Running train thefts.

396. One case only occurred in the Dinapore division: it was not traced.

397. The Railway Police detected 21 cases in all, of which 14 were opium, 5 siddhee, and 2 country spirit. In the 14 opium cases Rs. 2,138-6-3 were given as rewards, and in the other 7 cases Rs. 49-8-3. I consider that in the prevention of opium-smuggling the Railway Police have done good service, and several railway employés, particularly the ticket-collector at Muddhapore, did the same.

Opium and excise cases.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

398. There is again a decrease amounting to 1,804 cases under this form of crime during the year. As shown below, this is due to classes I, IV, and V:—

	Number of cases In 1881.	Number of cases In 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abetment	3	2	......	1
Class I	7,897	7,829	......	68
" II	83	97	14	......
" III	1,360	1,398	38	......
" IV	50,617	47,814	......	2,803
" V	9.338	9,139	......	199
" VI	12,239	12,427	188	......
Special laws	21,958	22,985	1,027	......
Total ...	103,495	101,691	1,267	3,071
Net decrease ...			1,804	

399. The decrease in class I is chiefly due to offences by public servants, which are fewer than in 1881 by 62. The fluctuation under all other headings is small. The increase under serial 12 (buying or disposing of slaves) is due to Backergunge and Mymensingh, but as process only issued in 2 of the 6 cases that took place in these districts, and no mention is made of the cases, I presume there is nothing noteworthy in them. The decrease in cases under class IV, and the increase under special laws, will be dealt with under each division. The fluctuations in the other two classes do not call for special notice.

400. The police were employed in 6,495 cases, or nearly 6·4 per cent, against 5·8 per cent last year. The increase is under classes I, IV, and special laws. Under the last the principal increase is due to cases under the Railway, Salt, Police and Chowkidari Acts and other special laws. There is no objection to the use of the police in such cases. 1,929 cases were under serial No. 27, and there can also be no objection to the use of the police in this class of case.

401. The number of cases transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable was 3,116 against 2,956, in 1881 and 2,989, in 1880. The increase is not great.

107,543 persons were summoned, against 109,015 last year; and of these, 80,808 actually appeared, against 81,519, in 1881.

	1881.	1882.
Percentage of persons convicted to persons summoned	43·6	44·7
Ditto ditto ditto appearing	58·4	59·5

402. BURDWAN DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted. 1881.	Cases instituted. 1882.	Cases in which process was issued.	Number of persons Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	3,220	2,831	2,016	2,954	2,993	1,816	891	16
Bankoora	818	633	543	765	721	369	323	30
Beerbhoom	1,654	1,373	1.137	1,363	786	401	342	4
Midnapore	4,200	4,116	3,205	3,882	2,542	1,360	973	68
Hooghly	3,551	3,950	3,265	4,130	2,933	1,726	756	79
Howrah	3,377	3,594	3,110	3,640	3,310	2,195	632	113
Total ...	16,820	16,496	13,276	16,734	13,185	7,867	3,916	310

Hooghly and Howrah show an increase, and the rest a decrease. Howrah shows a considerable increase in forgery cases, which were instituted by the civil court. The decrease generally is not fully and satisfactorily accounted for. The general reason assigned is the low prices got by ryots for their crops, but there were plentiful crops, and this same reason is given elsewhere to account for an increase; nor is it clear why this cause should not also affect Hooghly and the rural part of Howrah.

403. Police agency was employed in 528 cases, against 515—an increase of 13 cases, which calls for no comment. Results of trial are better than last year, being 59·6 against 57·7 per cent.

404. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Number of persons				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunahs	4,753	4,254	3,562	4,291	3,483	1,936	1,001	46
Nuddea	3,625	3,054	2,260	3,305	2,242	1,034	730	38
Jessore	3,394	2,920	2,436	3,720	2,756	1,432	1,084	14
Khoolna	... ..	1,583	1,319	1,802	1,207	600	346	17
Moorshedabad	2,950	2,914	2,690	3,528	2,251	1,287	750	40
Total ...	14,722	14,725	12,257	16,646	11,939	6,289	3,911	155

The difference in cases is 3 only. In Nuddea there is a considerable decrease, which is counterbalanced by the increased number of cases in the three districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Khoolna as compared with the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore last year. Results are worse, the percentage of conviction being 52·7 against 55·4. Nuddea and Khoolna show specially bad results. Only 765 cases were referred to the police, against 941 in 1881 and 1,482 in 1880. This is satisfactory, and I do not consider there is now any great abuse of the police in this division, though the number of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs might still with advantage be reduced. 72 cases in this district, however, fell under serial No. 27, under which the police are legitimately employed.

405. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Number of persons				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagepore	1,473	1,481	1,125	1,147	969	474	123	36
Rajshahye	920	967	707	1,231	1,235	601	404	33
Rungpore	1,870	1,480	1,378	1,701	1,213	630	527	25
Bogra	956	669	513	684	648	315	168	23
Pubna	1,857	2,033	1,594	1,869	1,665	867	539	27
Darjeeling	363	473	406	449	439	265	161	13
Julpigoree	598	626	363	519	579	304	205	16
Total ...	8,037	7,729	6,086	7,600	6,768	3,456	2,127	173

Bogra and Rungpore show considerable decrease. In the other districts cases have increased.

In Bogra "the failure of the rice crop and the low price of jute" are said to have caused the decrease: that in Rungpore is not explained.

The increase in Darjeeling is said to be due to increased use of the subdivisional court at Kurseong.

Results are worse, the percentage of convictions being 51·1 against 54·8. They are best in Darjeeling.

406. The police have been far too freely used in all districts, except Rungpore and Dinagepore, and notably so in Darjeeling, where 124 out of 473 cases were enquired into. Eighty-five of these are entered as under "other special laws," but on enquiry it appears that 17 of these were under section 29 of Act V of 1861 and 68 under Act V (B.C.) of 1876. The District Superintendent has been called on to explain this carelessness; also why the police are so largely employed in petty municipal cases.

407. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	5,452	5,354	4,445	5,390	3,110	1,951	964	71
Furreedpore	3,748	3,788	2,687	4,635	3,030	2,079	763	185
Backergunge	4,475	4,356	3,136	8,677	5,219	3,875	1,024	46
Mymensingh	3,980	4,352	3,177	3,929	3,100	1,880	1,035	149
Total ...	17,655	17,850	13,445	22,631	14,459	9,785	3,785	451

The small increase of 195 cases is due to the districts of Furreedpore with 40 cases more, and Mymensingh with 372 more; Dacca and Backergunge show a decrease. The increase in Mymensingh is due to the new sub-division at Netrokona. Process appears to be issued too freely in all districts except Mymensingh, and notably so in Backergunge and Dacca. The Commissioner says: "No doubt a good deal of this is due to compromise out of court, but still it is not satisfactory that the ends of justice were satisfied without the presence of 36·2 per cent of the people summoned." Results have improved, and the percentage of persons convicted is 67·6 against 64·1.

408. The number of cases investigated by the police was 2,098, of which 1,370 were under serial No. 27. The balance, 728, is not excessive, and of these again 483 were investigated before the cases were transferred from cognizable to non-cognizable.

409. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	2,316	2,695	1,900	2,858	2,119	1,235	854	29
Noakholly	3,473	3,400	2,114	2,322	1,427	844	466	20
Chittagong Hill Tracts	66	63	63	128	131	68	43	7
Tipperah	5,788	5,101	4,303	5,220	2,514	1,439	826	101
Total ...	11,643	11,259	8,380	10,523	6,191	3,586	2,191	157

There is a large decrease of crime under this class in Tipperah under classes IV and V; a small decrease in the Hill Tracts and in Noakholly; and an increase in Chittagong spread over all classes except II, III, and IV.

Results are better than last year, the percentage of conviction being 57·9 against 54. The percentage of persons appearing to persons summoned is also better, though still very bad in Tipperah. The figures for this district scarcely bear out the Commissioner's remark that complaints have there been carefully dealt with.

410. The police were employed in only 392 cases, of which 68 were under serial No. 27. There has been no abuse.

411. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	4,182	2,855	2,468	3,508	3,177	2,018	653	12
Gya	1,958	1,786	1,296	2,342	2,367	1,525	753	15
Shahabad	2,444	2,462	1,909	2,639	2,381	1,163	1,149	66
Mozufferpore	1,364	1,675	1,165	1,681	1,537	930	465	7
Durbhunga	1,072	1,617	1,380	2,055	2,217	1,876	137	24
Sarun	1,705	2,194	1,218	1,878	1,561	955	585	21
Chumparun	1,086	1,766	1,186	867	982	534	420	18
Total ...	13,811	14,355	10,622	14,970	14,222	9,001	4,171	163

There is an increase of 544 cases spread over all districts except Patna and Gya and over all classes of crime except II and VI, but chiefly visible under class IV and special laws. Under this last head the chief increase is in salt cases (692) and cases under the Pound Act (369). Salt cases have very greatly increased since the working of the salt law was made over to the North-Western Provinces Central Agency. Most are very petty and end in conviction. There were 595 cases last year, the average previous to that being only 82. In 1882 there were 1,287 cases. The Commissioner does not complain of any undue severity in the institution of these cases.

Results are again better, the percentage being 63·3 against 58·4. The difference between this division and East Bengal in the number of persons summoned and those appearing is very marked. In Patna 14,970 persons were summoned and 14,222, or 95 per cent, appeared, while in Dacca 22,631 were summoned and only 14,459, or 63·9 per cent, appeared. This appears to show that the courts are seldom used in the Patna Division except to redress a real grievance, which the parties mean to fight out; while in East Bengal they are largely used as a means to an end. I am, however, of opinion that a very large amount of the cases in East Bengal which are not fought out are true cases, and a very large number of these are of a nature which the zemindar settles where ryots are less independent.

412. The police were employed in 1,328 cases, of which 113 were under serial No. 27, leaving the large number of 1,215 other cases. On examination I find that no less than 468 of these were under the Police Act, of which Gya gives 343 and Durbhunga 119. The District Superintendents of these districts will be asked to explain the large number of this class of case. 96 were nuisance cases and 209 criminal force (the greater part enquired into as cognizable). The balance is divided among the different headings. The police have undoubtedly been used too freely in non-cognizable cases in this division.

413. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Number of persons				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,397	2,791	2,437	2,774	2,533	1,428	1,049	48
Bhagulpore	2,674	1,609	1,398	1,598	1,082	696	374	10
Purneah	2,690	2,523	1,883	2,241	1,026	546	393	52
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,660	3,478	2,849	3,567	2,179	1,495	370	14
Maldah	581	815	527	761	761	461	54	12
Total ...	12,002	11,216	9,094	10,941	7,581	4,626	2,240	136

There is a net decrease of 786 cases spread over all districts except Monghyr and Maldah, and under all classes except III and special laws.

Results are worse, 61 per cent of the persons appearing having been convicted, against 65 last year. Process seems to have been issued recklessly in Purneah, only 45·7 per cent of those summoned having appeared. The decrease in Bhagulpore is chiefly under local nuisances, and the Commissioner points out that this is made up for by the large number of this class of case, which the police sent up as cognizable. 163 cases of this district, which have been returned under other special laws, are, it appears on enquiry, really under the Municipal Act, being bye-law cases.

414. The police were employed in only 224 cases—a small proportion.

415. CUTTACK DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Number of persons				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2,870	2,544	1,534	1,869	1,357	756	398	16
Pooree	1,527	1,683	1,006	1,664	1,192	685	425	28
Balasore	1,418	1,339	590	807	824	437	298	29
Gurjhats	504	214	153	213	124	54	48	2
Total ..	6,319	5,730	3,280	4,553	3,497	1,932	1,169	75

There is a decrease in all the districts of the division except Pooree. No explanation of this is given; results are better, the percentage being 55·2 against 52·7. The police were employed in 228 cases, but the majority of these were taken up asnon-cognizable, and no improper use has been made of the police.

416. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Districts.	Cases instituted.		Cases in which process was issued.	Number of persons				
	1881.	1882.		Summoned.	Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazaribagh	545	563	455	697	697	334	338	25
Lohardugga	731	782	642	960	979	464	486	25
Singbhoom	135	153	93	142	144	91	51	......
Manbhoom	1,075	833	695	1,146	1,146	711	433	2
Total ...	2,486	2,331	1,885	2,945	2,966	1,600	1,308	52

Crime has slightly decreased. In no district is the fluctuation so marked as to call for notice. The percentage of conviction has increased from 51 to 53·9. It is noteworthy that in Lohardugga and Singbhoom parties appear to go to court by mutual consent, as a greater number appeared before the court than were summoned.

Criminal tribes and professional criminals.

417. Again no Bediya is reported to have been convicted of burglary in the Presidency Division, and the same supervision continues over them. Two gangs of *mothies* were convicted in Jessore—one of theft and the other of dacoity. The Punka Chur Kayasts continue to be watched, and measures have been taken to improve the supervision over the Furreedpore Kayasts. One gang of these men was partly convicted during the year at Dacca, as noted in paragraph 60. Burwars continue to come in numbers to Bengal, and many have been arrested and convicted. These men are all sent home to be released, and in time they will probably cease to find it pay them to come here. The measures taken to reform the Mughaya Domes have been detailed in paragraph 375.

Photographs.

418. A photographer was sanctioned for purely police work, and he has been sent to the different jails, where criminals had been collected. He has photographed 23 criminals during the year.

Reconvictions.

419. Due attention has been paid to reconvictions, and every case where the sentence appeared inadequate has been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, who in most cases called for the record and passed proper orders. I do not give the table of reconvictions at such length as last year, as divisional figures appear sufficient.

Commissioners' Divisions.	Total number of persons reconvicted during the year.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
Burdwan	136	104	21	9	......	......	1	1	......	......
Presidency	160	124	22	10	3	......	1	......	......	......
Rajshahye	119	92	20	5	2	......	......	......	......	......
Dacca	116	85	17	11	1	1	1	......	......	......
Chittagong	70	55	10	4	1	......	......	......	......	......
Patna	387	264	83	25	8	3	3	1	......	......
Bhagulpore	204	152	40	8	2	2	......	......	......	......
Orissa	112	79	22	8	......	2	......	......	1	......
Chota Nagpore	93	69	23	......	1	1	......	......	......	......
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,397	1,024	257	80	18	9	6	2	1	......

There is again a decrease in the number reconvicted, but it is solely in second convictions. The number convicted twice or oftener is the same as last year.

420. I do not print the table of cases in which the sentences has appeared inadequate, as to do so takes much space, and the cases have all been duly looked into. The High Court have during the year declined to revise and enhance the sentence of a man who was lucky enough to escape recognition while being tried, and was afterwards found to be a habitual offender. This is greatly in favour of criminals, who work at a distance from home and give wrong names. I give an instance: A man giving his name as Sobrati was convicted of theft in Durbhunga. He had evidently been whipped, but nothing could be discovered regarding him, and no previous conviction could be proved before conviction. When in jail he was recognized as one Dullip Khan, who had been five times previously convicted, but the Magistrate refused to refer the case, as the High Court had ruled that no enhancement could take place. I am of opinion that the last clause of section 403, Criminal Procedure Code, read along with section 75, Penal Code, might be made to cover such a case, and when another occurs will take steps to have the point raised, and if found good, argued. It is obviously opposed to the interests of the public that a man should escape a heavy sentence, which he has legally incurred, by concealing his identity, and as cases of this kind ought to be committed, the High Court may possibly be induced to take this view.

421. Remands.

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Number of A forms sent up.	Number of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A forms remanded once.	Number of A forms remanded twice.	Number of A forms remanded thrice.	Number of A forms remanded four times.	Number of A forms remanded five times.	Number of A forms remanded six times.	Number of A forms remanded seven times.	Number of A forms remanded eight times.	Number of A forms remanded nine times.	Number of A forms remanded ten times.	Number of A forms remanded eleven times.	Number of A forms remanded twelve times.	Number of A forms remanded thirteen times.	Number of A forms remanded fourteen times.	Remarks.
	Western Districts.																	
Burdwan	Burdwan	738	283	199	91	54	40	22	14	5	8	3	3	3	1	...	2	10 pending.
	Bankoora	442	127	118	62	29	24	9	14	4	...	4	5	2	2	1	1	40
	Beerbhoom	504	286	127	39	23	13	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ......
	Midnapore	1,263	427	298	198	126	70	62	37	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hooghly	3,078	2,133	458	199	102	64	56	29	20	8	6	...	1	2	...	...	
	Howrah	2,632	2,099	179	125	80	38	29	14	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 ......
	Total	8,657	5,355	1,379	714	414	249	184	109	124	17	13	8	6	5	1	3	76 pending.
	Central Districts.																	
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2,896	1,455	472	282	289	99	79	35	33	62	40	7	16	8	7	12	
	Nuddea	1,286	265	328	269	168	113	63	23	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	33 pending.
	Jessore	840	246	231	146	89	45	42	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khoolna	991	370	253	129	103	46	36	22	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moorshedabad	1,749	825	325	205	159	84	53	23	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 ......
	Total	7,762	3,161	1,609	1,031	808	387	273	124	153	69	45	7	16	8	7	12	52 pending.
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	517	86	156	91	85	47	22	12	5	5	1	...	1	3	1	2	
	Rajshahye	1,076	552	168	116	59	42	28	25	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 pending.
	Rungpore	627	175	155	109	68	60	31	14	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bogra	519	92	109	87	56	43	45	56	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pubna	482	76	62	107	82	44	39	27	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ......
	Darjeeling	738	383	194	90	36	16	5	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Julpigoree	356	151	34	43	20	27	13	10	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 ......
	Total	4,315	1,515	878	643	406	279	183	149	168	16	5	...	1	3	1	2	66 pending.
	Eastern Districts.																	
Dacca	Dacca	854	221	224	178	79	79	26	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	37 pending.
	Furreedpore	513	165	210	166	96	70	39	28	17	14	3	3	2	...	...	...	
	Backergunge	1,219	225	278	197	163	119	85	46	40	24	14	12	5	3	2	6	
	Mymensingh	1,254	305	269	238	125	119	68	65	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 ......
	Total	4,140	910	981	779	463	387	218	144	91	39	17	16	8	3	2	6	70 pending.
Chittagong	Chittagong	689	202	158	113	73	44	26	18	13	2	3	2	2	...	1	5	27 pending.
	Noakholly	433	45	104	85	65	46	29	17	13	7	4	3	...	...	1	...	14 ......
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	25	25	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tipperah	608	147	201	158	111	72	35	41	15	10	9	5	1	3	...	...	
	Total	1,955	419	463	356	249	162	90	76	41	19	16	10	3	3	2	5	41 pending.
	Total of Bengal	26,829	11,366	5,310	3,523	2,340	1,464	948	602	577	160	96	41	34	22	13	28	305 pending.
Patna	Patna	1,015	269	245	117	276	26	48	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 pending.
	Gya	704	294	159	71	60	35	25	22	9	8	8	5	5	...	1	2	
	Shahabad	1,033	231	241	201	109	90	51	32	72	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 ......
	Mozufferpore	519	158	144	111	47	25	10	4	6	4	2	..	1	...	...	...	7 ......
	Durbhunga	746	411	155	102	37	16	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sarun	655	181	166	107	76	40	16	11	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 ......
	Chumparun	713	293	172	115	52	28	11	6	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	29 ......
	Total	5,385	1,842	1,282	834	657	260	171	86	140	12	10	5	6	...	1	2	87 pending.
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	969	406	223	123	86	43	26	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 pending.
	Bhagulpore	566	214	142	103	36	27	14	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 ditto.
	Purneah	749	246	163	104	52	46	45	44	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,896	1,455	472	282	239	99	79	35	33	62	40	7	16	8	7	12	
	Maldah	421	49	177	91	44	25	8	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 ......
	Total	5,601	2,370	1,177	703	507	240	172	109	117	62	40	7	16	8	7	12	54 pending.
	Total of Behar	10,986	4,212	2,459	1,527	1,164	500	343	195	257	74	50	12	22	8	8	14	141 pending.
Orissa	Cuttack	887	260	210	162	72	57	53	29	18	11	4	2	3	2	1	3	20 pending.
	Pooree	705	199	185	137	69	55	18	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore	530	172	163	92	53	22	10	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9 ......
	Gurjhats	155	18	96	23	11	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of Orissa	2,277	649	654	414	205	138	82	44	33	12	5	3	3	2	1	3	29 pending.
	South-West Frontier Agency.																	
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	721	274	220	121	39	35	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 pending.
	Lohardugga	576	125	188	104	65	54	22	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 ......
	Singbhoom	207	64	74	27	18	9	5	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Manbhoom	440	84	74	69	56	32	28	22	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,944	547	556	321	178	130	73	35	88	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14 pending.
	GRAND TOTAL	42,036	16,774	8,979	5,785	3,887	2,232	1,446	876	955	246	152	57	59	32	22	45	489 pending.
	Percentage	...	39·9	21·3	13·7	9·2	5·3	3·4	2·0	2·2	·5	·3	·1	·1	·07	·05	·1	

Remands are shown in the above table. The percentage of cases decided after two hearings is given for each division for purposes of comparison with the last two years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Burdwan	74·9	80·1	77·8
Presidency	66·4	64	61·4
Rajshahye	58·2	59·1	55·5
Dacca	48·1	42·5	45·8
Chittagong	60·5	50	45·1
Patna	57·9	55·7	58
Bhagulpore	69·9	67·2	63·3
Orissa	72·3	57·6	57·2
Chota Nagpore	67	72·3	56·7

Dacca and Patna have improved, and all the other divisions have fallen off. The two worst districts are Pubna and Tipperah, if the cases decided at the first two hearings only are taken into account; while, for long and repeated remands, the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Chittagong, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show worst. This table cannot, however, as yet be considered quite reliable. In the course of inspection I have found many errors in recording remands. In one district, for instance, nothing was put down as a remand till the witnesses were heard, and one case, which had been pending nearly two months, and in which there had been several remands, was shown without one. Apart, altogether, from the figures of this table, and judging from what I have seen of police work during the year, I should say that justice suffers most from remands in Backergunge (particularly in Patuakhali), Tipperah (Brahmunbaria), and Furreedpore.

Conduct of the Police.

422. *Burdwan.*—The Commissioner says "the conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory." In Burdwan they have not been "particularly active or successful." The Howrah and Hooghly police are picked out as having rendered meritorious service.

Presidency.—Mr. Edgar reports that although he had not seen much of the working of the police, he was "on the whole unfavorably impressed with what he had seen," and he quotes two instances of misconduct, one of which has been noticed in paragraph 41. The Commissioner again complains of frequent transfers of officers in Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs; but I find there was no transfer during the year which could possibly have been avoided. The transfer of Mr. Wilkins as Deputy Commissioner to Calcutta caused one change, and as the officer selected to succeed him could not join at once a junior officer acted for six weeks. In Nuddea the same thing occurred owing to the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Parry Davis, and a junior officer acted for two months till Major Ramsay's arrival from England. The Commissioner further remarks on the number of changes in Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the 24-Pergunnahs. This I much regret; but as the changes have been due almost entirely to officers going on medical leave or furlough, there was no help for it.

Rajshahye.—The Commissioner says: "As regards general behaviour, the conduct of the police has been fair during the year. As regards their working and detective ability, I think it has been slightly below the average on the whole, though the Rajshahye police did very well in two dacoities."

Dacca.—The Commissioner remarks: "The police force in Dacca appears to me not to be in a satisfactory state. The officers and men seem to want discipline and to be deficient in smartness. In the town of Dacca there should be more European Inspectors and head constables. The town force is much demoralised. In Furreedpore the police also want organising and bad officers weeded out. In Backergunge and Mymensingh the police have done fairly well. In the latter district, however, the police force is inadequate, as has been often reported."

Regarding the Dacca town police, the District Superintendent remarks that "the work is distasteful and hard, and affords less pay than can be earned in jute-screws or on the railway, hence frequent resignations and consequent inefficiency." I see no means of avoiding this except by raising pay.

There is no doubt that Mymensingh is under-policed. There is but one constable to 12 square miles and to nearly 6,000 persons. Mymensingh is not a

district which can be left under-policed without bad effects, as the increase of crime in the past year shows.

Chittagong.—In Chittagong the conduct of the police is stated to have been "not unsatisfactory." In Noakholly there is "no improvement." In Tipperah "some slight improvements are reported to have taken place," but the Commissioner considers that the number of punishments shows want of discipline. The number of police in this district is also reported insufficient.

Patna.—The Commissioner states that "the conduct of the police has on the whole been fairly good," and that the few cases of misconduct were generally of a petty nature. "The police have been fairly successful in repressing crime, but have not shown any improvement in detective ability. In some districts greater attention is paid to the matter of supervision of bad characters." I have already noticed the manner in which burglaries are dealt with in this division, and am glad to see that in Sarun, at least, strong measures are being taken to improve this state of things.

Bhagulpore.—The Commissioner considers the conduct of the police to be on the whole fair, but generally there has been deterioration in their work. The work of the Purneah police is considered the worst. It is more difficult to officer this district than any other in Bengal; nearly all who go there fall ill, and even those who do not get ill, lose energy and deteriorate.

Orissa.—The Commissioner makes no remarks himself, but quotes the remarks of the local officers. In Cuttack the conduct of the police was on the whole good, though judicial fines slightly increased. In Pooree it is reported as fair, the men behaving better than the officers. In Balasore it was "generally good," and in the Gurjhats fair. The work done by the Orissa police in the Khond outbreak has been noticed in paragraph 52.

Chota Nagpore.—The Commissioner states that efforts are being made, with some hope of success, to get the sons of zemindars in Lohardugga to take service in the police. With better men in the police, and better chowkidars, he considers "things would improve more quickly than they do at present, though even now we are yearly making some advance."

423. The following statements are herewith submitted:—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E, showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force.

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police.

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 19*th July* 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

APPENDICES

...—18..

...Lower Provinces.

...of the Lower Provinces—165,996 square miles.

...lation—66,965,351 souls.

STATE...

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ...

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By Police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Rece... by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	...	...	... ..	......	...	......	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	·4	... ..	..	...	......	......	...	......	..	...	...
		Total ...	·4	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	1	...	...	1	......	...	......	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	148·4	143	...	5	126	4	...	60	0	5	...
4	212, 216	Harburing an offender	25·4	11	...	...	8	1	...	5	...	4	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	547·4	426	...	6	372	13	...	267	15	41	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,217·	2,065	2	24	1,377	231	4	818	175	600	4
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	62·8	59	1	2	54	4	...	42	1	1	...
		Total ...	3,001·8	2,705	3	37	1,938	253	4	1,192	197	651	4
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... by thugs	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	3·	4	...	...	4	......	...	2	1	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	12·2	5	...	1	6	......	...	1	1	2	...
11		Murder by poison	23·4	15	...	...	15	......	...	1	4	5	...
12		Other murders	297·0	274	...	12	269	10	...	78	21	139	1
13	307	Attempts at murder	68·4	47	...	1	46	2	...	18	9	12	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	245·0	230	1	7	228	4	1	61	51	95	1
15	376	Rape	330·2	256	1	9	215	23	...	31	101	10	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	60·8	80	...	1	66	14	...	16	17	5	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	125·8	100	...	8	101	2	...	49	3	9	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	434·6	416	2	5	413	......	1	224	25	7	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	2·	2	...	...	1	......	...	......	1	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	534·2	686	10	14	604	19	..	358	81	75	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29·4	21	...	1	21	......	...	7	5	5	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	36·	22	...	2	11	7	...	4	5	5	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	678·8	982	23	26	847	27	3	369	72	49	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	266·4	304	..	6	143	48	...	34	53	24	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	178·	142	2	1	63	28	...	13	34	16	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	20·8	15	...	...	10	1	...	1	2	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	·2	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1,133·6	1,151	1	19	810	115	1	369	126	64	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	74·2	76	...	...	76	......	...	40	2	10	...
		Total ...	4,853·8	4,831	40	113	3,049	300	6	1,676	564	532	2
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	203	158	...	11	153	5	...	31	37	42	29
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	5·4	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	1	...	...	1	......	...	......	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	18·2	16	...	1	15	2	...	10	4	3	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	20·8	11	...	1	12	......	...	2	5	3	...
		Robbery on the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	31·4	33	...	3	32	3	...	7	14	3	...
		Robbery, other robberies	169·6	134	...	3	112	12	...	35	50	9	...
34	279, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	865	785	4	31	648	96	3	129	157	57	...
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	733·2	791	6	18	591	49	3	245	61	41	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	20,047	17,775	313	469	17,601	77	32	1,302	1,093	141	...
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	228·8	263	2	6	217	28	1	128	32	17	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	[illegible]	6	...	1	7	......	...	4	...	2	...
		Total ...	22,331·8	19,973	325	544	19,389	272	39	1,893	1,453	318	[illegible]
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	96·4	94	...	...	76	5	...	73	...	2	...
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	7,360·2	9,721	3,203	55	2,948	531	76	2,115	131	196	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3,644·6	3,243	21	55	1,836	468	5	491	512	155	...
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	42·4	29	...	1	29	......	...	21	2	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour	4·	8	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	11147·6	13,095	3,224	111	4,894	1,036	81	2,703	646	353	1

MENT A.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Serial number.	PERSONS. — Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. — By Police.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. — By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. — By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). — By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. — Before being put on trial. — In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year. — Before being put on trial. — On bail.	Number pending at end of year. — Under trial before Magistrate.	Number pending at end of year. — Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. — Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	REMARKS.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																		Rs.	Rs.	
1	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
2	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
3	166	33	204	1	13	190	83	18	62	14	4	...	...	8	6	......	......	......	......	
4	16	3	23	...	...	23	13	...	8	......	1	...	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
5	561	76	678	1	10	667	199	2	450	......	1	...	...	15	...	......	......	......	......	
6	6,729	1,336	8,669	15	114	8,521	2,538	429	4,543	187	20	...	19	785	19	......	......	......	......	
7	74	6	81	...	1	80	20	4	52	2	1	...	...	1	...	......	......	......	......	
	7,546	1,454	9,655	17	138	9,481	2,853	448	5,115	203	27	...	19	810	25	......	......	......	......	
8	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
9	39	2	41	...	1	40	2	24	......	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	200	81	
10	10	......	12	...	3	9	2	5	......	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	322	1	
11	14	......	19	...	3	16	7	7	......	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	......	114	......	
12	457	44	641	2	23	613	129	201	......	125	8	1	2	82	68	1	1	35	21	
13	46	4	62	...	2	58	14	10	......	24	1	1	1	2	7	......	......	......	......	
14	440	23	559	1	19	539	146	153	4	134	1	...	...	49	52	......	......	......	......	
15	168	27	205	...	13	192	114	21	2	37	...	...	...	18	...	......	......	......	......	
16	56	6	67	...	5	62	28	11	2	14	...	...	...	1	6	......	......	......	......	
17	88	9	106	...	2	104	24	11	24	29	8	...	...	5	3	......	......	......	......	
18	342	5	354	7	14	333	89	2	226	1	3	...	...	12	...	......	......	......	......	
19	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
20	852	136	1,063	2	25	1,036	302	40	400	89	5	...	...	108	2	......	......	......	......	
21	22	1	28	...	3	25	9	6	......	8	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	249	156	
22	25	25	55	...	...	55	24	10	4	2	...	...	...	1	14	......	......	......	......	
23	907	127	1,083	...	28	1,048	430	7	489	7	12	1	6	94	...	......	......	......	......	
24	280	99	403	1	21	374	196	58	34	25	...	...	7	29	32	1	1	15	15	
25	101	58	175	...	10	163	89	16	40	2	1	...	2	15	...	......	......	......	......	
26	11	8	19	...	...	19	10	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	......	......	......	......	
27	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
28	1,316	380	1,760	...	38	1,721	793	43	709	3	5	...	1	78	...	2	1	6	1	
29	96	2	108	...	4	104	48	6	39	7	...	...	...	3	1	......	......	......	......	
	5,270	956	6,760	13	214	6,511	2,465	634	2,156	524	45	3	19	500	187	13	8	1,001	275	
30	467	22	560	1	25	534	147	177	2	136	3	...	...	26	43	114	63	53,490	7,358	
31	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
32	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	......	6	......	
	21	......	24	..	...	24	3	......	9	8	...	...	...	...	4	11	6	553	50	
	8	1	12	...	...	12	7	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	91	3	
33	22	13	38	..	1	37	22	5	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	796	185	
	106	12	127	..	12	115	50	1	41	8	1	...	...	11	...	63	35	2,059	473	
34	433	229	719	...	33	684	356	47	210	22	1	1	1	42	6	......	......	......	......	
34A	604	129	774	...	43	731	290	11	385	3	8	...	...	33	1	1	1	5	5	
35	3,351	171	3,663	4	339	3,314	1,238	115	1,079	151	12	...	6	102	17	10,127	2,166	3,63,979	46,238	
36	274	84	375	...	11	364	144	4	207	3	1	...	...	5	...	35	22	294	194	
37	71	......	73	...	...	73	13	25	......	22	13	...	...	...	...	6	9	2,448	640	
	5,357	661	6,365	5	464	5,888	2,270	386	2,546	357	39	1	7	219	71	10,386	2,309	4,23,720	55,146	
38	115	23	140	...	...	140	14	1	114	4	...	...	...	7	...	......	......	......	......	
38A	4,000	3,318	7,515	3	95	7,415	2,739	34	4,345	94	30	...	2	173	...	......	......	......	......	
39	1,968	1,397	3,420	2	73	3,342	1,779	45	1,329	5	26	...	3	158	...	3	3	177	104	
40	40	......	40	...	...	40	13	......	27	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
41	8	4	12	...	...	12	5	......	7	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	
	6,131	4,642	11,127	5	168	10,940	4,550	80	5,822	103	56	...	5	338	...	3	3	177	104	

PERIOD—1882.
THE LOWER PROVINCES.
AREA OF THE LOWER PROVINCES—165,996 SQUARE MILES.
POPULATION—66,005,281 SOULS.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1,121·8	930	6	18	855	44	3	293	70	16	...
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2,182·8	1,787	11	56	1,646	131	3	797	220	66	...
		Theft { ordinary	31,808·8	27,245	353	697	20,567	1,889	33	6,993	3,726	808	7
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	2,132·	1,926	6	37	553	259	1	226	191	60	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,057·4	1,807	4	26	1,718	43	.	1,232	53	114	5
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8,270·	7,395	30	67	2,327	976	6	1,636	560	230	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	24·2	38	...	4	41	......	...	7	7	...	...
		Total ...	47,597·	41,128	410	905	27,737	3,342	46	11,184	4,827	1,294	12
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	4·8	2	...	...	2	......	...	1	...	1	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,431·8	1,130	...	5	677	363	...	745	9	60	1
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	21·6	34	...	...	15	7	...	11	1	5	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	——— Gambling Act	130·4	116	...	3	111	6	...	110	1	11	...
52		——— Excise Laws	2,452·6	3,070	.	11	2,489	94	1	2,309	39	45	...
53		——— Railway Laws	356·4	368	...	5	325	9	...	271	2	4	..
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	1,359·6	847	...	8	737	1	...	647	7	4	..
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	8·	......	...	..	......	......	...	......	...	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act	18·	19	...	...	... ...	......	...	......	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	12,789·4	19,578	1	8	18,694	190	1	17,697	6	54	...
		Total ...	18,552·6	25,164	1	40	23,051	670	2	21,791	65	184	1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... .	1,276·8	2,084	1	11	1,797	150	...	1,755	2	18	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,08,761·8	1,08,980	4,004	1,764	82,255	6,012	178	42,194	7,753	3,350	49

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL. OF POLICE, L. P.;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st May 1883.

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882—*concluded.*

	Persons.															Property.				
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.								
												Before being put on trial.								
Serial number.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
																		Rs.	Rs.	
42	609	60	685	2	30	653	246	28	347	2	2		...	28	...	14	10	64	20	
43 {	1,989	131	2,186	...	107	2,076	768	16	1,197	25	2		3	68	. .	1,561	1,202	34,206	26,498	
	15,445	5,033	21,293	20	1,125	20,120	8,365	142	10,419	153	48	9	19	979	14	17,873	9,400	3,04,505	1,11,848	
44	518	696	1,274	2	44	1,227	784	21	341	8	14		1	54	5	655	258	39,708	9,287	
45	2,804	113	3,066	10	46	3,010	950	101	1,800	67	5	...	...	68	19	1,667	1,629	76,390	42,613	
46	3,674	4,233	8,137	2	142	7,984	3,761	39	3,899	7	39	...	9	239	...	.....	......	......	......	
47	9	2	11	...	...	11	3	......	7	....	..	...	. .	1	...	25	5	617	2	
	25,048	10,298	35,652	36	1,494	35,081	14,877	347	18,010	262	110	9	32	1,437	38	21,795	12,504	4,55,490	1,90,278	
48	32	.. ...	33	...	2	31	4	.....	. ..	12	...	...	...	1	14	....	......	......	...	
49	880	269	1,210	1	6	1,202	350	1	788	4	5	1	...	54	...	. ..	... .	......	......	
50	61	11	77	...	...	77	34	3	35	1	...	...	..	4	...	... ..	......	....	......	
51	527	12	550		8	542	79	1	462	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	. . ..	. ..	... ..	.... .	
52	2,980	633	3,658	14	38	3,605	678	10	2,870	1	4	...	1	42	...	......	......	... .	......	
53	381	63	448	3	1	414	67	......	366	......	..	...	...	11	...	......	......	......	......	
54	801	133	938	...	2	929	85	......	837	......	...	7	...	7	.	......	......	......	.. ...	
55	......	......	.....	...	...	......	......	......	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	.. ..	......	......	
56	.....	32	32	...	...	32	8	......	24	.... .	...	..	...	...	...	......	......	. ...	......	
57	22,290	1,150	23,494	15	21	23,455	1,828	......	21,567	......	14	...	3	46	...	......	......	......	......	
	27,952	2,303	30,440	33	78	30,317	3,133	15	26,949	18	23	8	4	165	14	.. .	......	......	......	
58	2,368	293	2,679	5	9	2,661	334	5	2,307	......	...	1	3	15	...	......	......	......	......	
	79,672	20,607	1,03,678	114	2,565	1,00,888	30,482	1,915	62,905	1,467	300	22	89	3,184	335	32,197	14,824	8,80,388	2,45,803	

D. R. LYALL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

PERIOD—1882.
DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.
AREA OF DISTRICT OR DIVISION—165,996 square miles.
POPULATION—60,005,281 souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate.	Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	...		..	...	...	.	..		...	...	..	...	...	
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	·4	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	·2	2	.	2	.	..			.				.	..	
		Total ...	·6	2		2	..		..			.	.				
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	3·8	1	1	2	.	2	2	2	...	1		1	...		
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	.		.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..		
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	3,503·2	3,545	1,313	4,858	264	4,365	7,479	7,56[illegible]	208	2,082	33	5,071	13	118	5 died and absconded.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	365·4	246	38	284	35	250	340	348	30	124	14	163	1	15	1 died
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,348·0	1,302	660	1,962	164	1,800	2,237	2 311	200	1,040	72	799	62	125	13 died and absconded.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	188·0	196	23	219	7	193	318	349	27	152	59	33	12	34	2 died
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	217·2	213	37	250	99	238	303	308	10	49	1	242	..	6	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	7·2	6	..	6	...	4	4	4	2	..	...	2	...	.	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	214·4	228	20	248	73	175	521	629	1	164	4	436		24	
		Total .	5,845·2	5 737	2,092	7,829	682	7,227	11,201	11,513	478	3,612	183	6,747	118	352	21 died, &c.
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	115·2	84	5	89	47	5	69	82	11	39	12	1	9	10	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	5	8	..	8		4	5	2		2	.	...		.	
		Total ..	120·2	92	5	97	47	58	74	84	11	41	12	1	9	10	
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1,269·8	1,306	2	1,308	88	826	1,081	815	113	436	4	210	..	51	1 absconded.
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	348 .	Wrongful confinement	9·6	50	..	50	20	29	37	37	...	19	..	17		1	
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	48,569·4	47,693	71	47,764	1,307	35,311	40 421	23,078	2,743	9,216	6	10,672	3	423	13 died, &c.
		Total	48,579·0	47,743	71	47,814	1,327	35,340	40,458	23,115	2 743	9,235	6	10,689	3	424	13 died, &c.
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating .	1,635·8	1,635	5	1,640	77	919	1,096	864	114	461	3	250	...	34	2 transferred.
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	1,043·8	719	15	734	158	450	562	515	52	203	2	272	3	12	1 died.
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	129·0	220	15	235	27	165	195	188	22	68	6	75	6	10	1 absconded.
19	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	7,610·8	6,514	16	6,530	297	4,264	5,306	3,829	518	1,684	10	1,515	4	97	1 died.
		Total .	10,419·4	9 088	51	9,139	559	5 798	7,159	5,426	706	2,416	21	2,112	13	153	5 died, &c.
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*																
20	298 .	Offences against religion ..	30·2	33		33	1	12	28	27	8	17		.	7	...	
21	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service	127·0	107	5	112	4	95	185	175	10	55	1	106		3	
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3 40·1	3 776	2	3,778	114	2,[illegible]20	2,536	1,711	331	1,0[illegible]7	39	202	42	92	5 transferred.
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation ..	828·[illegible]	975	1	976	10	603	718	409	96	195	1	98		19	
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1,258·6	1,396	7	1,403	30	940	1,165	609	18	346	1	369		26	
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances .	578·6	616	129	745	287	582	1,054	1,219	16	138	...	1,057	...	6	
26	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	3·6	8	..	8	5	7	9	9	...	1		8	.	..	
27	..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C P. C. ..	4,880·6	4,551	821	5,372	1,929	4,362	15,483	11,904	508	2,617	14	8,460	...	204	5 died.
		Total ..	11,043·2	11,462	965	12,427	2,380	8,727	21,156	16,293	1,067	4,366	56	10,305	49	440	10 died, &c.

Period—1882.
District or Division—The Lower Provinces
Area of District or Division—165,996 square miles.
Population—66,005,281 souls

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1882—*concluded*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime	Cases: Average institutions of preceding years	Cases: Instituted by complaint during the year	Cases: Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Cases: Total of columns 5 and 6	Cases: Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry	Cases: Number of cases in which process issued	Persons: Number of persons against whom process issued	Persons: Actually appearing before the Court including pending from last year	Persons: Discharged after appearance	Persons: Acquitted: By Magistrate	Persons: Acquitted: By High or Sessions Court	Persons: Convicted: By Magistrate	Persons: Convicted: By High or Sessions Court	Persons: Waiting trial at close of year	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police																
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B C) of 1866	Ferries	37 2	25	4	29	4	26	30	34		[illegible]		28			
	Act XVIII of 1854; Act XXXI of 1867; Act XIII of 1870; Act XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	298 4	472	10	482	270	392	568	638	5	52		578		2	1 died
	Act VII (B C) of 1878	Abkari Act	304	376	50	426	57	374	546	589	20	148		418		5	
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	1 [illegible]	18		18		18	48	48		2		46			
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	278 0	261		261		23	3 8	169	[illegible]	54		105			
	Act XI of 1878	Arms' Act	111 [illegible]	148	9	157	87	94	154	184	1	3		151			
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	189 0	805	95	900	51	44	1 128	1 3 9	7	198	6	1,125		6	1 do
	Act II (B C) of 1864	Jails Act	28 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	7	24	1	23	24	31		[illegible]		27		1	
	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	40 4	10[illegible]		102	1	91	171	153	2	2		120		8	
	Act VII (B C) 1864; Act I (B C) of 1873	Salt Acts	2[illegible] 0	1 [illegible]81	50	1 731	110	1 68[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	1 851	7	142		1 700		1	1 do
	Act IV (B C) of 1865	Vaccination Act	31 2	6	2	8	2	5	5	9		2		7			
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	5 8	1	3	4		[illegible]	9	5		1	1	[illegible]			
	Act V (B C) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	107 1	168	9	177		17	211	212	8	2[illegible]		1[illegible]			
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	15 [illegible]	30	[illegible]	33	1	3[illegible]	40	44		17	1	24	1	1	
	Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	204 4	479	84	563	1	55[illegible]	779	787	14	11		64		12	1 do.
	Act VII of 1870	Court fees Act	[illegible] 8		1	1		1	1	1		1					
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	[illegible] 271 0	7	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible] 048	7 876	[illegible]	[illegible] 7	1 [illegible]		1 [illegible]15		[illegible]7	
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	4[illegible]	1	1[illegible]		2[illegible]		6	
	Act XI (B C) of 1871	Census Act	[illegible] 2														
	Act X of 1872 Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	26 8	37	81	118		[illegible]	[illegible]	12			1	1[illegible]1			
	Act IV (B C) 1873	Registration of Births and Death	121 [illegible]	171	[illegible]	21[illegible]	27	2 [illegible]	230	2 1	1	[illegible]		18[illegible]		1	
	Act V (B C) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	5,[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	8 [illegible]	72	8 10	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	5[illegible]1	1 1		8 1 0		[illegible]	6 do
	Act VIII of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	[illegible]	2		2		2	[illegible]	2				[illegible]			
	Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act															
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	66 1	9	10	10[illegible]	1	9[illegible]	201	210	1	[illegible]	1	10	[illegible]	1[illegible]	
	Act VI (B C) of 1870; Act I (B C) of 1871	Village Chowkidari Acts	209 0	35[illegible]	65	421	76	417	475	702	19	[illegible]		[illegible]		1	
	Act VIII (B C) of 1878	Hazareebagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act															
	Act IX of 1878; Act XVI of 1878	Native Press Acts															
		Mutiny Act	4														
		Other special laws	8[illegible]7 8	3[illegible]	2[illegible]0	1 11	172	922	1 [illegible]	1 586	22	2[illegible]		1[illegible]		1[illegible]	1 do
		Total	1 [illegible] 0	18 [illegible]21	1 64	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 111	[illegible] 1	997	4 118	10	17 [illegible]		[illegible]	11 died
		GRAND TOTAL	92 8[illegible]	[illegible] 141	7 [illegible]	101 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 32	107 [illegible]	80 [illegible]	6 115	24 [illegible]	214	17 [illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	61 died absconded, and transferred

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st May 1883

D R LYALL,
Offg Inspector General of Police, L P

STATE

Comparative statement of Cognizable Crime with

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence...	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	1	......	......	......	......
3	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	114	130	......	......	174	204
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	16	9	......	......	38	23
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice...	459	385	......	......	758	678
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,569	1,612	......	......	9,005	8,669
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	54	58	......	......	92	81
		Total	2,212	2,195	63	56·2	10,067	9,655
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*						
	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Murder ,, dacoits	4	4	......	......	6	41
		Murder ,, robbers	17	6	......	......	22	12
		Murder ,, poison	23	15	......	......	31	19
		Other murders	291	279	......	......	666	641
	307	Attempts at murder	65	48	......	......	71	62
	304, 308	Culpable homicide	243	233	......	......	500	559
	376	Rape	261	238	......	......	264	205
	377	Unnatural offences	51	80	......	......	54	67
	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	104	103	......	......	108	106
	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	441	414	......	......	398	354
	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	1	......	......	6	......
	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	573	623	......	......	978	1,063
	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	21	21	......	......	21	28
	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	17	18	......	......	59	55
	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	861	877	......	......	1,019	1,083
	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	164	191	......	......	323	403
	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	124	91	......	......	186	175
	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	16	11	......	......	35	19
	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......
	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	954	926	......	......	1,703	1,760
	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	70	76	......	......	97	108
		Total	4,303	4,255	51·6	49·8	6,552	6,760
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	158	158	......	......	559	560
	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	5	......	......	......	11	......
	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	1	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ,, other means	16	17	......	......	18	24
	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	16	12	......	......	19	12
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	26	35	......	......	37	38
		Robbery other robberies	138	124	......	......	163	127
	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	834	747	......	......	1,085	719
	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	594	643	......	......	764	774
	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	17,597	17,710	......	......	3,406	3,663
	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	191	246	......	......	327	375
	412, 413	Receiving stolen prop[illegible]y by dacoity or habitually	2	7	......	......	25	73
		Total	19,578	19,700	53·4	50·9	6,414	6,365
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	65	81	......	......	109	140
	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,206	3,575	......	......	6,962	7,515
	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1,879	1,809	......	......	3,588	3,420
	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	28	29	......	......	38	40
	374	Compulsory labour	1	6	......	......	6	12
		Total	5,179	5,500	41·9	42·5	10,703	11,127
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	903	902	......	......	670	685
	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	1,045	1,780	......	......	1,911	2,136
		Theft ordinary	21,467	22,489	......	......	21,083	21,293
	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	771	813	......	......	1,295	1,274
	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1,782	1,791	......	......	3,149	3,066
	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	3,158	3,309	......	......	7,804	8,137
	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	30	41	......	......	5	11
		Total	29,756	31,125	50·1	50·1	36,007	36,652
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	......	2	......	......	8	33
	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	961	1,040	......	......	1,222	1,210
	295 to 297	Offences against religion	22	22	......	......	52	77
	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	108	117	......	......	514	550
		———Excise Laws	2,043	2,584	......	......	3,133	3,658
		———Railway Laws	257	335	......	......	317	448
		———Salt and Custom Laws	885	738	......	......	995	938
		———Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......
		———Stamp Act	2	......	......	......	9	32
	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	16,682	18,885	......	......	10,970	23,494
		Total	20,930	23,723	88·6	87·7	26,220	30,440
	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1,899	1,947	84·2	84·8	2,613	2,679
		GRAND TOTAL	83,857	88,445	64·9	65·2	98,576	103,678

Bengal Police Office
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

N.B. Annas and pies to be

MENT B.

result of Police Operations for the year 1882.

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
169	190	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
38	23	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
740	667	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8,862	8,521	......	......	......	......	5	......	3	......	......	......
90	80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9,899	9,481	57·7	55 0	58·7	56·0	5	.. .	3	......	60·0	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6	40	......	......	......	......	313	260	......	81	......	......
21	9	......	......	......	......	1,112	322	798	1	......	......
27	16	......	......	......	......	......	114	......	......	......	......
625	613	......	......	......	......	62	35	54	21	......	......
64	58	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
487	539	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
251	192	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
50	62	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
102	104	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
385	333	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
956	1,036	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19	25	......	......	......	......	330	249	42	156	......	......
59	55	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
923	1,048	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
309	374	......	......	......	......	9	15	9	15	......	......
183	163	......	......	......	......	42	......	42	......	......	......
35	19	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,656	1,721	......	......	......	......	86	6	68	1	......	......
96	104	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,320	6,511	43 5	39·3	45·1	41·1	2,314	1,001	1,013	275	43·7	27·4
478	534	......	......	......	......	33,031	53,490	1,750	7,358	......	......
11	......	......	......	......	......	230	......	91	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	290	6	......	......	......	......
17	24	......	......	......	......	1,755	552	315	50	......	......
19	12	......	......	......	......	2,288	91	45	3	......	......
35	37	......	......	......	......	419	796	106	185	......	......
150	115	......	......	......	......	3,844	2,059	975	473	......	......
1,017	684	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
733	731	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	5	......	......
3,012	3,314	......	......	......	......	4,14,819	3,63,979	47,260	46,238	......	......
323	364	......	......	......	......	596	294	125	194	......	......
25	73	......	......	......	......	118	2,448	12	640	......	......
5,820	5,888	46·8	45·6	51·6	49·3	4,57,420	4,25,720	50,679	55,146	11·0	13·0
109	140	......	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......
6,853	7,415	......	......	......	......	......	. .	......	......	......	......
3,505	3,342	......	......	......	......	......	177	....	104	......	......
36	40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	.	.. ...	......	......
10,509	10,949	52·7	53·2	53·7	54·1	......	177	....	104	......	58·7
653	653	......	......	......	......	644	64	42	30	......	......
1,787	2,076	......	......	......	......	33,085	34,206	25,099	26,498	......	......
19,931	20,120	......	......	......	......	3,14,459	3,04,505	1,01,180	1,11,848	......	......
1,248	1,227	......	......	......	......	53,065	39,708	16,939	9,287	......	......
3,061	3,010	......	......	......	......	64,185	76,390	41,569	42,613	......	......
7,716	7,984	......	......	......	......	56	....	6	......	......	......
5	11	......	......	......	......	359	617	39	2	......	......
34,401	35,081	49·8	49·8	52·1	52·1	4,65,853	4,55,490	1,85,174	1,90,278	39 7	41·7
8	31	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,187	1,202	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
52	77	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
507	542	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3,111	3,605	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
318	414	......	......	......	......	40	......	40	......	......	......
992	929	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19,950	23,455	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
26,129	30,317	89·3	88·5	89·6	88·0	40	......	40	......	100	.. ...
2,611	2,661	87·0	86·1	87·1	86·6	......	......	......	......	......	......
95,689	100,888	61·8	62·0	63·7	63·8	9,25,632	8,80,388	2,36,909	2,45,803	25·5	27·9

excluded from columns 16 to 19.

D. R. LYALL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs, for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the year 1882.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thuggee ... ... by strangulation	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Thuggee ... ... by poison ...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on land ... with murder ...	1	4	4	1	38	38	35	19	16	...	...	11	6	38	11	6	35	...	3	19	......	313	260	......	......	81	
Dacoity on land ... " wounding...	3	8	9	2	140	67	64	13	20	31	73	17	40	67	17	31	64	1	2	13	571	1,198	9,393	2	21	1,658	
Dacoity on land ... simple ...	64	107	70	101	1,390	478	457	126	298	30	912	487	389	478	478	333	457	167	100	126	49,850	29,355	43,005	9,812	1,526	5,692	
Dacoity on water ... with murder ...	1	...	...	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	81	......	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on water ... " wounding...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	......	......	......	......	......	
Dacoity on water ... simple ...	5	6	5	6	89	19	19	1	10	8	70	47	53	19	46	47	19	13	6	1	10,557	2,478	1,092	2,641	203	8	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. with murder ...	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	13	......	13	......	......	
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. without " ...	......	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	236	298	......	187	1	......	
Other professional crimes, viz.—																											
Kidnapping	9	6	9	6	10	10	10	4	5	...	...	29	14	10	29	14	10	17	4	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Cattle theft	......	15	13	2	23	20	20	13	5	2	3	22	3	20	22	3	20	16	3	13	751	76	297	751	76	255	
Theft and house-breaking by Moghya Domes	......	44	41	......	89	88	88	74	13	...	1	52	31	88	52	31	88	46	25	74	490	163	763	141	43	344	

Bengal Police Office
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the Regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX and X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															
Burdwan ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bancoorah	Topobone mela of Topobone	14	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barouee mela of Diher	6	8,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	20	23,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
Beerbhoom	Kenduli	30	40,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bukleshur	8	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Birchunderpore	30	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ..	68	49,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	......
Midnapore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hooghly	Mohuram at Hooghly	3	8,000	1	2	3	30	...	3	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Oottraon at Tribeni	1	6,000	...	..	2	17	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shibchaterdassi at Tarkessur ...	2	15,000	...	1	..	4	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribeni Baronee at Tribeni	1	7,000	...	...	2	17	...	1	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	......
	Churuckpuja at Tarkessur	7	40,000	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Snanjatra at Mohesh	1	30,000	...	2	4	48	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Snanjatra, Guptipara	1	8,000	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rathjatra at Mohesh	2	50,000	...	2	4	48	...	6	11	52	.	...	..	...	...	......
	Rathjatra at Guptipara	2	10,000	...	..	1	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	20	174,000	1	8	17	176	2	16	21	130	..	...	...	...	...	......
Howrah	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
24-Pergunnahs ...	Sagor Fair	7	82,324	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	55	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hurwah Gorachand Pir's Mela .	8	15,000	...	1	1	12	1	1	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nyabusti Ramnabami Mela	1	700	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ajumtola Mela	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tarapookur Mela	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jaferpore Mela	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kurdah Rash Mela	4	5,000	...	...	1	14	1	1	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panihati Rash Mela	3	2,000	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ghazi Shaib's Mela at Bansrah ...	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barriepore Rash Mela	7	5,000	...	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Joynagore Dolejatra	8	10,000	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Harinavi Rash Mela	3	2,000	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rash Mela, Bawali	3	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bewali Ruth Festival	8	3,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Rash Mela	3	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	61	150,524	...	3	10	68	3	6	21	148	...	...	...	...	...	......
Jessore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Nuddea	Kishnaghur Barodole	3	10,000	...	1	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nuddea Pat Purnima	2	9,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nuddea Dhoolat	13	15,000	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Dushahara	6	22,000	...	..	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kissengunge Ambubachi	5	2,800	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nakasipara Surbamungola . ..	4	2,000	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto Brahmanitala	3	1,200	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kaligunge Ramnabami	3	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tehatta Utram	7	4,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hogulberia Toolshee, Behar	29	8,000	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moorati Snanjatra	2	5,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khoksa Kalipujah	8	25,000	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bheramara Ramnabami	34	2,000	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Doorgapore	30	6,000	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Baragangdia Kalipuja	13	6,000	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khulisa Kunda	21	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lukhi Khola	11	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ulai Chundee	3	5,000	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Patuli Mela	3	2,500	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Santipore Rashjatra	6	30,000	...	1	4	86	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chorda Maghi Purnima...	6	19,000	...	1	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ghosepara Ditto	3	17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bongong Goshtbehar	4	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Koolia Debanandpat	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	222	223,500	...	6	22	275	...	1	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moorshedabad	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khulna	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Dinagepore	Allowakhoa	12	70,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Neokmard	12	80,000	...	...	...	...	2	7	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	24	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	3	7	12	160	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	5 8 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	5 8 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
8	8	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	1 2 6	1 2 6	3	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
9	4	28 14 0	25 11 0	9	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	3 12 0	3 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	2 12 0	......	1	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	2 0 0	2 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	1 2 0	1 2 0	2	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
20	11	39 10 6	33 3 6	20	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	4 12 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	12 3 0	12 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
7	6	17 3 0	13 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
7	7	11 15 6	11 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
21	21	94 13 9	94 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
28	28	106 12 3	106 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX & X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Rajshahye ...	Station Godagaree Khatoor	4	13,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" " Sooltangunge ...	2	2,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Manda Manda	9	10,000	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Lallpore Boodpara	10	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Nowgong Moradpur	13	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Bagmara Taherpur	11	5,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Panchoopur Patisar	10	4,0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" " Bhowanipur ...	9	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" " Koojail	25	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Singra Latlore	6	10,000	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" " Kolum	5	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" " Kallygung	3	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" " Joymook	6	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Buroigang Nazirpore	8	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Charghat "	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	121	80,000	...	2	1	14	1	3	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Rungpore ...	Aldatpore	15	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Goda Simla	20	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Fair at Dimla	2	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dankahanra	15	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kholahati	5	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sonatole	15	2,000	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chilmari	4	60,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sib Bari	30	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tushbander	15	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......
	Dorowani	16	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Pir Shaib's Mela	28	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Borobhita	20	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tunka (Khalahati)	38	5,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Golapbag	45	15,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tulshighat	30	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kamdea	24	12,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Noonkhowa	3	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gagla	9	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	334	1,54,200	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bogra	Gopinathpore	15	7,000	1	1	...	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mahasthan	10	9,000	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	25	16,000	2	1	1	10	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pubna	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Darjeeling	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Julpaigoree	Julpaigoree	15	12,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Titalyah	30	1,500	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	45	13,500	...	1	2	14	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
Dacca	Moonshigunge Kartic Baroni	43	4,50,000	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dhamrai	76	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Nangulbund	5	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	124	5,02,000	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	82	...	...	...	...	...	......
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	31	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dheokhali	7	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Targle	14	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shatair	3	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Katagur	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rajnuggur	30	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Karticpur	55	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moisur	3	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hataria	15	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tengra	20	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Madaripore	7	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gopalpur	7	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chundiburdi	15	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Haroa	7	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kotalipore	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gopalgunge	7	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Goalundu	14	7,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Podumdi	7	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	244	84,750	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	37	...	...	...	...	...	......
Backergunge ...	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Mymensingh	Hosenpore	34	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Kishoregunge	50	11,000	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sherepore	47	6,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Porabari and Solimpore	28	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhooghethal	30	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jorail	31	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	220	30,000	1	2	3	20	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
					Officers.			Men.				
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.					
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
3	2	30 2 6	10 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	1	2	12	1,246 1 6	Five months	5	
3	2	30 2 6	10 6 6	1	...	1	2	12	1,246 1 6	Five months	5	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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1	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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5	4	33 9 7½	13 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	4	33 9 7½	13 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1*	8*	* 986 1 0	One year	......	* *Vide* Government notification dated 29th April 1880.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	5 13 1½	2 11 7½	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	5 13 1½	2 11 7½	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	52 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	4	52 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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3	2	3 5 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	3 5 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	1	...	1	5	50	8,154 0 0	One year	Bamna, 7	
......	......	......	......	1	...	...	1	4	1,106 11 0	One year	Madartali, 5	
......	......	......	......	2	...	1	6	54	9,260 11 0	One year	12	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1	8	587 10 0	Six months	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	1	8	587 10 0	Six months	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons

PART I.—Additional police collected for the protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers.				Detached from the regular force. Officers.				Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers.				Total cost under columns IX & X.	
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Chittagong	Sitakoond	11	1,950	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohamooni	8	6,700	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	19	8,650	...	...	1	4	1	2	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	......
Noakholly	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Chittagong Hill Tracts	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Tipperah	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Patna	Baraofat	6	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gosameemut	2	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivrat at Mokameh	4	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Shivratree at Bykutpur	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tribanighat	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramlila	3	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barni at Begumpur	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Paharee Kellan	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Deogoli	3	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Geriuk Purnima	2	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Wongori	1	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Atina	1	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Khodagunge	30	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rajgir	1	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Burgaon	2	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Behta	3	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Gazimeah	2	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Somari	9	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Mohoram at Durgha	1	25,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	149	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	74	194,500	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	181	...	...	...	...	...	......
Gya	Bessoon Sankrant or Chyet Sankrant and Kartic Poornia at the riverside Town, Gya.	2	10,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
Shahabad	Berhumpoor fair	10	115,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	5	48	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ditto	10	125,000	...	...	1	4	1	2	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	20	240,000	...	...	2	8	2	4	12	98	...	...	...	...	...	......
Mozufferpore	Hajeepore	3	51,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bhairoasthan Kutra	7	25,000	...	1	1	8	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sitamarhi	14	50,000	1	1	1	12	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Maniari Majorgunge	9	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	33	151,000	2	3	4	36	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
Durbhunga	Sewrath	10	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ganges Bank	4	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	14	110,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
Sarun	Sonepore Fair	20	87,000	...	...	1	3	1	4	7	60	...	...	...	70	...	277 13 0
	From Patna	......	......	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Mozufferpore	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Monghyr	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Bhagulpore	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Shahabad	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	" Chumparun	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	20	87,000	...	...	1	3	2	6	14	132	...	...	...	70	...	277 13 0
Chumparun	Bettiah	15	100,000	1	1	4	42	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Arraraj	8	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Adapur	19	20,000	...	1	1	8	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Lakhoura	8	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dhekaha	1	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Trebeni	6	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	57	172,000	1	2	5	50	...	3	8	49	...	...	...	...	...	......
Monghyr	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Bhagulpore	Siharatri at Singhessor	5	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tilwa Sankrant at Bowsee	16	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total	21	65,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	......

MENT D—*continued.*

and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional police.							
					Officers.							
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	5 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	The accused being an old offender was committed to the Sessions.
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	5 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	2	37 14 0	23 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	......	38 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	2	41 4 0	15 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	......	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	5	183 2 6	183 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
7	6	193 11 6	193 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
11	5	2,348 10 0	1,675 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
11	5	2,346 10 0	1,675 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	0 13 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	1	......	......	......	
8	3	135 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	31 12 0	31 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
11	6	168 0 0	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	32 12 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	14 4 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	47 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Detached from the Regular force. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Specially employed in addition to columns V to VIII. Officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Total cost under columns IX and X. To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11	12
		Days.															Rs. A. P.
Purneah	Caragolah	16	50,000	...	...	1	6	1	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Illowakhoah in village Khonti, Bhojpore.	9	1,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	25	51,000	...	...	2	10	1	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur Sripunchomee	4	16,000	1	1	3	20	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Deoghur Sibaratri	3	12,000	1	1	3	20	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Bradra Purnima	5	40,000	1	1	3	19	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Madhupur Boorei	2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Tantlon Mela	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	29	78,000	3	3	9	59	...	3	...	29	...	...	..	...	...	......
Maldah	Kuree	7	29,000	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Ramkeli	5	13,000	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	12	42,000	...	2	...	9	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
Cuttack	Sibaratri at Paramhaus	1	15,000	...	1	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Durgapuja at Cuttack	1	20,000	1	3	11	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Dolejatra, Juspur	1	10,000	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Moharam, Cuttack	2	15,000	1	3	11	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Basanta Punchami, Kendrapara ...	1	25,000	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Barunijatra, Jagpur	8	24,000	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	14	109,000	2	10	31	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Pooree	Milan or Doljatra at Pooree	2	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	62	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Sibaratrajatra at ditto	2	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	49	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Chandanjatra	21	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Situlsusti	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rukeeneeharan	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Debsnanjatra	1	15,000	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	70	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Rathjatra	20	40,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	88	...	...	4	132	...	......
	Jhulanjatra	7	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchuk and Rohinisagor	5	80,000	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	108	...	...	...	58	...	......
	Chundra Bhoja	2	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhamjatra	4	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Makarsankrantijatra at Attri	20	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Siboratra at Bhobneswor	2	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Asakastomi at ditto	8	50,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	2	26	...	......
	Prothomastomi	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Melanjatra	1	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jhulanjatra	5	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchkokjatra	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Panchdole or Melanjatra at Balunga	10	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Trebenijatra	3	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Debsnanjatra	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Doanachori	2	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	120	517,300	...	...	...	...	7	27	77	515	...	...	6	216	...	......
Balasore	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Gurjhats	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Hazaribagh	Chatra	8	17,000	...	1	2	10	1	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Hutru	8	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	16	21,000	...	1	3	14	1	...	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
Lohurdugga	Chotia Fair	15	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Jagannathpore	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	......
	Total ...	16	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	......
Singhboom	Chyebassa Annual Fair	28	3,000	...	...	1	13	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	......
Manbhoom	....	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,048	3,533,924	12	44	115	913	27	96	230	1,954	...	...	6	286	...	277 13 0

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The [illegible] July [illegible].

MENT D—*concluded.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure.

persons and property.				Part II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
					Officers.			Men.				
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.					
13	14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.									
3	3	209 8 0	209 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	20 6 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
6	5	229 14 0	229 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	6 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	2	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
5	3	8 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	0 10 6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	0 10 6	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
4	3	1 8 6	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	......	27 0 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
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......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
6	3	28 8 6	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
1	1	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	2	14 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
3	3	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
2	1	32 6 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	
151	109	3,451 2 6	2,425 7 9½	24	...	2	10	82	12,080 7 6	Ys. M. 2 11	17	

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.										
			Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.				Other expenses of Col. III.					Average pay of			
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2)	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Cols. VI, VII, and VIII).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bengal.																				
	Western Districts.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	...	2	4	83	...	474	...	......	......	......	10,800	1,200	3,272	35,340	38,280	......	...	7·8	9,055	97,947
	Bankoora	...	1	2	57	...	323	...	......	......	......	6,000	1,000	2,359	20,880	24,624	......	...	6·7	2,668	57,531
	Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	46	...	224	...	......	......	......	10,138	1,100	2,292	17,640	17,892	......	...	6·1	5,358	54,420
	Midnapore ...	..	2	6	142	...	808	12	......	......	......	11,400	2,400	3,314	55,620	63,564	......	...	6·8	14,056	1,50,354
	Hooghly	...	2	3	105	...	705	...	......	......	......	9,550	1,200	3,940	39,420	57,828	......	...	7·5	9,314	1,21,252
	Howrah	...	1	5	66	...	556	...	......	......	......	9,600	600	3,692	30,240	48,792	......	...	7·4	12,504	1,05,428
	Total ...	...	9	22	499	...	3,090	12	......	......	......	57,488	7,500	18,869	1,99,140	2,50,980	......	...	6·7	52,955	5,86,932
	Central Districts.																				
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	...	3	6	175	...	1,040	83	......	......	......	14,478	1,800	6,037	58,380	96,492	......	...	7·3	27,923	2,05,110
	Nuddea	...	2	5	99	...	679	...	......	......	......	13,618	1,200	3,052	41,940	52,128	......	...	6·4	10,842	1,22,780
	Jessore	...	2	4	62	...	354	...	......	......	......	10,400	1,605	1,947	27,600	28,044	......	...	6·0	11,333	80,929
	Khulna	...	1	3	55	...	245	41	......	......	......	5,000	800	1,420	25,986	23,892	......	...	7·0	10,906	67,998
	Moorshedabad ...	...	2	4	111	...	668	..	......	......	......	13,200	1,200	2,930	43,200	54,456	......	...	6·0	11,301	1,26,287
	Total ...	...	10	22	502	...	2,986	124	......	......	......	56,696	6,605	15,386	1,97,100	2,55,012	......	...	6·2	72,305	6,03,104
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	...	2	4	60	...	350	...	......	......	......	10,000	1,136	2,140	29,880	27,876	......	...	6·6	3,517	74,549
	Rajshahye ...	...	1	3	63	...	362	...	......	......	......	8,600	1,200	2,620	26,160	28,728	......	...	6·9	7,815	75,123
	Rungpore ...	...	1	5	75	...	423	...	......	......	......	7,450	1,200	2,438	34,080	32,796	......	...	6·4	7,761	85,725
	Bogra	...	1	2	42	...	217	...	......	......	......	12,000	1,000	2,490	16,140	17,268	......	...	6·6	4,138	53,036
	Pubna	...	2	2	59	...	309	...	......	......	......	9,697	975	2,934	21,120	24,288	......	...	7·8	9,206	68,220
	Darjeeling... ...	...	1	3	39	...	205	...	......	......	......	5,083	700	1,985	17,340	21,378	......	...	8·2	4,451	50,937
	Julpigoree... ...	...	1	2	45	...	234	...	......	......	......	9,934	1,000	2,214	18,660	22,248	......	...	7·8	4,731	58,787
	Total ...	...	9	21	383	...	2,100	...	......	......	......	62,764	7,211	16,821	1,63,380	1,74,582	......	...	6·9	41,619	4,66,377
	Eastern Districts.																				
Dacca.	Dacca	...	2	5	81	...	574	14	......	......	......	11,206	1,800	2,544	34,380	46,804	......	...	7·5	13,370	1,10,104
	Furreedpore ...	...	2	4	68	...	327	26	......	......	......	8,257	1,400	2,594	28,980	27,948	......	...	6·0	13,402	82,581
	Backergunge ...	...	2	4	91	...	473	...	......	......	......	9,246	2,400	3,265	37,680	37,152	......	...	6·5	26,892	1,16,635
	Mymensingh ...	...	2	5	79	...	418	7	......	......	......	9,757	2,000	2,330	34,620	33,132	......	...	7·8	10,509	92,348
	Total ...	...	8	18	319	...	1,792	47	......	......	......	38,466	7,600	10,733	1,35,660	1,45,036	......	...	6·6	64,173	4,01,668
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	...	1	5	69	...	371	...	......	......	......	6,000	1,200	2,808	29,124	29,088	......	...	7·9	11,888	80,108
	Noakholly... ...	...	1	3	45	...	260	...	......	......	......	7,756	1,200	2,634	20,520	20,256	......	...	6·5	9,302	61,668
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	3	4	48	...	596	...	......	......	......	16,115	2,100	3,084	22,980	71,820	......	...	10·0	71,482	1,87,581
	Tipperah	...	1	3	43	..	278	...	......	......	......	6,000	1,600	2,316	21,000	22,248	......	...	6·6	9,537	6[illegible],691
	Total ...	...	6	15	205	...	1,505	...	......	......	......	35,871	6,100	10,842	93,624	1,43,412	......	...	7·9	1,02,199	3,[illegible],048
	Total for Bengal...	...	42	98	1,908	...	11,473	183	......	......	......	2,51,285	35,016	72,651	7,88,904	9,69,022	......	...	6·9	3,33,251	24,50,129
	Behar.																				
Patna.	Patna	...	2	7	124	...	1,167	...	......	......	......	17,802	1,200	5,820	48,120	89,688	600	...	6·4	21,406	1,84,636
	Gya	...	2	4	107	...	700	...	......	......	......	11,213	1,800	2,985	35,940	54,504	......	...	6·4	12,000	1,18,442
	Shahabad	...	2	5	85	8	519	...	......	......	......	10,536	1,400	2,288	33,900	43,116	......	25	6·5	10,564	1,01,804
	Mozufferpore ...	...	2	3	65	...	418	...	......	......	......	10,350	1,600	2,223	23,400	32,904	......	...	6·0	9,398	79,875
	Durbhunga ...	...	1	3	56	...	336	...	......	......	......	9,934	889	1,740	22,500	29,892	......	...	7·0	5,076	70,031
	Sarun	..	2	2	77	...	464	...	......	......	......	11,633	1,600	2,803	25,160	35,904	......	...	6·1	6,914	84,014
	Chumparun ...	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	......	......	......	8,000	1,100	2,571	21,320	21,288	......	...	7·8	4,632	58,911
	Total ...	...	12	26	570	8	3,923	...	......	......	......	79,468	9,589	20,430	2,10,340	3,07,296	600	25	6·4	69,990	6,97,713
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	...	2	3	61	...	421	...	......	......	......	12,600	1,200	2,496	25,080	33,808	......	...	6·0	7,881	82,015
	Bhagulpore ...	...	2	3	68	...	401	...	......	......	......	15,000	1,000	2,556	25,380	31,596	......	...	6·8	8,654	84,186
	Purneah	...	1	5	78	...	465	...	......	......	......	6,250	1,400	2,758	32,460	37,404	......	...	6·9	12,008	98,281
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	2	4	53	...	322	...	......	......	......	10,150	1,800	2,040	22,080	25,752	......	...	6·6	13,686	75,508
	Maldah	...	1	2	38	...	227	...	......	......	......	4,800	900	2,203	15,240	18,168	......	...	6·7	4,646	45,957
	Total ...	...	8	17	298	...	1,836	...	......	......	......	48,800	6,300	12,053	1,20,240	1,46,728	......	...	6·4	47,826	3,80,947
	Total for Behar...	...	20	43	868	8	5,759	...	......	......	......	1,28,268	15,889	32,483	3,30,580	4,53,024	600	25	6·5	1,17,816	10,78,660

E FOR 1882.

and Employment of Police.

Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, for Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	Guards at District, Central, for Subsidiary Jails. Men.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Men.	On other duties. Officers.	On other duties. Men.	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men). To area. (6) Of the whole district.	To area. Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	To area. Of towns. (5)	To population. (7) Of the whole district.	To population. Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	To population. Of towns. (5)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34 (a)	34 (b)	35	36 (a)	36 (b)	37
Rs.	Rs.																
97,947	......	1	5	22	103	54	204	174	...	2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·8	10 to 1	1 to 2,472	1 to 3,324	1 to 566
57,531	......	1	5	2	12	50	191	122	...	2,621	1,041,752	1 to 6·8	1 to 9·9	4 to 1	1 to 2,719	1 to 3,754	1 to 505
54,420	......	1	5	4	17	43	186	17	...	1,756	794,428	1 to 6·4	1 to 6·8	3 to 1	1 to 2,909	1 to 3,073	1 to 448
1,50,354	......	...	...	16	95	124	574	161	...	5,082	2,517,802	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·2	8 to 1	1 to 2,595	1 to 2,995	1 to 585
1,21,252	......	1	4	20	108	65	257	360	...	1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,242	1 to 1,867	1 to 452
67,552	37,876	...	...	4	23	46	178	377	...	476	635,381	1 to ·7	1 to 1·8	34 to 1	1 to 1,011	1 to 2,114	1 to 280
5,49,056	37,876	4	19	68	358	382	1,590	1,211	...	13,855	7,393,954	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·6	8 to 1	1 to 2,035	1 to 2,834	1 to 438
2,05,110	......	1	5	11	67	115	583	501	24	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·5	3 to 1	1 to 1,238	1 to 1,713	1 to 530
1,22,780	......	...	...	10	57	82	363	273	...	3,404	2,017,847	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·5	5 to 1	1 to 2,570	1 to 3,531	1 to 401
80,929	......	1	10	9	72	55	230	45	...	2,276	1,577,249	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 3,753	1 to 4,145	1 to [illegible]
67,998	......	...	...	4	19	52	237	33	...	2,077	1,079,948	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·5	2 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 3,409	1 to 494
1,26,287	......	...	...	6	36	99	409	227	8	2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2·7	1 to 3·8	8 to 1	1 to 1,562	1 to 2,051	1 to 418
6,03,104	......	2	15	40	251	403	1,822	1,079	32	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3·0	1 to 4·0	4 to 1	1 to 2,063	1 to 2,764	1 to 465
74,549	......	1	6	2	27	61	289	30	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 9·8	1 to 10·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,640	1 to 351	1 to 521
75,123	......	...	...	6	32	56	268	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 5·5	1 to 6·5	8 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,619	1 to 421
85,725	......	1	6	6	28	71	363	29	...	3,496	2,097,964	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·3	4 to 1	1 to 4,162	1 to 4,387	1 to 460
53,036	......	1	5	2	12	30	171	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	2 to 1	1 to 2,802	1 to 3,148	1 to 318
68,220	......	1	5	5	25	54	225	57	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·8	14 to 1	1 to 3,526	1 to 4,054	1 to 607
50,937	......	...	...	18	92	21	81	36	...	1,234	155,179	1 to 4·9	1 to 6·0	3 to 1	1 to 625	1 to 690	1 to 245
58,787	......	2	9	2	16	43	197	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 10·2	1 to 10·6	2 to 1	1 to 2,062	1 to 2,136	1 to 530
4,06,377	......	6	31	41	232	345	1,594	264	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 6·9	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,077	1 to 3,386	1 to 1,446
1,10,104	......	1	4	8	58	67	260	278	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 4·1	1 to 6·9	14 to 1	1 to 3,130	1 to 5,056	1 to 373
82,581	......	1	6	6	55	64	252	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·8	3 to 1	1 to 3,821	1 to 3,920	1 to 2,935
1,16,635	......	...	...	6	34	87	353	90	...	3,649	1,900,889	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	3 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,881	1 to 529
92,348	......	1	6	6	28	72	310	88	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 12·3	1 to 11·9	2 to 1	1 to 5,972	1 to 5,722	1 to 787
4,01,668	......	3	16	26	175	290	1,175	499	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 6·8	1 to 8·8	5 to 1	1 to 3,983	1 to 4,957	1 to 695
80,108	......	1	5	47	23	22	287	61	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,314	1 to 2,868	1 to 421
61,668	......	1	5	3	22	44	219	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·5	8 to 1	1 to 2,656	1 to 2,774	1 to 344
1,87,561	......	...	...	2	8	53	588	......	...	5,419	101,597	1 to 8·3	1 to 8·3	......	1 to 156	1 to 156	......
62,691	......	1	5	5	29	38	205	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 7·6	1 to 8·7	4 to 1	1 to 4,674	1 to 5,202	1 to 713
3,9[illegible]048	......	3	15	57	82	157	1,299	118	...	12,118	3,574,048	1 to 7·0	1 to 7·5	10 to 1	1 to 2,064	1 to 2,178	1 to 511
24,12,253	37,876	18	98	232	1,098	1,577	7,480	3,171	32	*70,399	34,922,970	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,548	1 to 3,175	1 to 491
1,84,636	......	...	...	18	75	65	347	751	44	2,070	1,756,856	1 to 1·5	1 to 4·0	19 to 1	1 to 1,351	1 to 2,724	1 to 479
1,18,442	......	...	...	7	30	92	427	257	...	4,712	2,124,682	1 to 5·7	1 to 8·4	8 to 1	1 to 2,613	1 to 3,603	1 to 471
1,01,804	......	1	6	13	109	70	245	175	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 7·0	1 to 9·8	14 to 1	1 to 3,174	1 to 4,171	1 to 644
79,875	......	1	6	8	48	50	225	150	...	3,003	2,582,060	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·8	13 to 1	1 to 5,295	1 to 7,327	1 to 701
70,031	......	1	6	3	16	48	242	130	...	3,335	2,633,447	1 to 7·4	1 to 10·5	14 to 1	1 to 5,904	1 to 8,086	1 to 677
84,014	......	1	6	16	108	53	186	175	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4·8	1 to 7·0	12 to 1	1 to 4,184	1 to 5,951	1 to 446
58,911	......	...	...	5	27	51	211	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 10·7	1 to 11·9	5 to 1	1 to 5,248	1 to 5,750	1 to 911
6,97,713	......	4	24	70	413	420	1,883	1,672	44	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 5·2	1 to 8·3	13 to 1	1 to 3,318	1 to 5,011	1 to 534
82,015	......	1	6	3	29	52	263	133	...	3,921	1,909,774	1 to 8·0	1 to 11·0	14 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,343	1 to 588
84,186	......	1	5	17	113	48	181	109	...	4,208	1,966,158	1 to 9·0	1 to 11·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,148	1 to 5,181	1 to 687
93,281	......	1	6	15	103	62	247	115	...	4,956	1,848,687	1 to 9·0	1 to 11·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,367	1 to 4,197	1 to 236
75,508	......	...	...	6	35	52	278	10	...	5,456	1,568,093	1 to 14·3	1 to 14·7	3 to 1	1 to 4,115	1 to 4,214	1 to 456
45,957	......	1	5	5	30	33	160	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7·0	1 to 8·0	8 to 1	1 to 2,650	1 to 2,958	1 to 533
3,80,947	......	4	22	46	310	247	1,129	401	...	20,492	8,063,160	1 to 9·4	1 to 11·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,735	1 to 4,471	1 to 506
10,78,660	......	8	46	116	723	676	3,012	2,073	44	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·5	1 to 9·5	10 to 1	1 to 3,452	1 to 4,803	1 to 529

* Add Sunderbuns ... 5,976

Total ... 76,375

STATEMENT

Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.										
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III). (2)	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV and V). (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Cols. VI, VII, and VIII).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI to XVII.	Total cost.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments. (3)				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Orissa.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Orissa.	Cuttack	...	1	4	97	...	505	3	......	......	......	12,775	1,000	2,354	31,200	40 164	......	...	6·1	12,555	1,00,048
	Pooree	...	1	2	76	...	353	...	......	......	......	4,800	1,425	2,413	21,660	27,372	......	...	6·5	8,918	66,588
	Balasore	...	1	3	84	...	390	...	......	......	......	4,800	1,400	2,210	26,100	31,824	......	...	6·0	6,045	72,379
	Gurjhats	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	......	......	......	4,800	1,900	1,410	7,020	10,464	......	...	6·2	3,106	29,600
	Total ...	...	4	11	279	...	1,387	3	......	......	......	27,175	5,725	8,387	86,880	1,09,824	......	...	6·6	30,624	2,68,615
	Chota Nagpore.																				
	South-West Frontier Agency.																				
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh ...	...	2	3	89	14	438	...	......	......	......	8,932	1,200	2,396	31,860	36,804	......	25	7·0	10,647	91,839
	Lohardugga ...	...	2	3	86	...	406	...	......	......	......	9,932	1,425	2,769	33,360	29,988	......	...	6·1	7,995	85,469
	Singhbhoom ...	...	1	1	25	...	140	...	......	......	......	6,522	700	1,998	8,280	10,956	......	...	6·8	1,615	30,071
	Manbhoom ...	...	2	2	56	10	249	...	......	......	......	8,935	1,500	2,618	21,000	22,512	......	25	7·8	5,480	62,045
	Total ...	...	7	9	256	24	1,227	...	......	......	......	34,321	4,825	9,781	94,500	1,00,260	......	25	6·3	25,737	2,69,424
	Total of districts...	...	73	161	3,311	32	19,846	186	......	......	......	4,41,049	61,455	1,23,302	13,00,864	16,32,130	600	25	6·9	[illegible]07,428	40,66,828
	Government Railway Police ...	1	...	7	76	...	499	...	......	......	14,436	......	......	......	39,120	42,924	......	...	7·1	26,490	1,22,970
	Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,740	8,760	......	...	7·3	768	14,268
	Doomka Special Reserve	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,020	8,280	......	...	6·9	768	13,668
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,630	4,220	......	...	7·0	444	6,344
	Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,600	2,580	......	...	7·1	120	6,300
	Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,920	......	480	...	...	......	2,400
	Salt guards in Orissa for different periods ...	...	...	...	69	...	481	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,785	16,862	......	...	6·1	679	23,326
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	4	...	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	1,12,081	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	3,500	1,15,581
	Total ...	5	...	12	170	...	1,260	...	......	......	1,26,51[illegible]	......	......	......	61,465	83,626	480	...	7·0	32,769	3,04,857
	Grand Total ...	5	73	173	3,481	32	21,106	186	......	......	1,26,517	4,41,049	61,455	1,23,302	13,62,329	17,15,756	1,080	25	6·9	5,40,197	43,71,685

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 13th July 1883.

E FOR 1882—*concluded.*

		Distribution of Force. In District. Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Proportions of Police (Officers and Men). To area. (6)			To population. (7)		
Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns. (5)	Of towns. (5)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
Rs.	Rs.																
1,00,048	......	...	...	7	46	87	386	75	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·8	3 to 1	1 to 2,942	1 to 3,275	1 to 860
66,588	......	2	9	3	22	69	271	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	2 to 1	1 to 2,056	1 to 2,282	1 to 540
72,379	......	1	5	5	26	80	331	30	...	2,066	945,280	1 to 4·3	1 to 4·5	5 to 1	1 to 1,977	1 to 2,064	1 to 675
29,600	......	...	...	4	24	21	115	......	...	1,590	160,862	1 to 6·0	1 to 6·0	......	1 to 609	1 to 609	......
2,68,615	......	3	14	10	118	257	1,103	161	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 2,256	1 to 2,421	1 to 722
91,839	......	1	6	6	48	83	338	56	2	7,021	1,104,742	1 to 13·0	1 to 14·5	9 to 1	1 to 2,045	1 to 2,327	1 to 584
85,469	......	...	...	7	40	82	316	50	2	12,045	1,609,244	1 to 24·2	1 to 27·0	3 to 1	1 to 3,237	1 to 3,539	1 to 655
30,071	......	1	5	2	10	24	118	7	...	3,753	453,775	1 to 22·4	1 to 23·4	7 to 1	1 to 2,717	1 to 2,805	1 to 689
62,045	......	1	5	6	25	51	189	42	...	4,147	1,058,228	1 to 13·0	1 to 14·9	1 to 1	1 to 3,317	1 to 3,764	1 to 370
2,69,424	......	3	16	21	123	240	961	155	4	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 19·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,774	1 to 3,035	1 to 505
40,28,952	37,876	32	172	388	2,062	2,750	12,556	5,560	89	a151,266	b66,065,757	1 to 6·6	1 to 8·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,798	1 to 3,516	1 to 513
36,891	86,079	...	...	......	......	84	499	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
14,268	......	...	...	......	......	10	100	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13,668	......	...	...	......	......	10	100	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,344	......	...	...	......	......	5	50	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6,300	......	...	...	......	......	3	30	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,400	......	...	...	......	......	2	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
23,326	......	..	...	......	......	69	481	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1,15,581	......	...	...	......	......	4	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2,18,778	86,079	...	...	......	......	187	1,260	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
42,47,730	1,23,955	32	172	388	2,062	2,937	13,816 Add Sunderbuns	5,560	89 ...	151,266 c5,976	66,065,757	1 to 6·2	1 to 8·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,636	1 to 3,311	1 to 513
							Grand Total	...		1,57,242							

a Area as per census 1,50,558
Deduct Calcutta 31

Balance ... 1,50,557
Add Khond mehal 709

Total ... 1,51,266

Add Sunderbuns 5,976

Grand Total ... 1,57,242

b Population as per census 6,66,91,456
Deduct Calcutta and Suburbs 6,84,658

Balance ... 6,60,06,798
Add Khond mehal 58,959

Total ... 6,60,65,757

c Area of the Sunderbuns is divided among the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, and Backergunge.

D. R. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1882.

Province.	Commissioners' Division.	Name of district.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
			Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	12,358	24·4	19·8	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX, and chakran land.	3,44,983 0 0
		Bankoora	7,336	21·7	32·9	Ditto ditto	2,58,116 0 0
		Beerbhoom	7,481	26·2	16·4	Ditto ditto	1,33,428 5 0
		Midnapore	10,230	41·6	16 6	Ditto ditto	1,70,537 0 0
		Hooghly	4,939	43·7	27·6	Ditto ditto	1,36,630 0 0
		Howrah	1,433	63·7	35·3	Ditto ditto	50,672 0 0
		Total	44,277	31·6	22·4		9,94,366 5 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	3,326	67·6	53·8	By villagers, all under Act VI	1,75,646 10 0
		Nuddea	4,358	79 9	45·4	„ villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,98,118 8 0
		Jessore	3,154	71·9	40 5	Ditto ditto	1,27,934 2 0
		Moorshedabad	4,078	61·7	36·	Ditto ditto	1,46,804 0 0
		Khulna	1,976	77·9	43·8	Ditto ditto	88,536 0 0
		Total	16,892	71·4	43·6		7,37,039 4 0
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	4,475	60·2	26·7	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,19,720 8 0
		Rajshahye	3,219	69·9	38·6	Ditto ditto	1,24,515 0 0
		Rungpore	4,707	68·9	36 2	Ditto ditto	1,70,849 0 0
		Bogra	1,908	53·2	41·9	Ditto ditto	80,059 7 0
		Pubna	2,207	90·5	49·2	Ditto ditto	1,08,687 0 0
		Darjeeling	......	.....	......	...	... ..
		Julpigoree	1,215	79·4	52·5	Ditto ditto	63,840 0 0
		Total	17,731	68·6	37·6		6,67,670 15 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca	Dacca	3,502	86·2	39·6	By villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	1,38,885 0 0
		Furreedpore	3,014	73·2	35 7	Ditto ditto	1,07,792 0 0
		Backergunge	4,542	50·	37·5	Ditto ditto	1,80,645 0 0
		Mymensingh	6,267	65·4	48·	Ditto ditto	3,00,816 0 0
		Total	17,325	66·9	42·		7,28,138 0 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2,003	106·4	34·9	By villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	71,851 0 0
		Noakholly	2,019	41·	38·8	The punchayets recover the pay from villagers, both under Regulation XX and Act VI.	78,360 0 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	......	......	......	......
		Tipperah	2,721	66·	39·3	Ditto ditto	1,07,144 0 0
		Total	6,743	101·9	37 8		2,57,355 0 0
		Total for Bengal	102,968	53·1	32·8		33,84,569 8 0
Behar	Patna	Patna	3,137	78·3	29·6	By villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	93,103 0 0
		Gya	6,221	55·	27·2	Ditto ditto	1,69,428 0 0
		Shahabad	4,912	58·8	22·9	Ditto ditto	1,13,359 15 3
		Mozufferpore	4,698	75·3	30·3	Ditto ditto	1,42,663 0 0
		Durbhunga	4,843	70·9	31·6	Ditto ditto	1,53,420 0 0
		Sarun	5,187	68·4	19·7	Ditto ditto	1,02,536 0 0
		Chumparun	2,313	12·2	30·1	Ditto ditto	69,698 0 0
		Total	31,341	70·8	26·9		8,44,203 15 3
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	3,585	75·8	33·5	By zemindars and villagers, both under Act VI and Regulation XX.	1,20,308 0 0
		Bhagulpore	3,695	85·8	22·	Ditto ditto	81,392 6 0
		Purneah	7,948	37·9	21·9	Ditto ditto	1,74,780 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,813	65·2	13·9	Ditto ditto	53,354 8 6
		Maldah	1,595	79·2	47·1	Ditto ditto	75,238 8 0
		Total	20,636	61·3	24·4		5,05,068 6 6
		Total for Behar	51,977	67·2	25·9		13,49,271 5 9
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	5,553	60·7	18·3	By zagirdars and villagers	1,01,947 3 0
		Pooree	2,045	66·9	12·3	Ditto ditto	25,171 0 0
		Balasore	2,853	57·2	24·7	By zagir land and villagers	70,481 15 4
		Gurjhats	356	56·2	11·4	„ Government land as confirmed jagir and villagers.	*4,085 0 0
		Total	10,807	60·8	18·6		3,01,685 3 4
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	5,856	32·	18·9	By zemindars and ryots	1,11,234 0 0
		Loharduggа	3,342	86·2	26·9	„ zemindars	90,202 14 8
		Singbhoom	544	156·5	17·5	„ villagers	9,529 8 0
		Manbhoom	5,556	31·9	15·2	Partly by village and service land and zemindar and digwars.	84,990 0 0
		Total	15,298	48·2	19·3		2,95,956 6 8
		Government Railway Police.	......	......	......		......
		Total	......	......	......		......
		Grand Total	181,050	57·1	28·3		53,31,483 6 9

* Act VI of 1870 is not extended to this district.

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The [illegible] July 188[illegible].

R. D. LYALL,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT F.

STATE

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Total sanctioned strength. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Armament of the Force. Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Punished judicially. Under Police Act. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Under sections 380, 381, 348, Penal Code. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.
	1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14
	Bengal.																							
	Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	4	23	60	474	100	76	485	..	...	1	13	...	2	13	65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bankoora ...	2	12	45	323	60	25	297	...	...	2	6	...	7	9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	2	10	36	234	50	16	224	.	2	5	8	...	10	32	75	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	6	31	111	820	120	36	799	...	1	.	27	...	31	86*	214	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	3	32	73	705	60	50	708	...	...	...	13	...	16	17	94	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Howrah Municipality ...	3	3	16	355	...	6	371	...	...	...	21	...	...	6	104	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	2	8	39	201	28	17	201	.	...	1	11	...	3	15	39	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22	119	380	3,102	418	226	3,080	...	3	9	99	...	69	178	636	...	...	1	[illegible]	...	...	...	1
	Central Districts.																							
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	6	33	142	1,123	113	30	1,078	...	2	7	79	1	26	58	255	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	5	29	70	679	37	41	705	...	..	1	27	...	5	26	105	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..
	Jessore ...	4	26	36	354	39	37	851	...	...	...	22	1	19	22	110	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	4	25	86	668	60	29	700	...	1	1	23	1	17	83	125	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...
	Khulnah ...	3	20	35	286	23	26	130	...	...	...	4	...	5	13	42	...	...	...	5	...	...	.	.
	Total ..	22	133	369	3,110	272	163	2,964	...	3	9	155	3	73	152	637	.	1	4	74	...	...	..	...
Rajshahye	Dinagepore ...	4	20	40	350	100	39	276	...	...	1	30	...	28	70	215	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	3	20	43	362	48	23	359	.	...	1	21	...	11	24	129	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	4	22	53	434	90	42	371	.	1	1	16	...	12	19	129	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	2	10	32	217	25	44	192	...	...	...	3	...	4	20	27	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	2	12	47	309	60	30	280	...	...	1	7	...	4	17	36	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	3	5	34	205	88	20	150	...	...	2	23	...	8	49	25	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree ...	2	11	3	234	110	29	18	...	...	5	11	...	6	10	48	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	100	283	2,101	516	227	1,646	.	1	11	111	..	73	209	609	...	1	4	35	...	...	...	.
	Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca* ...	6	20	70	688	124	45	598	...	...	...	36	...	8	23	162	...	..	...	20	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	4	17	51	353	60	69	338	...	1	4	47	...	11	21	61	...	...	..	3	...	...	..	...
	Backergunge ...	4	34	57	473	40	45	490	.	1	...	22	...	28	31	115	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	5	21	58	425	32	34	436	...	...	2	25	...	8	30	62	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	92	236	1,939	256	193	1,862		2	6	130	...	55	105	400	...	..	...	37	.	.	...	...
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	3	16	53	373	130	24	291	...	1	4	22	...	11	27	116	...	2	1	8	...	..	...	...
	Noakholly ...	3	17	28	260	47	17	241	...	1	1	7	...	7	8	32	...	..	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4	10	38	596	622	26	...	...	...	1	4	...	8	...	13	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
	Tipperah ...	3	13	30	278	110	16	198	.	..	...	4	...	10	14	72	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..
	Total ..	13	56	149	1,507	909	83	730	.	2	6	37	...	36	49	233	...	2	2	17	...	..	...	...
	Total of Bengal ...	96	500	1,417	11,759	2,371	892	10,282	.	11	41	532	3	305	693	2,515	...	4	11	189	...	...	...	1
	Behar.																							
Patna	Patna ...	7	22	102	1,167	169	16	1,255	...	...	...	18	...	6	23	104	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	4	19	88	700	120	38	494	...	2	4	21	...	15	76	195	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	5	15	70	527	90	16	581	...	...	1	7	...	8	41	80	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	3	13	52	418	38	6	426	...	...	...	9	..	9	28	26	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	3	13	43	386	90	22	274	..	...	...	5	...	7	25	127	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	2	14	63	464	80	32	431	1	...	...	17	..	13	63	270	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	2	15	41	269	63	53	212	1	.	2	9	...	17	41	71	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26	111	459	3,931	649	183	3,673	2	2	7	87	..	75	297	873	...	..	1	36	...	...	..	...
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	3	14	47	421	84	33	368	...	...	1	6	...	9	28	63	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
	Bhagulpore† ...	3	16	57	451	154	24	330	...	1	1	6	...	3	12	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	5	17	61	465	80	24	444	...	...	...	13	...	13	51	128	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs† ...	5	17	45	422	218	42	229	...	...	...	8	...	...	..	6	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	2	9	29	227	50	12	205	.	...	2	10	...	4	10	93	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18	73	239	1,986	586	135	1,576	...	1	4	43	...	29	101	344	...	...	1	26	...	...	1	...
	Total of Behar ...	44	184	698	5,917	1,235	318	5,249	2	3	11	130	...	104	398	1,217	..	...	2	62	...	...	1	...
	Orissa.																							
Orissa	Cuttack ...	4	16	81	508	35	20	531	...	...	1	7	1	5	21	52	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	2	10	66	353	29	18	419	...	...	3	18	...	3	33	41	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
	Balasore ...	3	14	70	390	20	68	386	...	...	1	7	...	12	28	57	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats ...	2	2	20	139	195	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	36	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	42	237	1,390	288	111	1,336	...	...	5	30	1	24	96	186	...	...	3	8	...	1	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																							
	South-West Frontier Agency.																							
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh ...	3	19	70	446	160	48	330	...	1	...	6	...	14	27	108	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1
	Lohardugga ...	3	21	65	406	139	16	439	...	...	2	18	...	13	39	46	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	1	4	21	140	138	26	10	...	...	1	9	...	4	11	42	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom ...	2	12	44	259	60	68	204	...	...	...	14	1	12	27	93	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	56	200	1,251	478	160	983	.	1	3	47	1	43	104	260	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	1
	Inspector-General's Reserve ...	3	...	...	30	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police ...	7	9	57	509	...	16	556	...	..	3	21	...	4	30	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Sub-Inspector for drugging cases ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	11	57	539	..	16	556	...	...	3	21	...	4	30	174	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	170	798?	2,680?	25,236?	4,372	1,497	13,468?	2	15	63	760?	5	480?	1,331	4,252?	...	5	18	277?	[illegible]	1	1	2

*Special reserve

†Including one [illegible]

[illegible]

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1882.

by a Magistrate. Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Other offences. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	REWARD. Number of police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money rewards.	EDUCATION. Number of police who can read and write. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number of police under instruction during the year. Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
15			16	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	48	4	23	58	214	...	...	...	......	106	288	162	4	4	57	14	4	8	31	105·3	5·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	2	12	45	166	...	...	...	......	44	195	154	3	1	9	6	22	...	10	39·6	2·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	66	2	10	29	39	...	...	7	178	39	125	101	3	...	17	10	3	4	5	158·	1·8
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	17	2	122	5	29	91	278	...	...	...	......	155	435	367	13	4	75	34	8	24	28	81·7	2·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	64	3	82	52	130	...	...	...	......	135	509	168	...	3	60	14	4	2	42	49·8	3·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	8	...	3	3	12	19	...	...	...	......	155	199	22	3	1	84	21	3	10	12	67·6	3·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	32	43	...	...	...	......	54	141	52	...	...	20	12	1	4	9	68·9	3·6
...	...	...	1	...	...	3	48	11	319	21	117	319	880	...	...	7	178	688	1,892	1,026	26	13	322	111	45	52	137	76·8	3·7
...	...	...	1	...	2	4	42	...	158	6	31	115	479	...	...	27	558	344	632	240	17	1	187	88	5	7	38	49·1	3·1
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	24	5	29	55	315	...	...	...	......	196	356	257	10	...	79	28	38	9	30	51·1	3·8
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	112	4	26	36	197	...	...	...	12	78	222	121	4	...	38	22	183	5	9	101·4	4·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	4	48	4	25	67	126	...	...	2	10	83	459	232	5	...	35	25	12	6	26	33·4	3·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	20	32	110	...	...	...	......	12	215	89	...	...	8	4	...	1	2	17·4	2·8
...	...	...	3	...	2	6	75	7	344	22	131	305	1,227	...	...	29	580	713	1,884	939	36	1	347	167	233	28	105	48·9	2·8
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	33	35	...	...	...	......	77	335	80	...	...	21	31	2	2	12	134·7	2·8
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	1	29	3	18	36	83	...	...	...	......	83	273	138	5	5	21	23	34	3	19	74·	4·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	22	41	85	...	...	...	......	82	320	98	5	...	25	18	...	3	10	48·2	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	19	2	10	26	32	...	...	2	44	16	155	86	...	...	11	3	4	...	...	91·5	......
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	55	2	12	39	50	...	...	...	......	55	219	93	3	4	21	8	2	6	9	40·5	2·4
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	27	3	5	26	31	...	...	...	......	63	129	55	...	...	16	25	4	9	7	43·3	2·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	10	2	11	21	28	...	...	...	......	46	175	46	2	1	26	16	...	...	8	67·9	2·8
...	...	...	11	...	1	3	34	10	146	20	98	222	344	...	...	2	44	422	1,606	596	15	10	141	123	46	23	65	72·	2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	4	29	5	18	46	84	...	...	...	......	144	392	229	9	2	73	36	21	3	20	64·4	2·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	4	16	39	57	...	1	...	17	51	247	112	2	1	20	52	7	1	10	68·9	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	19	3	0	42	184	...	...	...	......	110	273	179	2	25	10	23	95	5	11	60·2	1·9
...	...	...	3	...	...	1	11	2	21	5	18	43	78	...	...	...	......	66	222	214	3	...	10	27	12	8	10	29·	1·9
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	41	14	70	17	82	170	403	...	1	...	17	371	1,134	734	16	28	113	138	135	17	51	56·3	2·2
...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	2	29	3	16	47	130	...	...	...	......	76	171	198	8	...	26	27	...	...	8	33·6	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	75	3	17	22	85	...	...	...	......	24	168	116	2	...	7	9	...	2	2	42·8	·8
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	12	4	10	37	279	...	...	...	1	42	436	182	...	4	16	5	1	17	23	317·1	8·6
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	70	3	12	25	108	...	...	5	54	21	118	179	10	...	4	4	4	...	5	24·	1·5
...	...	2	6	...	2	3	17	5	186	13	55	131	602	...	...	5	55	163	893	675	20	4	53	45	5	19	38	139·9	2·2
...	...	2	24	...	5	18	215	47	1,062	93	488	1,147	3,465	...	1	43	874	2,357	7,409	3,970	113	56	976	584	464	139	396	73·1	2·8
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	594	109	6	22	87	138	...	...	...	......	104	676	624	26	...	48	18	73	1	39	28·7	3·
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	4	19	71	75	...	...	...	......	49	402	449	13	3	9	28	46	...	8	26·3	·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	20	5	14	51	63	...	...	1	10	30	221	366	11	2	3	8	19	...	15	15·8	2·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	3	12	18	57	...	...	1	10	36	227	223	5	3	5	9	1	...	11	15·6	2·2
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	12	3	13	48	41	...	...	...	......	27	267	178	9	2	6	5	17	...	7	16·6	1·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	5	2	14	39	54	...	...	...	......	53	169	317	5	1	7	18	...	7	15	33·7	2·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	2	15	32	67	...	...	...	......	21	137	167	3	...	3	12	2	...	8	56·5	2·4
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	30	597	167	25	109	341	495	...	...	2	20	320	2,099	2,324	72	11	81	98	158	8	103	26·5	2·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	14	30	134	...	...	...	......	35	203	244	5	...	11	7	9	...	10	34·2	2·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	3	15	39	200	...	...	...	......	50	243	230	7	1	25	6	26	3	6	22·9	2·2
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	3	14	5	16	49	270	...	...	8	114	67	347	197	1	...	31	15	9	8	12	38·6	2·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	82	...	5	15	26	43	...	...	4	60	130	328	121	1	1	29	8	1	2	5	27·8	1·2
...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	33	14	2	9	23	45	...	...	...	......	38	182	47	...	2	10	12	5	2	7	59·1	2·6
...	...	...	4	...	...	3	8	123	87	18	69	167	692	...	...	12	174	320	1,303	839	14	4	106	48	50	15	40	33·9	1·7
...	...	...	5	...	1	6	38	719	254	43	178	508	1,187	...	...	14	194	640	3,402	3,163	86	15	187	146	208	23	143	29·	2·
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	2	169	4	16	72	277	...	...	...	......	27	231	346	5	...	5	8	3	...	11	33·5	1·2
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	5	57	2	10	58	161	...	...	1	4	22	90	309	1	...	7	16	4	1	6	31·7	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	41	110	3	13	62	229	...	...	...	......	29	259	245	...	...	5	8	4	...	7	33·1	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	3	16	18	...	...	...	......	17	99	46	...	...	5	3	2	1	4	92·6	2·4
...	...	1	...	1	1	6	21	48	281	11	41	208	684	...	...	1	4	95	688	946	6	...	22	35	13	2	28	36·6	1·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	166	3	19	63	185	...	...	...	......	50	319	240	4	...	9	7	22	...	11	39·6	1·9
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	1	21	3	30	[illegible]	60	...	...	...	......	91	210	192	5	13	13	20	35	...	6	14·7	1·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	[illegible]	46	...	...	...	......	10	68	93	1	...	1	9	5	...	2	77·1	1·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	11	33	48	...	...	...	5	39	104	191	5	1	2	14	8	...	3	32·8	·9
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	26	2	191	9	54	176	[illegible]	...	...	...	5	190	701	716	15	14	25	50	70	...	22	33·6	1·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	35	7	9	57	160	...	...	...	......	126	365	137	2	2	72	24	2	1	8	126·6	1·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	35	10	10	57	160	...	...	...	......	126	365	137	2	2	72	24	2	1	8	119·4	1·2
...	...	3	35	1	9	35	304	818	1,823	166	786	2,096	5,835	...	1	58	1,077	3,408	12,565	8,922	223	87	1,233	830	757	165	597	57·1	2·4

D. R. LYALL,

STATE

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

Commissioners' Division.	Name of District.	Race — Europeans — District or Assistant District Superintendents — Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans — District or Assistant District Superintendents — Uncovenanted.	Europeans — Subordinate Officers — On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans — Subordinate Officers — Below Rs. 100.	Europeans — Constables.	Eurasians — District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians — Subordinate Officers — On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians — Subordinate Officers — Below Rs. 100.	Eurasians — Constables.	Natives — District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives — Subordinate Officers — On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives — Subordinate Officers — Below Rs. 100.	Natives — Constables.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	Bengal.													
	Western Districts.													
Burdwan	Burdwan		1	1					1		1	3	82	436
	Bankoora		1									2	56	314
	Beerbhoom						1					2	46	217
	Midnapore		2									5	141	781
	Hooghly		2									3	105	705
	Howrah	1										2	47	199
	Howrah Municipal Police			1				2					19	354
	Total	1	6	2			1	2	1		1	17	496	3,006
	Central Districts.													
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs		2	2								4	173	1,087
	Nuddea		2									5	99	672
	Jessore		1									4	60	357
	Moorshedabad		2					1				3	115	664
	Khulna										1	3	56	245
	Total		7	2				1			1	19	503	[illegible]
Rajshahye	Dinagepore		5									4	60	352
	Rajshahye		1			1						3	63	346
	Rungpore		1			1						3	76	423
	Bogra	1										2	42	213
	Pubna		2									2	58	306
	Darjeeling		1	1				2					39	205
	Julpigoree	1										2	41	221
	Total	2	10	1		2		2				16	381	2,066
	Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	Dacca and Special Reserve		2	1					1	1		6	47	659
	Furreedpore		2									4	68	338
	Backergunge		2									4	86	472
	Mymensingh		2									4	74	418
	Total		8	1					1	1		18	315	1,887
Chittagong	Chittagong		1	2								3	68	368
	Noakholly		1									3	45	260
	Chittagong Hill Tracts		3					2	1			2	47	566
	Tipperah		1								1	3	42	273
	Total		6	2				2	1		1	11	202	1,467
	Total of Bengal	3	37	8		2	1	7	3	1	3	81	1,697	11,401
	Behar.													
Patna	Patna		2	3								4	124	1,169
	Gya		2	1								3	107	700
	Shahabad	1	1									5	85	527
	Mozufferpore		3									3	65	418
	Durbhunga	1							1			3	55	386
	Surun	1	1									3	76	461
	Chumparun		1									3	55	266
	Total	3	9	4					1			[illegible]	567	3,927
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1	1					1				3	60	419
	Bhagulpore and Special Reserve	1	1									3	72	448
	Purneah		1								1	5	78	461
	Sonthal Pergunnahs and Special Reserve		2	1								3	59	407
	Maldah		1									3	38	237
	Total	2	6	1				1			1	15	307	1,962
	Total of Behar	5	15	5				1	1		1	37	874	5,889
	Orissa.													
Orissa	Cuttack	1		1					1			3	96	505
	Pooree		1		1			1	1			1	71	358
	Balasore		1		1				3			3	81	416
	Gurjhats		1									2	21	139
	Total	1	3	1	2			1	5			9	269	1,413
	Chota Nagpore.													
	South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh		2	1								3	93	464
	Lohardugga		2	1	1							2	67	403
	Singbhoom		1	1									37	138
	Manbhoom		2									2	58	271
	Total		7	3	1							7	264	1,276
	Government Railway Police		1	3	3			2	3			1	64	212
	Total		1	3	3			2	3			1	64	212
	Grand Total	9	68	20	11	2	1	11	11	1	4	125	[illegible]	[illegible]

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police during the year 1882.

Officers: Christians	Officers: Mahomedans	Officers: Hindoos: Brahmins	Officers: Hindoos: Rajpoots	Officers: Hindoos: Goorkhas	Officers: Hindoos: Seikhs	Officers: Hindoos: High caste soodras	Officers: Hindoos: Low caste soodras	Officers: Hindoos	Officers: Hindoos of all other castes	Officers: Other religions	Officers: Other religions	Men: Christians	Men: Mahomedans	Men: Hindoos: Brahmins	Men: Hindoos: Rajpoots	Men: Hindoos: Goorkhas	Men: Hindoos: Seikhs	Men: Hindoos: High caste soodras	Men: Hindoos: Low caste soodras	Men: Hindoos: Hillmen	Men: Hindoos of all other castes	Men: Other religions	Men: Other religions	Grand total, officers and men.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	9	43	6	...	...	18	7	...	3	...	...	...	88	128	95	...	...	44	41	...	40	...	...	529
2	6	24	8	...	...	14	1	...	4	...	...	...	65	62	73	...	...	46	1	...	67	...	...	373
1	12	19	...	2	...	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	65	49	......	3	...	53	13	...	34	...	...	266
2	26	32	12	1	4	34	2	...	35	...	...	1	166	164	175	...	2	63	7	...	203	...	...	929
2	29	35	...	...	...	31	...	...	13	...	...	...	141	218	95	...	1	102	148	...	......	...	...	815
1	2	16	3	...	...	20	...	...	8	...	...	...	53	69	42	...	1	......	13	...	21	...	...	249
3	6	6	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	148	74	74	...	...	......	10	...	48	...	...	376
14	90	175	30	3	5	132	12	...	66	...	...	1	726	764	554	3	4	308	233	...	413	...	...	3,538
7	33	56	6	...	2	48	...	...	29	...	...	...	440	215	136	...	3	67	40	...	136	...	...	1,218
6	14	32	3	...	1	41	9	...		...	...	8	208	140	5	...	...	208	103	...	......	...	...	778
2	4	17	2	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	170	37	31	...	...	......	...	...	119	...	...	422
3	29	39	4	1	1	30	...	...	14	...	...	2	211	149	100	...	...	34	...	...	168	...	...	785
...	8	11	5	...	...	..	...	..	36	...	...	...	97	19	45	...	...	......	...	...	84	...	...	305
18	88	155	20	1	5	119	9	...	118	...	...	10	1,126	560	317	...	3	309	143	...	507	..	...	3,808
...	15	22	...	...	...	28	1	...	3	...	...	...	153	45	1	2	...	51	29	...	71	...	...	421
1	18	27	1	...	...	10	3	...	6	...	...	...	138	41	46	1	2	40	26	...	43	10	...	413
2	10	21	2	1	1	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	156	37	11	4	4	......	...	...	211	...	...	504
1	14	11	3	1	...	2	11	...	2	...	...	...	144	6	13	...	...	1	17	...	32	...	...	258
2	9	31	1	...	2	13	...	...	4	...	..	...	159	61	29	...	1	32	...	...	24	...	...	368
5	8	7	...	16	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	14	21	......	120	...	......	...	2	48	..	...	248
1	11	5	1	7	1	18	1	...	1	1	...	...	41	17	21	31	...	14	1	1	46	49	...	268
12	85	124	8	25	4	71	16	...	67	1	...	...	805	228	121	158	7	138	73	3	475	59	...	2,480
5	34	24	7	2	2	41	...	...	2	...	...	1	126	98	137	...	...	152	...	...	146	...	...	757
2	12	17	6	...	...	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	144	54	37	...	...	71	...	...	33	...	...	412
2	6	31	8	...	...	43	...	...	2	...	...	4	155	92	54	...	...	148	...	...	19	...	...	564
2	10	28	...	...	3	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	146	67	......	...	2	......	...	...	203	...	...	498
11	42	100	21	2	5	120	1	...	41	...	...	5	571	311	228	...	2	371	...	-	400	...	...	2,231
5	16	9	2	...	1	33	...	...	2	6	...	2	89	10	7	..	...	98	...	...	10	152	...	442
1	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	10	94	42	1	.	1	......	...	...	112	...	...	309
6	3	1	...	19	1	...	...	...	22	3	...	...	13	2	......	290	...	......	...	...	197	64	...	621
1	6	7	...	1	1	22	4	...	5	...	...	1	105	27	......	..	...	45	82	...	13	...	...	320
13	31	36	2	20	3	55	4	...	52	9	...	13	301	81	8	290	1	143	82	...	332	216	...	1,692
68	336	590	81	51	22	497	42	...	344	10	...	29	3,529	1,944	1,228	451	17	1,269	531	3	2,127	275	...	13,444
5	46	11	13	...	1	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	241	140	412	...	...	207	79	...	......	90	...	1,302
3	36	6	1	...	2	52	...	...	6	7	...	...	250	122	102	...	1	59	...	...	97	60	...	813
3	24	9	10	...	1	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	157	97	151	...	1	64	57	..	......	...	...	619
3	30	5	4	...	3	32	4	...	1	...	...	1	40	38	160	1	...	123	4	...	42	...	...	488
2	17	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	1	41	32	225	1	...	......	...	...	86	...	...	446
2	38	3	10	...	3	21	3	...	...	...	...	1	104	55	212	...	1	12	76	...	......	...	...	541
1	23	5	5	...	...	20	...	...	4	...	...	1	64	35	91	...	6	......	...	...	69	...	...	324
17	204	42	52	...	10	170	65	...	39	7	...	4	906	519	1,353	2	9	465	216	...	294	159	...	4,533
3	19	9	13	...	2	15	3	...	1	...	...	...	89	64	173	...	1	11	38	...	43	...	...	484
2	36	9	8	...	...	18	...	...	4	...	...	...	122	72	158	...	4	40	2	...	50	...	...	525
1	36	12	10	...	1	23	...	...	3	...	...	1	133	84	127	2	...	28	...	...	86	...	...	546
3	8	23	6	...	3	2	9	...	9	3	...	...	42	83	166	9	2	16	3	...	50	36	...	473
1	13	10	6	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	74	...	...	25	1	...	43	...	...	268
10	112	63	43	1	6	67	12	...	17	3	...	1	428	345	698	11	7	120	44	...	272	36	...	2,295
27	316	104	95	1	16	237	77	...	56	10	...	5	1,334	864	2,051	13	16	585	260	...	566	195	...	6,828
4	27	11	3	...	3	33	3	...	18	...	...	7	247	28	34	1	1	115	8	...	64	...	...	607
6	19	7	4	...	2	6	21	...	11	...	...	1	141	15	42	...	3	10	67	...	74	...	...	429
4	23	11	6	...	1	42	...	...	...	2	...	11	133	48	23	...	...	188	8	...	1	4	...	505
2	3	2	2	...	1	3	7	...	5	...	...	7	41	5	9	...	4	9	10	..	52	2	...	163
16	72	31	15	...	7	83	31	...	34	2	...	26	502	96	108	1	8	322	93	...	191	6	...	1,704
3	51	2	2	..	...	32	2	...	2	3	...	...	172	35	109	...	1	73	33	...	20	21	...	561
4	40	5	11	...	1	37	7	...	8	...	...	9	117	31	47	...	1	17	...	...	34	146	...	495
2	4	5	3	...	...	4	4	...	3	4	...	1	12	7	6	...	...	16	25	...	25	41	...	163
3	7	13	4	1	...	30	...	...	4	3	...	5	40	41	83	1	..	14	...	...	13	75	...	334
12	102	24	20	1	1	83	13	...	17	10	...	15	341	114	245	1	2	120	58	...	91	283	...	1,552
15	23	13	4	...	1	...	...	...	27	...	...	2	98	152	167	...	...	......	...	...	93	...	.	598
15	23	13	4	...	1	...	...	...	27	...	...	2	98	152	167	...	...	......	..	...	93	...	...	598
137	[illegible]	761	215	58	47	900	163	...	478	33	...	77	5,364	3,170	3,799	466	48	2,296	942	3	3,068	759	...	24,121

D. E. LYALL,

H.

STATEMENT of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1882.

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	I. Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			II. Number of men included in column I, discharged on reduction.			III. Number of dismissals from all other causes.			IV. Number of resignations.			V. Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.		
		Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.	Regular police.	Railway police.	Municipal police.
	Bengal.															
	Western Districts.															
Burdwan	Burdwan	523	......	......	......	......	......	14	......	......	57	......	......	13·5	......	......
	Bankoora	372	......	......	19	......	......	6	......	......	9	......	......	4·1	......	......
	Beerbhoom	272	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	17	......	......	9·9	......	......
	Midnapore	956	......	......	25	......	......	34	......	......	75	......	......	11·4	......	......
	Hooghly	813	......	......	14	......	......	14	......	......	60	......	......	9·1	......	......
	Howrah	250	......	377	......	......	......	12	......	21	20	......	84	12·8	......	27·8
	Total	3,186	......	377	58	......	......	90	......	21	238	......	84	10·2	......	27·8
	Central Districts.															
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,216*	......	......	......	......	......	88	......	......	187	......	......	22·5	......	......
	Nuddea	783	......	......	12	......	......	28	......	......	79	......	......	13·6	......	......
	Jessore	420	......	......	26	......	......	22	......	......	38	......	......	14·2	......	......
	Khulna	303	......	......	20	......	......	4	......	......	8	......	......	3·9	......	......
	Moorshedabad	783	......	......	8	......	......	25	......	......	35	......	......	7·6	......	......
	Total	3,505	......	......	66	......	......	167	......	......	347	......	......	14·6	......	......
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	405	9	......	2	......	......	31	......	......	21	......	......	12·8	......	......
	Rajshahye	428	......	......	18	......	......	22	......	......	21	......	......	10·0	......	......
	Rungpore	461	37	......	......	......	......	17	1	......	25	......	......	9·1	2·7	......
	Bogra	257	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	11	......	......	5·4	......	......
	Pubna	370	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	21	......	......	7·8	......	......
	Darjeeling	247	......	......	......	......	......	25	......	......	16	......	......	16·5	......	......
	Julpigoree	268	......	......	......	......	......	16	......	......	26	......	......	14·9	......	......
	Total	2,436	46	......	20	......	......	122	1	......	141	......	......	10·8	2·1	......
	Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	Dacca	648	......	......	15	......	......	33	......	......	62	......	......	14·6	......	......
	Special Reserve	110	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	11	......	......	12·7	......	......
	Furreedpore	410	......	......	12	......	......	52	......	......	20	......	......	17·5	......	......
	Backergunge	566	......	......	35	......	......	23	......	......	10	......	......	5·8	......	......
	Mymensingh	494	......	......	12	......	......	27	......	......	10	......	......	7·4	......	......
	Total	2,228	......	......	74	......	......	138	......	......	113	......	......	11·2	......	......
Chittagong	Chittagong	442	......	......	......	......	......	27	......	......	26	......	......	11·9	......	......
	Noakhally	308	......	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	7	......	......	5·1	......	......
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	642	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	......	16	......	......	3·2	......	......
	Tipperah	318	......	......	3	......	......	4	......	......	4	......	......	2·5	......	......
	Total	1,710	......	......	3	......	......	45	......	......	53	......	......	5·7	......	......
	Total for Bengal	13,065	46	377	221	......	......	562	1	21	892	......	84	11·1	2·1	27·8
	Behar.															
Patna	Patna	1,298	......	......	92	......	......	18	......	......	48	......	......	5·9	......	......
	Gya	811	......	......	83	......	......	28	......	......	9	......	......	4·5	......	......
	Shahabad	615	......	......	19	......	......	8	......	......	3	......	......	1·8	......	......
	Mosufferpore	486	......	......	18	......	......	9	......	......	5	......	......	2·8	......	......
	Durbbunga	445	......	......	17	......	......	5	......	......	6	......	......	2·4	......	......
	Sarun	536	......	......	......	......	......	18	......	......	7	......	......	4·6	......	......
	Chumparun	325	......	......	5	......	......	12	......	......	3	......	......	4·6	......	......
	Total	4,516	......	......	234	......	......	98	......	......	81	......	......	3·9	......	......
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	485	......	......	9	......	......	7	......	......	11	......	......	3·7	......	......
	Bhagulpore	472	......	......	21	......	......	6	......	......	13	......	......	4·0	......	......
	Do. Special Reserve	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12	......	......	25·0	......	......
	Purneah	554	......	......	......	......	......	15	......	......	31	......	......	8·3	......	......
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	379	......	......	1	......	......	7	......	......	8	......	......	3·9	......	......
	Dumka Special Reserve	110	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	21	......	......	[illegible]	......	......
	Maldah	267	......	......	4	......	......	12	......	......	10	......	......	8·2	......	......
	Total	2,317	......	......	35	......	......	48	......	......	106	......	......	6·6	......	......
	Total for Behar	6,833	......	......	269	......	......	146	......	......	187	......	......	4·9	......	......
	Orissa.															
Orissa	Cuttack	606	......	......	1	......	......	8	......	......	5	......	......	2·1	......	......
	Pooree	451	......	......	......	......	......	16	......	......	7	......	......	5·1	......	......
	Balasore	474	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	5	......	......	2·7	......	......
	Gurjhats	163†	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	5	......	......	4·9	......	......
	Total	1,674	......	......	1	......	......	35	......	......	22	......	......	3·4	......	......
	Chota Nagpore.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	331	......	......	36	......	......	7	......	......	9	......	......	3·0	......	......
	Lohardugga	606	......	......	23	......	......	20	......	......	13	......	......	6·8	......	......
	Singbhoom	165	......	......	5	......	......	9	......	......	1	......	......	6·1	......	......
	Manbhoom	317	......	......	6	......	......	14	......	......	2	......	......	5·0	......	......
	Total	[illegible]	......	......	56	......	......	50	......	......	[illegible]	......	......	4·7	......	......
	Government Railway Police	......	582	......	......	......	......	......	24	......	......	72	......	......	13·4	......
	Total	......	582	......	......	......	......	......	24	......	......	72	......	......	13·4	......
	Grand Total	22,078	628	377	547	......	......	793	25	21	1,126	72	84	5·3	13·4	27·8

Note.—The actual force as it stood after the amalgamation of municipal with the regular police.

* Force as it stood after the transfer of Satkhira sub-division to Khulna. † Force as it stood after the transfer of Banki sub-division to Cuttack.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bancoora. Cases reported.	Bancoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
			Burdwan Division.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	1	...	1	1	...	...	12	2	2	...	3	2	19	5
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	5	7	7	5	4	6	19	18	13	16	10	4	58	56
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	27	50	19	73	7	7	40	89	58	183	28	17	179	419
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	6	6
		Total ...	33	57	28	80	13	15	74	111	73	199	42	24	263	486
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*														
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder ... by dacoits	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	8	4	14
10		Murder ... by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	......
11		Murder ... by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
12		Other murders	2	1	9	...	3	1	14	8	2	...	2	...	32	10
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	7	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	2	1	1	1	1	7	3	8	6	...	1	22	14
15	376	Rape	6	...	...	1	...	...	11	4	4	1	1	...	22	6
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	7	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	9	7	8	6	1	...	8	6	10	6	9	2	45	27
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	11	13	20	4	4	14	16	29	20	10	18	81	84
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	15	10	8	3	6	6	32	11	48	29	15	2	124	61
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	2	3	3	3	...	18	4	18	2	3	...	48	11
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	9	4	...	...	...	24	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	26	15	2	1	7	...	28	10	92	37	30	12	185	75
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
		Total ...	83	48	47	36	28	13	162	81	221	105	73	39	614	322
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	5	2	1	1	...	13	27	6	8	3	3	30	44
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	2	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	3
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	2
		Robbery other robberies	3	1	5	2	2	...	4	3	4	2	...	...	18	8
34	270, 281, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	9	1	4	...	3	..	31	7	29	19	12	1	88	28
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, and maming animals	6	10	2	3	15	13	20	16	9	2	6	2	58	46
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	262	43	220	21	128	15	501	90	473	47	90	21	1,674	236
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	1	3	3	7	13	7	8	18	2	10	7	48	34
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	......	3
		Total ...	290	62	236	33	156	41	583	154	542	80	122	36	1,929	406

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division—*concluded.* Burdwan. Cases reported.	Burdwan. Persons convicted.	Bancoora. Cases reported.	Bancoora. Persons convicted.	Beerbhoom. Cases reported.	Beerbhoom. Persons convicted.	Midnapore. Cases reported.	Midnapore. Persons convicted.	Hooghly. Cases reported.	Hooghly. Persons convicted.	Howrah. Cases reported.	Howrah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	3	2	9	11	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	4	17	19
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	290	160	120	127	104	49	338	119	341	164	221	120	1,414	759
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	20	16	8	12	21	6	171	51	128	70	20	23	368	178
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	.....
		Total ...	313	198	137	150	125	55	511	171	472	236	244	147	1,802	957
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	...	3	...	4	..	5	2	12	3	9	4	[illegible]	9
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	30	17	29	13	34	19	77	52	14	7	7	9	191	117
		Theft ... ordinary	525	201	205	146	437	197	1,311	437	813	315	462	251	3,753	1,547
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	20	7	5	4	44	5	128	15	124	7	50	12	371	50
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	35	31	23	38	15	12	49	57	50	48	37	34	209	220
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	94	85	24	25	75	30	353	118	395	218	123	146	1,064	624
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	1	......
		Total ...	706	341	290	226	609	263	1,923	681	1,408	596	688	458	5,624	2,567
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, decoits, robbers and thieves	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	6	9	12	11	2	4	58	50	12	7	13	7	103	88
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	...	...	5	25	2	3	4	19	5	6	3	7	19	60
52		Cognizable Excise Laws	23	15	31	33	120	104	67	64	75	73	68	70	384	359
53		———— Railway Laws	28	21	...	...	4	9	...	...	10	9	26	22	68	61
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	80	...	...	7	6	113	86
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	.....
56		———— Stamp Act	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	752	766	53	49	154	159	324	364	2,097	1,985	1,895	2,099	5,275	5,422
		Total ...	809	811	101	118	283	279	559	577	2,200	2,080	2,012	2,211	5,964	6,076
58	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	81	79	6	6	86	81	62	48	10	9	18	18	263	241
		Grand Total ...	2,315	1,596	845	649	1,300	747	3,874	1,823	4,926	3,307	3,190	2,988	16,459	11,055

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division.											
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Khoolna.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
3	237 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	......	2	1	11	4
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	2	3	1	2	......	......	......	...	3	5
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	17	16	22	25	5	4	14	11	14	12	72	68
6	143 to 158, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	44	112	75	198	112	270	54	164	70	165	355	909
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	1	......	......	1	1	......	......	2	2	5	4
		Total ...	65	130	101	227	122	278	70	175	88	180	446	990
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
9		Murder by dacoits	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
10		Murder by robbers	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
11		Murder by poison	1	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	1	......
12		Other murders	14	7	8	1	7	1	6	1	3	2	38	12
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	......	1	1	......	......	2	...	5	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	2	5	4	11	11	4	5	5	16	29	38
15	376	Rape	5	......	15	5	5	......	2	......	7	...	34	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	3	1	1	......	...	......	3	......	......	...	7	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	......	2	3	...	......	2	......	......	1	6	4
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	18	10	19	11	10	7	6	1	7	5	60	34
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	1	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	28	14	29	32	27	25	18	8	21	28	123	107
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	1	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession	1	......	5	1	1	1	......	......	2	...	9	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	70	39	28	11	54	40	21	10	39	18	212	118
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	6	10	......	5	2	3	1	4	2	31	11
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	1	2	1	......	...	......	4	......	7	2	13	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	......	4	......	...	......	1	......	......	...	6	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	64	56	51	25	22	14	37	29	29	32	208	156
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	2	6	5	2	2	5	1	2	...	17	10
		Total ...	226	140	185	98	145	104	112	56	128	106	796	504
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	8	3	2	3	4	4	3	......	...	17	17
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	2	4	2	4
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	......	......	1	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	1	......
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	2	......	1	......	2	1	......	......	......	...	5	1
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	8	1	1	1	...	......	4	2	2	2	15	6
		Robbery ... other robberies	68	29	19	7	27	8	25	3	11	2	150	49
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	19	9	54	27	37	17	22	6	12	5	144	64
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals	695	56	609	52	380	42	422	30	330	51	2,436	231
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	7	6	20	17	1	......	5	10	9	8	42	41
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	3	......	......	...	3	......	......	......	...	2	6
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.												
		Total ...	808	112	708	106	450	75	482	54	366	72	2,814	419

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division—concluded.											
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Khoolna.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	4	5	1	1	5	5	......	......	7	9	17	20
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	342	248	369	153	360	172	398	157	193	112	1,662	842
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	93	52	86	61	48	17	48	13	57	51	332	194
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	...	1	1
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	439	305	456	215	414	195	446	170	257	172	2,012	1,057
		Class V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	32	15	49	19	19	11	25	10	19	12	144	67
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	70	31	45	22	38	18	30	12	29	11	212	94
		Theft ... ordinary	982	328	1,190	422	509	106	664	268	360	161	3,705	1,285
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	65	17	96	22	49	5	74	10	15	5	299	59
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	41	30	133	117	35	33	48	52	23	31	280	263
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	324	158	265	115	281	116	186	97	78	43	1,134	529
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	1	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	...	1	1
		Total ...	1,515	580	1,778	717	931	289	1,027	449	524	263	5,775	2,298
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	17	10	47	37	53	29	19	11	18	8	154	95
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	2	......	......	...	......	3	.....	......	...	5	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	9	25	1	1	...	......	1	6	......	...	11	32
52		——— Excise Laws	568	522	30	26	50	38	121	131	50	42	819	759
53		——— Railway Laws	11	8	29	27	...	......	2	2	......	...	42	37
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	84	76	......	......	...	......	......	......	140	132	224	208
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	9	5	...	......	......	......	......	...	9	5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	700	709	554	549	90	97	788	959	80	74	2,206	2,388
		Total ...	1,391	1,352	670	645	193	164	928	1,109	288	256	3,470	3,526
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	261	324	19	22	32	31	27	27	91	126	430	530
		Grand Total ...	4,705	2,948	3,917	2,030	2,287	1,136	3,092	2,040	1,742	1,175	15,743	9,334

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division. Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	5	2	3	3	3	1	6	3	4	1	4	2	...	...	25	12
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	10	7	7	10	18	16	9	5	7	13	9	7	6	10	66	65
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	24	61	113	24	48	25	88	89	169	4	...	20	58	236	500
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	4	2	1	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
		Total ...	29	37	73	127	51	70	42	97	100	183	17	9	26	68	338	591
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10		Murder ... „ robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
11		Murder ... „ poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
12		Other murders	4	1	6	4	10	16	1	...	3	...	1	1	5	1	30	23
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	...	8	8	5	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	23	9
15	376	Rape	7	...	11	...	9	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	46	......
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	...	3	...	4	...	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	17	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	5	1	12	5	10	7	7	2	7	4	3	3	4	2	48	26
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	14	6	8	16	20	12	2	1	14	12	4	5	3	4	65	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	...	16	11	13	6	8	7	25	15	7	5	4	1	76	45
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	23	1	3	...	21	2	2	...	2	...	4	6	6	...	61	9
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	10	5
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	30	14	37	30	45	44	17	42	12	4	21	29	9	2	171	165
29	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	
		Total ...	101	23	110	76	143	92	45	53	80	39	48	49	45	14	572	346
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	14	1	2	25	6	...	2	4	2	...	5	...	8	...	39	30
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	
		Robbery ... other robberies	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	
34	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	5	...	16	1	15	4	9	1	20	3	3	1	9	2	77	12
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals	17	5	16	16	23	13	12	3	20	13	5	...	5	1	98	51
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	304	36	414	46	606	83	185	29	293	29	95	28	180	26	2,077	277
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	1	8	15	2	2	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	17	22
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
		Total ...	352	44	461	103	658	109	214	41	343	48	109	29	202	29	2,339	403

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division—*concluded.* Dinagepore. Cases reported.	Dinagepore. Persons convicted.	Rajshahye. Cases reported.	Rajshahye. Persons convicted.	Rungpore. Cases reported.	Rungpore. Persons convicted.	Bogra. Cases reported.	Bogra. Persons convicted.	Pubna. Cases reported.	Pubna. Persons convicted.	Darjeeling. Cases reported.	Darjeeling. Persons convicted.	Julpigoree. Cases reported.	Julpigoree. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	1	7	11
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	67	46	89	48	190	116	123	93	124	62	74	38	77	43	744	446
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	64	39	76	52	89	26	60	24	70	17	30	49	22	19	411	226
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	1	11	12
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	134	89	167	102	279	142	184	118	197	85	111	95	101	64	1,173	695
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	13	5	151	13	24	6	6	3	28	6	1	1	7	3	230	37
43	379 to 382	Theft ... {of cattle	24	25	43	41	32	28	36	23	19	13	41	26	15	13	210	169
		Theft ... {ordinary	622	189	560	229	419	190	375	187	299	124	463	350	247	134	2,985	1,403
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	73	3	39	6	44	5	42	5	48	4	60	20	22	8	328	51
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	58	53	13	12	36	34	35	42	22	20	23	13	22	20	209	194
46	444, 446	Criminal or house-trespass...	100	32	88	100	86	46	97	64	91	49	39	50	136	65	637	406
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	890	307	894	401	642	310	591	324	508	217	627	460	449	243	4,601	2,262
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	12	1	19	11	19	10	23	17	12	3	44	...	15	16	144	58
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	47	...	...	13	51
52		————Excise Laws	40	36	41	41	22	13	24	28	13	10	67	64	13	15	220	207
53		————Railway Laws	8	10	58	64	6	6	27	27	...	...	43	47	2	2	144	156
54		————Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
55		————Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
56		————Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	287	253	347	362	67	68	41	52	278	265	787	752	75	72	1,882	1,824
		Total ...	348	304	465	478	114	97	118	132	304	278	954	910	105	105	2,408	2,304
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	11	7	47	44	4	4	10	9	10	13	160	153	8	12	250	241
		Grand Total ...	1,865	811	2,217	1,331	1,891	824	1,204	774	1,542	863	2,026	1,704	936	535	11,681	6,842

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Cases reported.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	4	......	......	3	1	8	8	13	13
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	3	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	19	20	12	13	17	19	21	19	69	71
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	88	326	97	193	121	295	302	362	608	1,176
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	2	9	8
		Total	110	352	110	207	144	318	338	392	702	1,269
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder ,, dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder ,, robbers	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
11		Murder ,, poison	2	......	2	......	3	......	3	......	10	......
12		Other murders	7	4	13	2	13	2	18	6	51	14
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	2	2	......	2	......	2	1	7	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	11	4	6	......	9	5	24	31	50	40
15	376	Rape	6	3	8	1	5	......	8	1	27	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	7	1	......	......	3	......	5	......	15	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	......	......	......	3	......	5	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	15	9	9	7	11	8	5	4	40	28
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	22	14	32	19	25	23	36	35	115	91
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	4	......
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	26	19	52	35	126	41	30	18	234	113
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	2	14	3	27	8	36	......	84	13
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	32	3	3	1	13	3	5	1	53	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	3	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	55	31	25	12	58	43	106	83	244	169
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	10	7
		Total	198	96	170	82	302	135	284	181	954	494
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	4	2	......	2	5	7	7	13	16
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt by other means	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
33	392, 39	Robbery in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	1
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery other robberies	2	......	1	......	......	......	7	3	10	3
34	270, 281, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	23	3	12	......	18	......	45	10	98	13
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals	16	4	19	3	34	5	80	28	149	40
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	558	90	387	22	282	42	527	74	1,754	228
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	6	12	15	3	4	3	2	21	27
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	1	7
		Total	606	107	433	40	340	57	669	131	2,048	335
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	3	3	3	3	9	15	16	22
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	255	157	350	221	356	108	613	220	1,574	706
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	174	60	159	39	239	51	593	184	1,165	334
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	......	......	1	......	1	1	3	2
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	4	3	4
		Total	431	219	512	263	599	162	1,219	424	2,761	1,068

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division—*concluded.* Dacca. Cases reported.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Cases reported.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Cases reported.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Cases reported.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	32	27	16	5	27	10	87	38	162	80
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	25	21	28	20	54	34	93	65	200	140
		Theft ... { ordinary	540	233	617	135	555	197	1,166	328	2,878	893
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	40	7	32	5	49	7	34	9	155	28
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	60	90	31	31	55	67	61	64	207	252
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass...	171	173	196	94	134	55	541	215	1,042	537
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	868	551	920	290	874	370	1,982	719	4,644	1,930
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	10
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	48	44	77	63	87	65	41	29	253	201
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	......	......	......	1	......	5	18	7	18
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act...	3	18	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	18
52		——— Excise Laws	28	29	44	46	152	151	73	83	297	309
53		——— Railway Laws	......	......	7	9	......	......	......	......	7	9
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws...	......	......	......	......	61	63	......	......	61	63
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	9	19	......	......	......	......	9	19
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	527	630	135	109	152	148	110	123	924	1,010
		Total ...	608	731	272	246	453	427	229	253	1,562	1,657
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	28	27	22	21	32	24	51	46	133	118
		Grand Total ...	2,849	2,083	2,439	1,149	2,744	1,493	4,772	[illegible]	12,804	6,671

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. Chittagong. Cases reported.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Cases reported.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Cases reported.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
3	237 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	4	1	4	1	1	......	2	......	11	2
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	11	8	9	......	......	10	14	25	34
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	70	129	61	202	2	7	132	294	265	632
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	2	......	......	......	......	2	2	5	4
		Total ...	86	143	73	212	3	7	146	310	308	672
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder ... „ robbers	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder ... „ poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12		Other murders	7	4	3	......	1	......	4	2	15	6
13	307	Attempts at murder	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	2	3	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	......	5	......	......	......	9	1	20	1
15	376	Rape	5	1	7	......	......	......	4	......	16	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	4	......	2	......	......	......	10	2	16	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants, or concealment of birth	3	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	4	......
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	......	4	......	......	......	9	5	15	5
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	7	3	12	6	......	......	36	33	55	42
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	1	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	44	21	22	13	......	......	24	25	90	59
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	1	6	......	1	......	8	2	23	3
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	......	......	1	5	......	......	17	3	18	8
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	29	20	23	21	3	2	57	42	112	85
29	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	1	2	1	......	......	2	1	5	3
		Total ...	116	51	87	46	5	2	185	121	393	220
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	......	......	3	......	......	......	4	......	7	......
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
33	392, 393	Roberry ... in dwelling-house	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Roberry ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Roberry ... other robberies	1	......	1	3	......	......	1	......	3	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	56	7	12	2	......	......	34	3	102	12
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, maiming or poisoning animals ...	11	7	9	1	1	......	50	13	71	21
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	110	19	121	15	2	6	221	34	454	74
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	11	10	4	6	......	......	14	8	29	24
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	189	43	150	27	3	6	324	58	666	134
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	2	2	2	......	......	8	12	12	16
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	108	39	104	62	1	4	321	285	534	390
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	44	15	70	39	5	7	130	43	249	104
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
41	374	Compulsory labour	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	154	56	176	103	6	11	459	340	795	510

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong District — Cases reported.	Chittagong District — Persons convicted.	Noakholly — Cases reported.	Noakholly — Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts — Cases reported.	Chittagong Hill Tracts — Persons convicted.	Tipperah — Cases reported.	Tipperah — Persons convicted.	Total — Cases reported.	Total — Persons convicted.
			Chittagong Division—*concluded.*									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	15	11	39	33	......	......	85	83	139	77
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	18	8	28	14	......	......	20	10	66	32
		Theft ... ordinary	338	101	222	75	27	22	589	208	1,176	406
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	89	6	43	5	1	2	40	5	173	18
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	30	26	25	19	1	1	37	38	93	84
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	142	62	127	106	1	2	226	156	496	326
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	2	1
		Total ...	633	214	485	253	30	27	997	450	2,145	944
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	5	5	21	8	......	......	8	3	34	16
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	3	1	......	......	......	......	......	3	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	2	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	6
52		——— Excise Laws	107	77	19	18	......	......	5	5	131	100
53		——— Railway Laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	138	178	16	12	......	......	......	......	154	190
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	32	27	32	24	2	1	77	77	143	129
		Total ...	286	296	89	62	2	1	90	85	467	444
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	33	32	11	9	......	...	7	6	51	47
		Grand Total ...	1,497	835	1,071	712	49	54	2,208	1,370	4,825	2,971

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Muzuffer-pore. Cases reported.	Muzuffer-pore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Cases reported.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
			Patna Division.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	27 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	12	9	3	2	4	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	25	14
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice...	16	11	5	3	13	8	10	21	6	4	10	19	10	13	70	79
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	16	29	51	86	42	166	31	99	15	30	22	72	22	58	202	540
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	5
		Total ...	45	40	63	92	61	176	42	120	25	36	36	93	35	72	307	638
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
9		Murder " dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10		Murder " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
11		Murder " poison...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
12		Other murders	10	...	7	5	7	1	6	3	2	2	9	6	4	3	45	20
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	9	2	6	...	5	3	5	2	5	1	7	7	6	...	43	15
15	376	Rape	8	1	5	2	8	3	2	2	3	1	7	2	14	2	47	13
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	...	...	..	8	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	3	5	3	11	8	8	4	3	2	7	5	6	1	45	26
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	6	30	12	61	36	8	6	2	2	20	8	5	3	136	73
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	25	28	21	16	41	34	6	5	12	5	19	16	11	8	135	112
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	3
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	10
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	17	6	18	8	20	2	11	7	13	3	19	5	14	5	112	36
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	20	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	......
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	18	7	31	18	30	17	11	7	6	1	12	18	12	3	120	71
[illegible]	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	5	2	5	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	3	...	...	17	10
		Total ...	121	57	130	66	198	117	67	39	52	22	111	72	74	25	753	398
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																	
[illegible]	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	7	11	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	12	16
[illegible]	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
[illegible]	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt, by other means ...	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	5
		Robbery, other robberies	2	...	5	3	4	3	1	3	...	...	7	1	7	4	26	14
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	4	34	9	29	10	8	3	12	6	5	...	6	1	106	33
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals	23	16	18	10	20	13	9	6	15	10	9	3	25	3	119	61
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	908	65	1,904	92	392	36	441	38	622	42	850	76	536	67	5 683	416
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	1	12	1	9	4	8	5	6	6	4	4	7	3	47	24
[illegible]	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. ...	... ..
		Total ...	953	90	1,983	128	458	69	468	58	655	64	879	86	582	78	5,978	573

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Patna. Cases reported.	Patna. Persons convicted.	Gya. Cases reported.	Gya. Persons convicted.	Shahabad. Cases reported.	Shahabad. Persons convicted.	Mozufferpore. Cases reported.	Mozufferpore. Persons convicted.	Durbhunga. Cases reported.	Durbhunga. Persons convicted.	Sarun. Cases reported.	Sarun. Persons convicted.	Chumparun. Cases reported.	Chumparun. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
			PATNA DIVISION—*concluded.*															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	...	...	10	14	2	1	5	6	...	...	1	1	19	23
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	273	144	346	59	1,663	293	95	56	101	31	263	148	81	48	2,822	779
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	15	7	32	7	35	11	31	15	43	20	44	14	51	19	251	93
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......
		Total ...	291	152	379	66	1,708	318	129	72	149	57	309	164	133	68	3,098	897
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
42	459, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3	2	16	10	10	6	9	5	4	1	1	1	7	7	56	32
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	23	13	60	29	74	37	28	17	51	21	42	32	45	22	323	171
		Theft ... { ordinary	828	327	683	187	789	277	623	242	797	297	597	271	659	259	4,970	1,860
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust...	40	15	19	6	26	10	29	8	33	9	13	2	16	6	181	56
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	113	104	45	68	51	63	44	37	18	24	34	39	120	106	425	441
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	73	41	75	46	277	144	158	42	123	34	367	168	136	67	1,209	542
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	26	3
		Total ...	1,081	503	898	346	1,227	537	907	351	1,040	388	054	513	983	467	7,190	3,105
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......	2
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	56	49	43	37	35	26	29	12	20	17	41	23	19	18	243	183
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	19	91	1	6	5	20	...	...	4	31	5	8	...	...	34	156
52		————Excise Laws	83	64	76	63	26	22	29	14	155	149	36	53	86	78	491	443
53		————Railway Laws	60	65	3	3	10	8	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	79	82
54		————Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
55		————Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
56		————Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	3,797	3,810	303	365	328	333	325	309	203	490	328	353	131	127	5,415	5,787
		Total .	4,017	4,079	426	474	406	409	389	340	383	688	410	437	236	225	6,267	6,652
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	258	304	15	12	24	20	34	36	37	34	...	...	10	3	378	409
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,766	5,234	3,894	1,184	4,082	1,646	2,036	1,016	2,341	1,289	2,799	1,365	2,053	938	23,971	12,672

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st *May* 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy... ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
3	227 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	2	2	7	4	1	1	1	......	3	1	14	8
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice... ...	5	3	8	11	9	18	6	6	4	2	32	40
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	40	85	15	54	28	79	8	53	15	32	106	303
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	1	3	3	3	5	2	1	1	1	10	11
		Total ...	48	91	33	72	41	103	17	60	23	36	162	362
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... by thugs	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
11		Murder ... ,, poison	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
12		Other murders	7	1	4	2	3	13	11	2	1	...	26	18
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	2	2	...	2	2	......	1	2	2	7	7
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	8	2	3	8	4	...	2	1	2	...	19	11
15	376	Rape	3	1	1	...	3	3	11	1	10	..	28	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	2	1	1	......	...	......	......	2	2	5	5
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	4	1	...	......	...	2	1	1	...	10	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	10	6	6	3	3	2	5	1	2	1	26	13
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	5	12	9	8	2	15	21	4	1	50	38
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	......	......	......	...	......	...	1	1	......	...	1	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	1	......	...	1	...	1	......	......	...	3	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	2	5		18	10	4	9	8	6	41	28
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	1	...	6	...	2	... ..	2	1	13	2
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	......	......	5	...	2	...	......	......	3	3	10	3
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	......	......	......	...	1	1	......	......	1	...	2	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine		6	5	5	17	13	10	9	10	5	57	38
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	......	......	2	1	......	...	......	1	......	...	2	2
		Total ...	72	33	48	30	68	46	64	48	48	21	300	178
	Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	......	1	...	8	2	3	......	3	6	16	8
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	......	......	......	...	......	...	1	3	......	...	1	3
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	......	......	......	...	1	...	......	......	......	...	1	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	......	......	......	...	3	1	......	......	......	...	3	1
		Robbery ... other robberies	7	2	4	...	3	1	3	......	1	1	18	4
34	270, 281, 262, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	38	25	11	...	6	...	10	2	7	...	72	27
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming animals	10	8	17	15	32	15	21	23	17	12	97	73
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	402	30	456	37	339	26	903	46	197	14	2,297	153
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	3	4	3	1	...	2	1	5	5	14	12
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually...	......	......	......	...	1	2	......	......	... ..	1	1	3
		Total ...	460	68	493	55	394	47	943	75	230	39	2,520	284

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division—*concluded.* Monghyr. Cases reported.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Cases reported.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Cases reported.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Cases reported.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Cases reported.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	......	......	......	...	1	1	1	1	......	...	2	2
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	76	40	100	77	125	66	71	75	50	37	422	295
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	34	7	36	30	113	47	21	13	37	15	241	112
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life...	1	2	......	...	3	1	1	4	......	..	5	7
41	374	Compulsory labor	1	......	......	...	......	...	1	3	......	...	2	3
		Total ...	112	49	136	107	242	115	95	96	87	52	672	419
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	15	4	10	6	58	9	5	4	19	5	107	28
43	379 to 382	Theft ... ... { of cattle	31	21	38	25	68	61	114	88	21	15	272	205
		Theft ... ... { ordinary	598	295	492	231	940	310	1,456	383	306	131	3,702	1,350
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust...	28	12	22	7	101	10	16	4	22	7	189	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	60	48	69	60	49	31	29	13	9	225	216
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	121	84	117	81	323	134	185	89	97	81	843	469
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	......	......	......	..	......	...	1	......	......	...	1	......
		Total ...	866	476	727	419	1,550	573	1,808	592	478	248	5,429	2,308
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves...	1	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	1	.. ...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	56	47	12	12	51	38	35	23	3	2	157	122
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	10	47	5	11	......	...	......	......	1	2	16	60
52		———— Excise Laws	90	77	51	44	33	40	77	115	14	10	265	286
53		———— Railway Laws	10	6	5	2	......	...	13	13	......	...	28	21
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	......	......	......	...	.. ...	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
55		———— Stage Carriage Act...	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
56		———— Stamp Act	......	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	......	...	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	373	765	1,013	1,004	106	99	30	22	125	119	1,647	2,009
		Total ...	540	942	1,086	1,073	190	177	155	173	143	133	2,114	2,498
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	4	4	......	...	52	51	100	139	21	14	177	208
		Grand Total ...	2,102	1,663	2,523	1,756	2,537	1,112	3,182	1,183	1,030	543	11,374	6,257

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 1*st May* 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year* 1882.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjhat. Cases reported.	Gurjhat. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	227 to 259, 200 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	9	4	1	...	5	3	...	...	15	7
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	3	2	2	2	5	4	2	1	12	9
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	37	22	73	18	20	3	24	74	154
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
		Total	43	43	25	75	29	27	6	27	103	172
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	6	3	5	2	1	...	1	2	13	7
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	1	2	...	2	1	3	1	10	3
15	376	Rape	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	8	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	8	5	3	1	3	1	...	1	14	8
18	305, 306, 309	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	12	7	8	4	2	1	3	2	25	14
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	13	15	4	3	2	2	...	...	19	20
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property of confession	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	19	4	24	6	13	7	4	3	60	20
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	10	3
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of exortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4
26	372 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	18	11	8	3	5	7	1	...	32	21
29	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	1	7	5	...	...	1	...	10	6
		Total	95	49	68	26	33	20	19	13	215	108
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	9	4
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt... by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... other robberies	3	1	3	3	6	2	...	...	12	6
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	8	4	14	11	9	19	3	2	34	36
34a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animals	11	8	13	9	3	...	2	2	29	19
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	145	31	145	39	164	18	46	12	500	100
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	2	19	7	...	...	1	...	22	9
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	172	46	195	69	187	43	52	16	606	174
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	124	43	92	42	142	36	8	6	366	127
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	78	36	22	5	38	21	1	...	139	62
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	204	82	114	47	181	58	9	6	508	193
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	28	4	2	1	2	3	...	...	32	8
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	37	18	21	10	22	18	28	43	108	89
		Theft ... ordinary	883	203	771	351	486	189	93	101	2,233	934
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	64	17	87	8	40	4	5	3	196	32
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	33	35	15	22	33	32	2	6	83	95
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	312	115	181	71	159	39	10	53	662	278
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total	1,358	483	1,078	463	742	285	138	206	3,316	1,436

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division—*concluded.* Cuttack. Cases reported.	Cuttack. Persons convicted.	Pooree. Cases reported.	Pooree. Persons convicted.	Balasore. Cases reported.	Balasore. Persons convicted.	Gurjats. Cases reported.	Gurjats. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	5	4	7	1	2	2	...	...	14	7
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	9	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	41
52		——— Excise Laws	74	76	52	46	112	76	14	17	252	215
53		——— Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	121	123	16	18	158	149	...	...	295	290
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	670	1,402	353	446	148	157	...	...	1,171	2,005
		Total ...	879	1,646	432	511	421	384	15	17	1,747	2,558
58	......	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	67	144	60	71	47	42	...	...	180	257
		Grand Total ...	2,818	2,492	1,978	1,262	1,640	859	239	265	6,675	4,898

Bengal Police Office;
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazaribagh. Cases reported.	Hazaribagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Cases reported.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*										
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offence relating to Army and Navy ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	237 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	2	......	6	8	......	......	2	3	10	11
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	8	11	8	10	1	1	5	3	22	25
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	13	32	10	13	1	11	16	41	40	97
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	1	2	4	......	......	......	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Total ...	25	44	26	35	2	12	23	47	76	138
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9		Murder „ dacoits ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10		Murder „ robbers ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
11		Murder „ poison ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12		Other murders ...	8	6	8	5	4	1	4	3	24	15
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	1	......	......	......	......	2	......	6	1
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	......	7	6	......	......	3	1	14	7
15	376 ...	Rape ...	5	......	14	3	1	......	8	1	28	4
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	......	3	2	......	......	......	......	4	2
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	......	......	2	2	......	......	2	1	4	3
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	5	3	11	4	......	......	5	2	21	9
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	9	5	10	7	5	3	10	14	43	29
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	6	1	6	1	......	......	21	6	33	8
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	2	1	7	2	1	1	4	......	14	4
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	......	......	5	1	......	......	2	......	7	1
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	16	6	10	9	......	......	4	7	30	22
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	3	3	......	......	......	......	2	......	5	3
		Total ...	63	26	93	44	11	5	67	35	234	110
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*										
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	9	1	4	2	......	......	2	......	15	3
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt... by poison or stupefying drugs...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery with hurt... by other means ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	5	......	9	1	......	......	6	4	20	5
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	18	12	5	......	2	......	33	10	58	22
34A	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, maiming, or poisoning animal ...	7	4	13	8	1	1	5	......	26	13
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, having made preparation for hurt ...	430	47	211	42	30	3	259	23	930	115
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	6	2	5	......	1	......	11	15	23	17
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	475	66	247	53	34	4	317	[illegible]	1,073	175
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	......	......	2	2	......	......	......	......	2	2
38A	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	53	37	29	14	16	5	85	39	183	95
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	18	6	50	18	......	......	19	7	87	31
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	1
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total ...	72	44	82	34	16	5	104	46	274	129
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	11	7	12	2	2	......	6	2	31	11
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	73	54	65	91	11	32	56	28	205	205
		Theft ... ordinary ...	587	379	477	252	46	37	637	226	1,747	894
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	17	11	5	2	1	1	11	1	34	15
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	18	24	26	50	7	1	25	27	76	102
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	115	95	139	67	8	13	46	20	308	195
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	3	......
		Total ...	821	570	727	464	75	84	781	304	2,404	1,422

STATEMENT AA—*concluded.*

***Statement showing number of offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year* 1882.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division—*concluded.* Hazaribagh. Cases reported.	Hazaribagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Cases reported.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Cases reported.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Cases reported.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Cases reported.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters	4	3	13	11	......	......	11	9	28	23
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	......	1	5	......	......	......	......	2	5
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	5	23	4	12	......	......	....	3	9	38
52		——— Excise Laws	12	18	43	33	32	27	59	52	146	130
53		——— Railway Laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
54		——— Salt and Custom Laws	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
56		——— Stamp Act	......	......	......	......	......	.	......	......	......	......
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 2[illegible], 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	109	149	683	603	24	31	90	150	915	993
		Total ...	131	193	744	7[illegible]4	56	58	169	214	1,100	1,189
58	. ....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	117	110	60	61	48	58	62	90	287	319
		Grand Total ..	1,704	1,053	1,979	1,415	212	226	1,523	788	5,448	3,482

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Burdwan Division.													
			Burdwan.		Bankoora.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offence against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship			...	...	...	...				...	...		...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	274	223	116	86	40	29	371	260	206	139	140	111	1,147	848
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	5	1	...	3	2	24	8	1	1	8	5	43	21
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	49	16	34	21	17	6	118	56	47	9	39	9	304	117
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	7	1	5	1	1	...	12	7	9	1	46	22	80	32
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	5	4	1	1	1	1	21	15	6	6	9	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks			...		...				...	...		...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	19	10	26	26	4	4	7	7	20	17	10	10	55	74
		Total	359	259	193	135	66	42	553	353	289	173	252	162	1,702	1,124
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	3	5	1	5	...	22	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1		1	...	...	...	10	3	5	1	5	...	22	4
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	12	1	2	...	12	1	73	8	9	4	15	6	123	20
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*														
14	315	Wrongful confinement	...		...		...	...		...	23	9	...	...	23	9
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	880	236	378	173	354	166	680	294	858	416	493	170	3,643	1,464
		Total	880	236	378	173	354	166	690	294	881	425	493	170	3,666	1,473
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*														
16	417 to 420	Cheating	28	7	5	3	26	5	40	17	34	7	57	24	190	63
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	19	4	1	1	14	6	20	12	18	2	19	8	90	33
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	3	1		...	13	4
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	81	28	22	6	33	12	70	23	97	36	37	9	340	114
		Total	128	39	28	10	74	23	137	55	132	46	113	41	632	214
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...		...	...	...			1	...	...	...	1	
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	11	10
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	55	8	10	...	21	...	38	10	91	16	33	5	248	39
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	...	2		6	...	34	3	21	1	13	3	78	7
24	504, 506, to 510	Intimidation and insult	20	10	6	...	6	5	34	10	77	38	6	...	149	72
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	67	61	8	7	33	28	121	106	39	24	130	118	398	344
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	561	478	18	4	40	11	185	116	286	153	161	108	1,251	870
		Total	706	558	45	12	106	44	421	262	515	233	343	234	2,136	1,312
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.														
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	86	80	...	...	32	29	...	...	59	53	37	27	214	189
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	54	48	9	4	7	6	10	6	16	9	63	40	159	113
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	26	19
	" V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	1	...	3	3	18	12	1	...	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	5	4
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	27	22
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	2	2	...	...	63	57	...	...	54	50	21	17	140	126
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	18	10	19	18	...	...	21	17	11	11	7	6	76	62
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	80	21	12	8	54	26	109	36	63	22	26	15	344	128
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	4	4	[illegible]	27
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	14	10	5	5	...	...	30	158	65	54	15	14	129	241
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	614	537	3	3	...	...	244	...	726	640	1,522	1,325	3,109	2,505
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	6	3	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	1	...	30	4
	....	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	....	Other special laws	14	12	3	1	5	1	142	120	7	5	102	74	273	213
		Total	891	723	54	30	170	125	600	385	1,003	845	1,876	1,573	4,594	3,690
		GRAND TOTAL	2,977	1,816	691	369	784	401	2,474	1,360	2,854	1,726	3,097	2,195	12,875	7,867

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

***Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Presidency Division in the year* 1882.**

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Presidency Division. 24-Pergunnahs. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Nuddea. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Jessore. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Moorshedabad. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Khoolna. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	244	137	202	120	278	205	209	121	132	91	1,125	674
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	17	6	16	7	8	5	6	3	5	2	52	23
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	83	24	86	35	106	45	44	16	50	26	369	146
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	4	..	7	1	16	1	6	...	4	...	37	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	63	61	7	4	20	20	9	5	2	1	101	91
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	...	..	..	..		1	1	...	...	1	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	6	8	6	9	9	10	10	6	6	39	37
		Total	417	234	356	173	437	285	285	156	109	126	1,724	974
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	...	8	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	15	3
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	......
		Total	2	.	8	2	5	1	.	...	1	...	16	3
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against the Property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	30	4	21	5	7	...	16	6	3	...	77	15
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
14	315	Wrongful confinement	...	.	.	.	..		.			...	...	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,432	657	791	373	899	406	493	201	368	88	3,983	1,725
		Total	1,432	657	791	373	899	406	493	201	368	88	3,983	1,725
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	36	9	20	5	43	5	17	2	7	...	123	21
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	17	7	26	14	19	1	27	9	4	4	93	35
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	22	13	3	1	4	1	4	3	4	1	37	19
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	156	45	183	44	189	66	77	30	48	11	653	196
		Total	231	74	232	64	255	73	125	44	63	16	906	271
		Class V.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
20	298	Offences against religion	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	23	13	1	.	5	5	5	-		...	34	18
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	52	9	39	17	63	5	24	5	5	...	185	36
23	500 to 502	Defamation	18	3	16	5	5	..	16	2	35	2	90	12
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	37	13	17	8	65	18	56	22	1	..	176	61
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	23	11	16	16	60	56	19	11	9	2	127	96
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	9	9	9	9
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	182	116	192	119	503	262	168	112	376	269	1,421	878
		Total	335	165	281	105	701	346	290	152	435	282	2,042	1,110
		Special laws, Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.												
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	6	4	15	12	..	...	4	4	...	...	25	20
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	12	7	...	..	7	7	...	...	...	...	19	14
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	..	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	26	19	19	11	3	3	89	63	...	...	137	96
	" XXX of 1860	Arms Act	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	4	3
	" V of 1861	Police Act	81	68	6	3	110	99	28	20	21	12	246	202
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	90	69	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	69
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1878	Salt Act	36	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	34
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mookteears Act	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	34	23	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	38
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	76	72	18	11	14	13	8	7	...	...	116	103
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	..	...	...	..	122	53	24	17	146	70
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	90	44	178	53	105	39	...	...	...	...	373	136
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	14	14	26	26
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	22	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	27	16
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	129	100	209	133	97	84	640	486	...	...	1,075	803
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	12	6	7	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	10
	....	Mutiny Act	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	....	Other special laws	367	339	3	2	93	73	164	90	59	48	684	546
		TOTAL	990	802	485	253	438	321	1,002	728	121	88	[illegible]	2,191
		GRAND TOTAL	3,437	1,936	2,304	1,084	2,742	1,433	23,11	1,287	1,190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
[illegible]

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
		Total	...		..	.	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	......	......
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship		..	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	228	137	66	51	170	91	66	52	120	76	21	19	41	23	712	449
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	2	5	3	6	3	2	2	3	...	3	1	8	1	34	12
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	43	11	33	22	46	25	9	2	38	9	3	1	18	8	190	78
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	5	2	3	1	6	...	2	...	3	1	3	2	1	...	23	6
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	1	6	6	4	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	.	3	2	2	2	...	..	77	23	34	29	2	2	118	58
		Total ..	285	153	116	85	234	123	81	56	242	110	65	53	71	35	1,094	615
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	......
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	..	..	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......
		Total ...	..	..	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	4	......
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	56	19	29	16	40	4	41	6	17	5	3	...	13	2	199	52
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	315	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	..	...	......	......
15	353, 355, 358	Criminal force	392	204	600	247	373	195	196	121	468	194	118	56	178	93	2,325	1,110
		Total	392	204	600	247	373	195	196	121	408	194	118	56	178	93	2,325	1,110
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	2	...	23	8	15	2	8	2	13	2	1	...	10	2	72	18
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	5	4	1	1	7	2	2	1	12	10	4	3	14	7	45	28
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1	1	1	..	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	10	4
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	35	17	46	17	60	30	57	27	69	36	20	10	19	9	306	146
		Total ...	44	22	71	27	82	34	69	30	97	49	26	13	45	19	433	194
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
20	298	Offences against religion	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	3	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	.	..	...	..	4	...	2	1	4	14	2	1	22	16
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	47	2	62	10	8	4	57	6	56	11		1	30	7	372	41
23	500 to 502	Defamation	4	...	17	2	11	2	...	...	3	...		...	5	1	46	5
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	...	4	4	6	2	3	2	4	1		7	1	4	42	20
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ...	13	13	1	1	6	5	33	21	48	10		6	38	37	142	123
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		5	...	...	5	5
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C. ...	11	5	58	30	70	52	83	38	494	321	12	6	100	64	828	516
		Total ...	77	20	142	47	180	65	180	67	601	374	82	39	198	114	1,460	726

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Rajshahye Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Rajshahye Division.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Regulation V of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	...	...		...	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	50	48
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	...	...	41	34	7	5	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	2	55	48
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract		...	19	10	...			...	...		...	...	...	...	19	10
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	10	7	5	3	...			...	...		...	...	15	10
	" V of 1861	Police Act	6	4	27	25	5	4	3	2	15	15	...	...	12	9	68	59
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	2	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...		3	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	35	33	...		16	15	5	4	5	4	20	18	2	2	83	76
	" VII of 1870	Court fees Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	22	7	48	28	69	27	41	20	62	23	19	9	21	7	282	121
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	4
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	10	10	...	...				...	...	...		...	10	10
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	17	6	74	51	13	8	6	6	100	67	5	5	...	...	215	143
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	10	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	21	8
	....	Mutiny Act		...	...				...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
	....	Other Special Laws	7	5	5	5	124	115	...		19	19	82	69	...	...	237	213
		Total	99	56	244	179	275	209	59	35	213	135	132	104	58	41	1,060	759
		GRAND TOTAL	953	474	1,202	601	1,188	630	625	315	1,638	867	426	265	563	304	6,595	3,456

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st *May* 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Dacca Division. Dacca. Persons tried.	Dacca. Persons convicted.	Furreedpore. Persons tried.	Furreedpore. Persons convicted.	Backergunge. Persons tried.	Backergunge. Persons convicted.	Mymensingh. Persons tried.	Mymensingh. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*										
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	223	101	393	318	212	170	451	335	1,379	1,014
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14	4	3	......	13	5	19	12	49	21
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	130	24	41	10	62	17	70	23	303	74
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	7	1	6	......	10	1	8	6	31	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	2	2	......	3	2	3	2	10	6
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	20	15	28	23	11	7	6	6	65	51
		Total	396	237	474	351	311	202	557	384	1,738	1,174
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	......	1	......	......	......	3	1	7	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
		Total	3	......	1	......	......	......	4	1	8	1
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*										
13	384 to 389	Extortion	3	2	12	1	24	5	59	9	98	17
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
14	315	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,221	757	531	310	488	262	1,138	810	3,378	2,139
		Total	1,221	757	531	310	488	262	1,138	810	3,378	2,139
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	24	9	9	3	25	11	34	8	92	31
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	9	5	8	4	8	3	28	14	53	26
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	......	......	2	1	9	2	16	9	27	12
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	222	115	43	20	53	14	191	93	509	242
		Total	255	129	62	28	95	30	269	124	681	311
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	35	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	35	25
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	64	11	44	7	62	5	167	32	337	55
23	500 to 502	Defamation	14	7	8	......	......	......	17	4	39	11
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	4	1	23	3	11	6	16	13	54	23
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	71	69	15	14	15	9	24	18	125	110
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	53	37	1,506	1,257	3,893	3,133	328	237	5,760	4,664
		Total	241	150	1,596	1,281	3,951	3,153	532	304	6,370	4,888
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1866	Ferries	9	6	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	6
	Act XVIII of 1854; XXXI of 1867; XIII of 1870; XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	51	24	......	......	12	9	63	62	126	95
	,, I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	33	25	......	......	......	......	......	......	33	25
	,, V of 1861	Police Act	50	30	66	36	11	11	14	5	141	82
	,, II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	3	2	......	......	5	5	2	2	10	9
	,, XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, VII (B.C.) of 1864; I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	......	......	......	......	128	119	......	......	128	119
	,, IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mookteara Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	4
	,, XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	11	7	62	53	20	21	26	16	128	97
	,, VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, I of 1871	Pound Act	105	79	36	15	53	25	206	122	399	241
	,, VI of 1871	Emigration Act	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	1
	,, XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	1	1	......	......	13	13	3	3	17	17
	,, IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	30	26	1	1	......	......	1	1	32	28
	,, V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	532	403	......	......	8	7	18	13	558	423
	,, VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	,, III of 1877	Registration Act	......	......	......	......	3	1	13	2	16	3
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	93	72	2	1	12	11	22	21	129	105
		Total	920	676	169	108	274	223	372	248	1,735	1,255
		GRAND TOTAL	3,[illegible]	1,951	2,845	2,079	5,173	3,875	2,931	1,880	14,008	9,785

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st May 1883.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chittagong Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chittagong Division. — Chittagong. Persons tried.	Chittagong. Persons convicted.	Noakholly. Persons tried.	Noakholly. Persons convicted.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons tried.	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Persons convicted.	Tipperah. Persons tried.	Tipperah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*										
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	182	129	232	148	40	28	195	137	649	442
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	19	10	4	1	3	3	2	1	28	15
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	41	9	89	28	......	......	72	30	202	67
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	16	2	12	......	......	......	2	......	30	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	7	19	19	......	......	7	5	33	31
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	38	14	2	2	......	......	6	2	46	18
		Total	303	171	358	198	43	31	284	175	988	575
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	......	4	......	......	......	7	1	13	1
	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		Total	2	......	4	......	......	......	7	1	13	1
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*										
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	8	17	......	5	2	13	1	50	11
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
14	315	Wrongful confinement	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	485	250	360	187	23	5	920	519	1,797	961
		Total	485	250	369	187	23	5	920	519	1,797	961
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	26	1	33	9	7	7	10	1	76	18
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	9	5	4	......	......	7	5	26	18
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	......	......	1	1	1	1	5	4	7	6
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	219	74	54	31	5	......	177	71	454	176
		Total	258	84	93	45	13	8	199	81	563	218
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
20	298	Offences against religion	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	12	9	......	......	12	12	......	......	24	21
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	38	......	44	4	4	......	76	12	163	16
23	500 to 502	Defamation	7	2	6	2	......	......	18	5	31	9
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	45	16	15	3	3	3	8	3	71	25
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	2	2	26	21	......	......	15	13	43	36
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
27	....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	252	139	150	138	1	1	599	436	1,002	714
		Total	337	163	241	168	20	16	716	469	1,334	821
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1806	Ferries	......	......	15	15	......	......	......	......	15	15
	Act XVIII of 1854; XXXI of 1867; XIII of 1870; XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	......	......	5	4	......	......	......	......	5	4
	Act I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	48	46	......	......	......	......	......	......	48	46
	Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	......	......	3	2	......	......	7	7	10	9
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	22	19	11	9	[illegible]	1	25	23	60	55
	Act II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	4	4	......	......	......	......	3	2	6	6
	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act VII (B.C.) of 1864; I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	116	111	170	139	......	......	......	......	286	250
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktars Act	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
	Act V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	3	......
	Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	53	46	27	15	......	......	31	[illegible]	111	99
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act I of 1871	Pound Act	279	194	46	23	2	......	145	71	472	288
	Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act	8	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	7
	Act XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	5	5	25	24	......	......	5	5	35	34
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	5	5	5
	Act V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	2	2	15	13	......	......	41	39	58	54
	Act VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performance Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	33	31	1	......	......	......	1	1	35	[illegible]
	....	Mutiny Act	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	....	Other Special Laws	99	88	4	2	16	5	12	11	131	[illegible]
		Total	670	564	325	246	20	6	274	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Grand Total	2,090	1,235	1,407	844	124	[illegible]	2,413	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Districts of the Patna Division in the year 1882.

Serial number	Law under which punishable	Description of Crime	Patna Division: Patna, Persons tried	Patna, Persons convicted	Gya, Persons tried	Gya, Persons convicted	Shahabad, Persons tried	Shahabad, Persons convicted	Mozufferpore, Persons tried	Mozufferpore, Persons convicted	Durbhunga, Persons tried	Durbhunga, Persons convicted	Sarun, Persons tried	Sarun, Persons convicted	Chumparun, Persons tried	Chumparun, Persons convicted	Total, Persons tried	Total, Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed &c																
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c																
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence															...	
		Total																
	Class I.—*Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																	
2	121 to 130, 500	Offences against the State			1	1											1	1
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship																
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 229	Offences against public justice	150	80	136	69	456	294	[illegible]	75	85	61	106	73	139	91	1,190	763
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	8	4	14	10	6		2	1	9	6	12	11	6	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	83	15	30	15	96	44	50	18	98	69	21	7	10	22	418	190
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	8	2	2		4	2	4	1	6	2	7		4	1	35	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	2	5	4	1	1	2								16	7
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks																
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting unlawful assembly affray	12	10	2	2	16	15	11	11	13	9	33	18			87	65
		Total	[illegible]	113	[illegible]	121	579	[illegible]	188	106	211	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	188	116	1,804	1,068
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage			1		3										4	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves																
		Total			1		3										4	
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property*																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion			3		11	3	4		11	2	3	1	9	3	41	9
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person*																	
14	315	Wrongful confinement									3	3					3	3
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	[illegible]	251	[illegible]	153	709	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	190	99	534	272	262	100	3,255	1,218
		Total	[illegible]	251	[illegible]	153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109	193	102	534	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	3,258	1,221
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property*																	
16	417 to 420	Cheating	9	2	20	10	11	3	9	2	8	1	4	2	7	3	68	23
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	10	8	2	17	11	3	1	13	9	1	1	7	5	63	39
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	1		6	2	3	2			4	1	4	2	6	1	24	8
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	66	13	34	13	57	12	75	3	92	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	44	406	161
		Total	90	[illegible]	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	561	231
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*																	
20	298	Offences against religion																
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	1				5	2			4				[illegible]	1	13	3
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	23	1	24	9	26	2	16	3	11	2	10	4	12	1	121	32
23	500 to 502	Defamation	5	2	1	1	[illegible]		1	1	4	3	4	4	1		18	11
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	11	8	12	7	17	10	4	1	9	5	1	5	2		66	39
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	50	48	1	1	16	9	3	1	100	97	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	241
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office																
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C.	176	94	155	100	201	135	59	37	74	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	7	827	480
		Total	[illegible]	153	193	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	93	13	202	161	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	1,299	798
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police																	
	Regulation VI 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries																
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	73	71	24	21	40	34	17	13	9	8					163	147
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	35	33	72	40	11	8	31	20	1	1	15	8			165	116
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act																
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract																
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	3	1	16	13			13	13	2		8	7			42	34
	" V of 1861	Police Act	23	15	452	404	1	1	8	6	[illegible]	179	6	6	1	1	670	612
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act					1	1							1	1	2	2
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	52	48													52	48
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864; " I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	88	87	86	82	64	61	400	370	383	364	214	182	135	128	1,870	1,274
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	2	1											1	1	3	2
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	1														1	
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	12	8													12	8
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	2	1	3	3			1		2	2			1	1	9	7
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	4	4			14	11	12	11	1	1	17	17	4	4	51	48
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act																
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	45	17	142	73	150	89	225	91	88	87	232	108	[illegible]	96	1,061	518
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act									1	1					1	1
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act																
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court			15	15					1	1					16	16
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths																
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	1,470	1,189	441	323	133	106	114	109	840	836	71	53			3,069	2,616
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act																
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act																
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	1	1	12	12	10	4	4	4							27	21
		Mutiny Act																
	......	Other special laws	4		152	118	145	68	1	1	12	8	9	6	25	21	346	317
		Total	1,815	1,476	1,415	1,101	508	383	826	638	1,519	1,438	873	387	377	253	7,092	5,676
		GRAND TOTAL	3,165	2,018	2,352	1,525	2,315	1,163	1,530	[illegible]	2,193	1,876	1,540	955	964	554	14,059	9,091

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Bhagulpore Division. Monghyr. Persons tried.	Monghyr. Persons convicted.	Bhagulpore. Persons tried.	Bhagulpore. Persons convicted.	Purneah. Persons tried.	Purneah. Persons convicted.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons tried.	Sonthal Pergunnahs. Persons convicted.	Maldah. Persons tried.	Maldah. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetement of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 205, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	105	58	93	74	121	84	71	62	131	90	521	374
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	3	1	1	18	9	7	5	4	4	34	22
6	193 to 200, 205 to 214, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	69	31	40	27	21	16	25	15	11	6	166	95
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	8	5	6	3	11	2	8	4	...	...	33	14
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	3	2	7	0	20	17	1	1	32	27
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	36	14	3	2	6	6	69	62	...	...	144	84
		Total	223	112	147	110	184	123	202	165	147	107	903	617
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	..	...	2	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	3	12	3	31	9	11	6	43	22	106	43
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
14	315	Wrongful confinement	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	586	192	336	181	256	143	653	365	225	150	2,056	1,031
		Total	596	197	336	181	256	143	653	365	225	150	2,066	1,0[illegible]
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against the Property.*												
16	417 to 420	Cheating	7	4	10	4	44	9	29	13	13	4	103	34
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	14	5	5	3	18	13	31	19	23	14	91	54
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers,	2	2	5	1	1	1	9	7	24	7	41	18
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	79	26	39	13	78	41	210	109	93	25	498	214
		Total	101	37	59	21	141	64	279	148	153	50	733	320
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
20	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	24	5	10	...	20	2	35	4	3	3	92	14
23	500 to 502	Defamation	7	1	1	1	7	1	51	20	1	...	67	23
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	14	4	2	2	9	6	52	31	7	6	84	52
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	19	19	56	50	1	1	10	10	6	6	92	86
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	104	62	15	9	28	12	35	16	42	29	224	128
		Total	1[illegible]8	91	84	62	65	22	183	84	59	44	559	303
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.												
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XVIII of 1854; XXXI of 1867; XIII of 1870; XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	46	45	12	12	...	...	106	102	...	...	164	159
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	15	6	...	...	8	7	21	19	7	4	51	36
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	50	47	...	...	3	3	...	...	53	50
	" V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	3	11	10	23	22
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864; I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	3
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	5	4	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	11	10
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	8	7	4	3	7	5	21	21	48	38	88	74
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	140	57	116	46	167	88	132	77	31	15	586	283
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	19	16
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	15	15	3	3	...	...	5	5	2	2	25	25
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	1,136	845	84	72	82	53	434	393	18	13	1,754	1,376
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	20	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	25	10
	......	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	......	Other Special Laws	2	2	160	132	21	21	84	81	...	...	267	236
		Total	1,368	988	434	319	297	185	835	727	122	68	3,076	2,307
		GRAND TOTAL	2,485	1,4[illegible]8	1,072	696	974	546	2,165	1,493	749	461	7,445	4,[illegible]

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

[illegible]

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Orissa Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Orissa Division. Cuttack. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Pooree. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Balasore. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Gurjhats. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*										
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	71	51	40	30	96	61	14	11	221	153
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	2	5	2	2	...	3	2	16	6
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	29	12	56	20	45	18	...	...	130	50
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	...	...	3	...	7	1	...	...	10	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	2	5	5	23	19	1	1	33	27
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	26	26	14	14	2	2	42	42
		Total	110	67	135	83	187	113	20	16	458	279
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*										
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	1
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*										
13	384 to 389	Extortion	4	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	13	6
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*										
14	315	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	551	260	335	138	277	146	47	15	1,210	559
		Total	551	260	335	138	277	146	47	15	1,210	559
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	25	13	13	2	13	7	3	1	54	23
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	15	11	15	4	5	3	6	6	41	24
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	7	4
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	96	25	102	41	145	65	27	9	370	140
		Total	139	52	131	47	166	76	36	16	472	191
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*										
20	298	Offences against religion	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	12	1
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	9	1	17	6	6	2	8	1	40	10
23	500 to 502	Defamation	12	4	8	1	5	...	2	...	27	5
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	16	7	35	22	11	5	...	...	62	34
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	19	6	4	2	6	5	...	...	29	13
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	100	82	24	21	57	46	...	...	181	149
		Total	164	104	88	52	97	59	10	1	359	216
		Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B. C.) of 1866	Ferries	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act	1	...	2	2	...	...	5	4	8	6
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" V of 1861	Police Act	43	37	4	4	3	1	1	...	51	42
	" II (B. C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" VII (B. C.) of 1864; " I (B. C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	" IV (B. C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B. C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	1	1	38	36	30	23	...	...	69	60
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	76	29	31	12	23	12	1	...	131	53
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XI (B. C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	7
	" IV (B. C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	24	21	...	...	2	2	...	...	26	23
	" V (B. C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	93	61	297	217	...	...	...	...	390	278
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	7	7
		Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other special laws	124	115	88	80	1	1	2	2	213	198
		Total	372	270	468	361	63	43	9	6	912	680
		Grand Total	1,341	756	1,164	685	795	437	123	54	3,423	1,932

[illegible] Police Office,

D. R. LYALL.

STATEMENT BB—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1882.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Chota Nagpore Division. Hazaribagh. Persons tried.	Hazaribagh. Persons convicted.	Lohardugga. Persons tried.	Lohardugga. Persons convicted.	Singbhoom. Persons tried.	Singbhoom. Persons convicted.	Manbhoom. Persons tried.	Manbhoom. Persons convicted.	Total. Persons tried.	Total. Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.										
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	122	76	149	106	11	10	288	175	570	367
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	2	13	6	2	2	2	...	20	10
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	16	9	64	25	2	...	22	10	104	44
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	1	14	1	...	...	20	...	36	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	2	7	1	...	...	6	6	17	9
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	143, 154 to 158, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...		9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7
		Total	148	90	255	146	15	12	338	191	756	439
		Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves		...	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...		...	...		1	...	1	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against the Property.										
13	384 to 389	Extortion	11	3	30	20	1	1	15	13	57	37
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
14	343	Wrongful confinement	...		...	...	...	...		...		...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	267	101	418	187	45	23	276	157	1,006	468
		Total	267	101	418	187	45	23	276	157	1,006	468
		Class V.—Minor offences against Property.										
16	417 to 420	Cheating	11	3	21	10	2	1	18	8	52	21
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	18	12	2	...	...	...	11	6	31	18
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	1	10	5	1	...	...		13	6
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	35	24	41	16	8	7	112	83	196	130
		Total	66	39	74	31	11	8	141	97	292	175
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above										
20	298	Offences against religion	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...		12	12	1		4	...	17	12
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	20	1	26	9	1	1	[illegible]	4	78	15
23	500 to 502	Defamation	16	8	7	5	...	...	5	4	28	17
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	3	2	10	7	37	22	21	9	71	40
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	2	2	23	10	8	8	102	78	134	98
		Total	53	14	78	43	47	31	154	95	332	183
		Class VII.—Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.										
	Regulation VI of 1819; Act I (B.C.) of 1863	Ferries	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	" XVIII of 1854; " XXXI of 1867; " XIII of 1870; " XXV of 1873	Railway Acts	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15
	" XVI of 1856	Abkaree Act	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8
	" I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V of 1861	Police Act	3	3	6	6	7	3	26	20	[illegible]	31
	" II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	" VII (B.C.) of 1864; " I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	" XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	3	3	11	10	...	...	15	8	[illegible]	18
	" VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" I of 1871	Pound Act	57	27	[illegible]	16	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	" VI of 1871	Emigration Act	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	[illegible]	...
	" XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
	" V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	33	27	...	...	1	1	165	[illegible]	144	121
	" VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	2
		Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other special laws	1	1	3	3	...	...	2	1	[illegible]	5
		Total	127	87	[illegible]	37	25	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	[illegible]	1,146	211	[illegible]	[illegible]

* RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Darjeeling, the 8th October 1883.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1882.

Read again—

The Reports for the years 1880 and 1881, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Government of India, in their letter No. 402, dated the 18th September 1882, having desired that the Annual Report on the Administration of the Police Department should be curtailed by the omission of unimportant matter and needlessly minute details, the necessary instructions were issued to the Inspector-General of Police. The Report, though still of considerable length, is shorter than that of the preceding year. It does not, however, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that it could be made briefer than it now is without impairing its usefulness as a history of the working of the Department and the state of crime in the province, and depriving this Government of information required to enable it to deal with its police arrangements. The Report was not received by Government until a month after it was due. This delay was caused in part by the fact that none of the divisional reports, with the exception of that for the Rajshahye Division, were submitted by the dates on which they were due, and partly to the fact that incorrect figures for Statement E were sent up, necessitating the entire revision of this statement in the office of the Inspector-General. The Lieutenant-Governor requests the attention of Divisional Commissioners to the matter, as delay necessarily retards the submission of the complete Report to Government, and affects the orders which the Lieutenant-Governor may consider necessary to issue on important questions long after the occurrences to which they relate.

2. The most important change during the year was the amalgamation of the municipal with the regular police. As stated in the Resolution on the Report for 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor decided, in connection with the scheme of Local Self-Government, on relieving all municipalities, excepting the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, of all police charges. In accordance with this policy, the municipal, the cantonment and the regular police were amalgamated, the entire cost of the force being borne by Government from the 1st April 1882. The increased charge to Government in consequence of the arrangement amounted to nearly Rs. 4,97,000. The effect of the arrangement is to place the municipal police on a level with the rest of the force. This should, Mr. Lyall considers, secure better men for town work, though it will probably render the force less attractive, and keep good men from enlisting, as town work is more arduous and more responsible than general police duties. Already a difficulty is felt in large towns of getting men to remain in the force. At first they are ready enough to enlist, but the high price of labour soon induces them to seek more remunerative employment. The consequence is that constant changes occur in the force, and that raw and inefficient men have to be employed in the performance of duties which require training and experience. In order to remedy this evil, Mr. Lyall suggests that "probably it will be found best to keep the police of the larger towns, particularly in Central and East Bengal, a separate body, while the police of smaller municipalities remain an integral part of the district force." To this special force Mr. Lyall would give higher salary, with a view of inducing the men to remain in it. The subject calls for careful consideration, and there seems little doubt that some steps must be taken to prevent the constant changes to

which the Inspector-General refers, and which must naturally have the effect of diminishing the efficiency of the police. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a special report containing in full detail the proposals which the Inspector-General would make, and showing the extra cost that the scheme would involve.

3. The original budget grant for the Police Department for the year was Rs. 37,01,620, in which was included a grant of Rs. 1,65,370 for the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The grant was, however, in consequence of the amalgamation of the municipal and regular police, increased by a further sum of Rs. 4,96,929. The actual expenditure during the year was approximately Rs. 39,63,251, as compared with Rs. 36,56,559 in 1881. The strength of the regular force on the 31st December 1882, including the civil and frontier force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but excluding the Railway and the reserve police, the Howrah municipal police and the police employed temporarily in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, was 77 superior officers, 3,480 subordinate officers, and 19,405 constables. It having been found that the Sonthals did not appreciate the motives of Government in allowing police administration to be carried on through their headmen, it was thought that advantage might be taken of this fact to break up the feeling of clanship amongst them which had been the cause of disturbances in the district, and at the same time to improve the administration in Sonthalia by re-establishing the regular police system. During the past year this system was accordingly introduced into all the sub-divisions in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with two exceptions. The old village police and village officers have not, however, been abolished, but they now work in subordination to the Police Department. Since the close of the year the general introduction of the scheme for improving the status of investigating officers by the substitution of 5th grade sub-inspectors for head constables at important outposts has been sanctioned.

4. The cost of the police employed on purely police work was Rs. 26,15,202, as compared with Rs. 21,54,600 in 1881, the increase of Rs. 4,60,602 being due to the amalgamation of the municipal and cantonment police with the regular force. The total cost of this portion of the force on the average was 7·6 pies per head of the population, the cost being 8·4 pies per head in Bengal Proper including the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 8·4 pies in Orissa, 8·5 pies in Chota Nagpore and 6 pies in Behar. The following table shews the proportion to area and to population of the men employed on purely police work:—

Provinces.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	11,767	76,375	34,922,970	1 to 5·1	1 to 2,546
Behar	6,134	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 6·5	1 to 3,462
Orissa	1,414	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 5·7	1 to 2,256
Chota Nagpore	1,424	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 17·7	1 to 2,774
Total ...	20,739	1,57,242	66,065,757	1 to 7·5	1 to 3,185

In comparing the police force in Lower Bengal as regards its number and cost with that entertained in other places, Mr. Lyall remarks: "We have but one policeman where Bombay and the Punjab have three, and Madras and the North-Western Provinces two; while the incidence of cost per head of population is in Bombay over three times what it is in Bengal, in the Punjab it is nearly three times, in Madras somewhat less than twice, and in the North-Western Provinces more than 50 per cent. over the cost in Bengal." The Inspector-General considers that in parts of Bengal the police force is insufficient in number, and he points out that in four districts there is only one policeman to above 5,000 persons, and in six, one to above 4,000, while there are only six districts in which there is one policeman to less than 1,250

persons. The following table given in the Report compares the strength to area and to population of the police force in the various Presidencies :—

PROVINCE.	Number of police sanctioned.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF POLICE		Cost of police.	Incidence of cost of police per head.	
				To area.	To population.			
						Rs.	A.	P.
Madras (a)	23,881	139,693	30,480,895	1 to 5·8	1 to 1,276	35,89,695	1	10·6
Bombay and Scinde (b) ...	18,240	124,489	15,579,373	1 to 6·8	1 to 854	30,44,659	3	1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oude (c)	33,126	93,183	43,062,222	1 to 2·8	1 to 1,299	42,31,039	1	6·8
Punjab (d)	20,466	102,255	17,611,498	1 to 4·9	1 to 860	31,16,137	2	9·9
Bengal (e)	24,227	157,242	66,065,757	1 to 6·5	1 to 2,727	41,98,498	1	0·2
	or 25,052			or 1 to 6·3	or 1 to 2,637	or 42,56,104	or 1	0·4

"(a) The figures are taken from Appendix A, pages ii and iii of the Report of 1881, deducting cost of the Madras City Police and of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General (except orderlies).

"(b) The figures for column 2 are taken from paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution corrected from statement E for the different divisions, so as to include in the statement the same figures as other provinces. Eighty municipal police have been added in the Northern and Central Divisions, and nine District Superintendents in the Southern Division and Scinde. The cost is that given in paragraph 17, *minus* the total of column 11 of statement E. The proportions in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution appear to be wrong, and correct figures are given.

"(c) The figures are taken from statement E, pages 12B to 15B of the Report for 1881, deducting column XI from the cost.

"(d) The figures are taken from statement E of the Report for 1881, except the proportions, which are either wrong or not worked in the same way as in other provinces. Cost of inspecting agency is omitted.

"(e) The figures are taken from statement E for 1882. The upper figures exclude the special reserves and the extra salt police; the lower include these."

Two sets of figures are given in the above statement for Bengal, the first excluding and the second including the special reserves, which do no police work, but are semi-military bodies retained for special emergencies, and the salt police entertained in Orissa for a few months only during the year. Mr. Lyall concludes by observing: "The increase of crime in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and the way in which house-breakers have got the better of the police in the Patna Division (four of the seven districts which are mentioned above as having from 4,000 to 5,000 persons to each policeman), show clearly that more policemen are wanted for those districts." A partial increase may be necessary in places, but to make the comparison complete, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know if the proportion of crime to population and police is greater in Bengal than in other provinces. There is little doubt that we have to deal with a generally peaceable community in these provinces, and if we can take credit for that, there is scarcely any necessity for contrast with the more costly establishments of other parts of India. Before, therefore, sanctioning any increase to the general force, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish the Inspector-General to consider and report whether it is possible to make any such re-distribution of the existing police as would enable him to strengthen those districts in which more men are required, without a general increase to the Police Department.

5. Since the expiration of the past year, the batta allowance granted on account of the dearness of provisions to constables in the two lowest grades in the reserve in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad has been extended to men of the same grades in the reserve in the district of Jessore. The Commissioner of Burdwan suggests the extension of the batta system to all constables in the fourth grade stationed in towns on the banks of the Hooghly, and also recommends an increase to the pay of the Howrah Police. Both these proposals can most conveniently be dealt with when considering the report which the Inspector-General will submit on the establishment of a separate force for large towns, and the Lieutenant-Governor will therefore postpone the consideration of them till the report is received. Any increase to the pay of the police in the town of Howrah would, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, involve an increase in the allotment of police in the municipal budget of that town, as in it the municipal police have not been amalgamated with the regular police, and only one-fourth of the charges on account of the force is paid by Government.

6. The reference made in the Report to the working of the Chowkidari Act is much more brief than in former reports, as the subject is now under separate consideration. The entire chowkidari system appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to require revision, and he accordingly appointed a Commission to enquire into the matter. The Commission, after visiting various districts, and making all the necessary enquiries, has submitted a full report on the

subject, which is now before Government. As the matter will be separately dealt with, the Lieutenant-Governor does not deem it necessary to allude further to it in the present Resolution.

7. The strength of the Railway Police was the same as during the preceding year. The orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Government Railway Police on the East Indian Railway have been received, and the details will now be gone into. Mr. Lyall should report what special arrangements he would propose to make for the police on the other lines, on none of which, he remarks, is the present system found to be satisfactory. The strength of the Frontier Force remained unaltered during the year. Partly on account of the weakness of the force, and partly to rumours of threatened raids, 10 officers and 96 men were sent from various districts in Bengal to the Hill Tracts, and remained there until the rainy season was over. On a subsequent demand for reinforcements, as the force had fallen, owing to casualties, below its sanctioned strength, 6 officers and 124 men were sent.

8. The percentages of the officers below the rank of sub-inspectors, who could read and write, was lower than in 1881, the percentage having fallen in the case of head-constables from 82 to 80 per cent., and in the case of constables from 30 to 28. The decrease is attributed to the amalgamation, as the percentages amongst the municipal police were lower than those amongst the regular police. The Inspector-General reports, however, that many constables can now read and write, as well as speak, English.

9. It has been decided to substitute sniders for the carbines with which the police were armed. The cost of the weapons which the Government of India have been asked to supply will be Rs. 2,18,360, and the expenditure will be spread over three years, a portion only of the force being supplied with the new weapons each year. During the current year it is proposed to supply them to the police of 13 districts. The total outlay during the year on police buildings was Rs. 1,00,150.

10 The number of casualties in the force during the past year amounted to 3,949 or 15·8 per cent. of the entire force, as against 2,222 or 11·25 in 1881; of these 1·2 per cent. were due to retirement on pension or gratuity, as against 0·7 in 1881; 5·2 per cent. to resignations, as against 4·1; 3·4 per cent. were dismissed, as against 3·1; 2·4 died, as against 2 in the preceding year; 3 per cent. were discharged, as compared with 1·3; and 0·6 deserted, as compared with 0·05 in 1881. The increase under retirements is due to the fact that many of the old police have now served their time. The death-rate was higher than during the preceding year, and exceeded the average death-rate amongst the entire population, which was 2·04 during the past year. The death-rate was highest in Burdwan and Hooghly, in which districts it was 5·5 and 5·1 per cent. respectively, as compared with 3·54 and 2·47 per cent. for the entire population of those districts. No doubt the excess is in part explained by the complete registration of deaths in the force, while that of the population is not complete; but even allowing for this, the mortality is high. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong intermittent fever, with the consequent enlargement of the spleen and lung diseases, were the most prevalent complaints. The medical officer has made proposals regarding the improvement of the hospitals and barracks, and has recommended warmer clothing and a more ample supply of drugs. Water-proof sheeting has been recently supplied to the men as a protection against inclement weather and night camping, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there may be a decrease in the number of cases of lung disease.

11. There was an increase in the number of punishments during the year, as compared with 1881. The following table shows the numbers during the last two years:—

	Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.
1881	355	243	5,053
1882	381	300	6,997

The punishments were more numerous than in 1881, owing to the amalgamation of the forces; but while the percentage under the last head, amongst

both officers and men, was somewhat larger than in 1881, under the other two heads in both classes the percentages were slightly less. There were four cases of torture in which the police were implicated during the year. In three of these they were convicted and punished under the Penal Code. In the fourth, when the evidence for the prosecution broke down in the course of the trial, there were sufficient grounds for departmental action, and the police officers were dismissed from the service. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that all these offenders met with their deserts. It is the very worst kind of offence of which a police officer can be guilty, and in every case of the kind the charge should be prosecuted to the end.

12. During the year Rs. 11,786, as compared with Rs. 8,126 in 1881, were distributed as good-conduct allowances, and at the close of the year 8,146 men wore good-conduct stripes, as compared with 7,238 at the close of 1881. The number of officers and men specially rewarded for courage, ability, or address was 2,307, as compared with 1,335 in 1881. The amount of the treasure escorted during the year was Rs. 13,77,97,442; none of it was lost.

13. There were 199 fairs held, at which over 3½ millions of persons were present. No serious offences, and only 151 petty offences, were reported. This gives about four offences to every 100,000 persons attending the fairs—a very satisfactory result.

14. In consequence of the Khond outbreak in Kalahandi, in the Central Provinces, which adjoins the Tributary Mehals of Orissa, police were sent from Cuttack and the Gurjhat Mehals to the frontier, and subsequently a body of 40 police were sent from Pooree. The latter force, Mr. Lyall reports, "started within an hour and a half of receipt of orders, fully equipped for service, and marched 53 miles under arms, each man carrying 40 rounds of ball ammunition and his kit, crossing four large rivers and one smaller, all in flood, in 66 hours" —a very creditable performance. The Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged the good services done by the police on and beyond the frontier on this occasion under Mr. Sandilands.

15. The report refers to the important duty of inspection. The tours of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General appear to have included the head-quarters of all districts but two. Several sub-divisions were also inspected; but the Lieutenant-Governor gathers from the independent reports of the Commissioners of Divisions, which are quoted, that these inspections are too often very mechanical, and that especially as regards the tours of District Superintendents and Inspectors they are too much limited to the examination of books and registers of arms and accoutrements, and do not touch the weightier matters of the working of the police. The Inspector-General has issued a circular upon the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor would impress upon him the necessity of seeing that, with the aid of the Deputy Inspectors-General under his orders, the work of inspection is not restricted to the external appearance of things, but should embrace the more important considerations as to the extent and character of crime in different districts, the relations of the people towards the police, and the means by which the former can be better induced to co-operate with the Department in the suppression of crime, and in giving prompt information regarding its occurrence. A District Superintendent will do much more good in his jurisdiction by mixing with the people and securing their good will than in formally inspecting thannas. It is to be feared that there is still too much of antagonism between the people in the country and the police; and it would be worth while to try and overcome it.

16. As regards the general analysis of crime in these provinces, it is stated that there was an increase of 4,827 in the number of cases reported, as compared with the number reported in 1881; but the number was not much in excess of that in the two preceding years, and was less than in any of the years 1874 to 1878, though the number in 1877 only exceeded it by nine. The number of cases reported in each of the last nine years was as follows:—

1874 ...	... 126,122	1877 ...	... 108,989	1880 ...	... 108,275
1875 ...	... 120,838	1878 ...	... 113,621	1881 ...	... 104,153
1876 ...	... 117,559	1879 ...	... 108,771	1882 ...	... 108,980

Although there was an increase in the total number of cases, it is satisfactory to observe that were there only 320 more offences against property; minor offences against the person, and local nuisance cases, being mainly responsible for the increase shown. The Inspector-General considers that the decrease in the number of cases of offences against property, which has taken place since 1879, when there were 10,226 more cases than in the year under report, may be accepted as "a real diminution in this class of crime." The Lieutenant-Governer concurs with Mr. Lyall in thinking that there is no reason to consider that crime is now more frequently concealed than formerly, and he therefore accepts as satisfactory the decrease in the class of cases which most affect the welfare of the people. The favourable results are attributed by the Inspector-General to the prosperous condition of the people, the effective surveillance over bad characters, and the exemplary punishment of habitual offenders. After deducting from the total number of cases those declared to be false and those falling under Class VI (Public and Local Nuisance cases, &c.), the true cases during the past year amounted to 74,046, exceeding those in the preceding year by 1,498, while it was less than the number in any of the six years which preceded 1881.

17. The number of cases declared to be false was 7,753 in 1882, as compared with 7,549 in 1881; the percentage of such cases was almost the same as in the preceding year, the percentages being 7·1 and 7·2 respectively. The percentages in the different divisions varied from 3·6 in Bhagulpore to 12 in Orissa. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the Chittagong, Burdwan and Patna Divisions, and a decrease in the other divisions. The large number of cases declared to be false in the Rungpore district is stated by the Magistrate to be "due to Magistrates accepting cognizable cases on petition which the police had refused, and sending them for enquiry, or to their accepting cases so exaggerated by mookhtears as to appear cognizable and ordering enquiry," and he exonerates the police from blame. Steps have, it is said, been taken to prevent the indiscriminate entertainment of such cases. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the measures adopted may have the desired effect, but care should be taken that the officers do not proceed to the other extreme and refuse to entertain cases which should be taken up. An explanation has been called for by the Inspector-General of Police of the large number of cases declared to be false in the district of Furreedpore, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report on the subject when the information has been furnished. The percentage of the cases reported by the police to be false, but which the Magistrate found to be true, was 7·7, the same as in the preceding year. Circular No. I of 1877, regarding the treatment of reports of cases declared by the police to be false, was not, it is stated, observed by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmunberiah in Tipperah, and the Inspector-General attributes this to the fact that that officer was overworked. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Brahmunberiah is a heavy sub-division; but he finds that there was a second officer for 11 months of 1882 stationed there, and he cannot therefore accept the plea of overwork as a sufficient excuse for the Sub-Divisional Officer's non-observance of distinct orders. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 1,442 cases, and in 491 cases convictions were obtained, the number of persons punished being 523. The largest number of prosecutions was instituted in the 24-Pergunnahs (105) and Jessore (102); convictions were, however, obtained in only 32 and 23 cases respectively. The best results were obtained in Chumparun, where the proportion of convictions to prosecutions was 48 to 75, and in Manbhoom, in which district, out of 33 cases instituted, convictions were obtained in 21. Comparing the results in divisions, the best results were obtained in the Patna Division, in which convictions were obtained in 49 per cent. of the cases instituted, and the worst in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, in which convictions were obtained in 25·3 per cent. only. The results in Behar were better than in Bengal. This the Inspector-General attributes partly to the fact that false cases are more cleverly concocted in Bengal, making it more difficult to obtain a conviction; and partly to only 14·8 per cent. of the false cases having been prosecuted in the former province, while 21·7 per cent. were prosecuted in the latter. The Commissioner of Dacca, in remarking on the amount of work entailed on officers in first trying the original case, and then the charge for making a false

complaint, says that the work falls on the Joint-Magistrate, or full-powered Deputy Magistrates, and suggests that Magistrates exercising second class powers should be empowered to try persons charged with bringing false cases. Mr. Lyall does not think that the Legislature would be prepared to adopt the suggestion, and it is certainly not one which the Lieutenant-Governor could support. False cases are not usually of a simple character; they are, as Mr. Lyall observes, for the most part carefully prepared, and have a certain amount of truth mixed up in them, and it is necessary that the officer trying the persons instituting such cases should have more experience than an officer exercising second class magisterial powers would be likely to possess. Mr. Lyall would extend the power which Magistrates now have of granting compensation under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in summons cases to more serious cases. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that this would have the desired effect in stopping the institution of false cases. It would no doubt furnish a more summary procedure, which Mr. Lyall thinks might with advantage be substituted for the formal trial of persons bringing false complaints, and in some classes of cases it might be well if judicial officers had such powers: but as a rule the institution of a false charge is an offence which demands a severer punishment than a mere fine, which is what the award of compensation to be paid by the complainant in the original case practically amounts to. It is true that in more serious cases the complainant could be prosecuted; but with the alternative of the easier procedure before them, Magistrates would be liable to adopt it, and thus save the trouble and delay of a regular trial, and persons who deserve a substantial punishment would escape with a mere fine, and that perhaps a nominal one; while on the other hand such a rule might operate as a deterrent to *bonâ fide* complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to criticise very minutely the actual results of the prosecutions which have been instituted. He considers, as has already been stated on previous occasions, that the mere institution of a case against the person bringing a palpably false complaint is in itself of benefit, whether a conviction follows or not; and he thinks that prosecutions might with advantage be instituted in such cases more freely than they are at present, even if the result is, as it too frequently must be, a decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained.

18. There has been a gradual increase in the number of cases not enquired into, the numbers being 1,659, or 1·5 per cent., in 1879; 2,389, or 2·2 per cent., in 1880; 3,692, or 3·5 per cent., in 1881; and 4,004, or 3·6 per cent., during the past year. The percentage of cases of hurt not enquired into was 32·9, as compared with 28·3 in 1881 and 11·2 in 1880. Out of the 4,004 cases in which the police refused to enquire in the first instance, enquiry was in 178 cases ordered by the Magistrate. Simple hurt having, under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, been made a non-cognizable offence, such cases will now be omitted from the number of cases shown as not enquired into, and there will probably therefore be a falling off in the number shown in the Report for the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Inspector-General is able to report that the procedure of the police under section 117 of Act X of 1872 was generally correct. The number of cases not enquired into in Shahabad amounted to nearly 29 per cent. of the total number of cases not enquired into in these Provinces. As, however, out of 1,153 such cases, 1,146 were cases of hurt, the large proportion does not call for any special remark.

19. The number of cases enquired into during the year, including direct cases in which no investigation was made by the police, was 99,165, as compared with 94,462 in 1881. Excluding 10,720 cases which were taken up direct by Magistrates, the number enquired into by the police was 88,445, as compared with 83,857 in 1881 and 87,764 in 1880. The percentage of convictions in these cases was slightly better than in the two preceding years, being 47·7, as compared with 46·6 in 1881 and 46 in 1880. The Inspector-General brings to notice the different way in which, under the different Local Governments, direct cases, that is cases which are taken up by the Magistrate without the intervention of the police, are treated. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces direct cases, as well as those enquired into by the police, are shown in column IV of Form A, Part I; in column VII only.

those direct cases which are enquired into are shown in Bengal, while in the North-Western Provinces all direct cases, whether enquired into or not, are entered; in the Central Provinces direct cases are entered in column IV only; in Bombay the practice varies in different districts; while in Madras and the Punjab direct cases are not shown in the statement at all. Such varieties of practice render comparisons between the returns for different provinces difficult and misleading. It is clear from its heading that Statement A, Part I, was intended to be a return of all cognizable crime. As no information was given in Form A, Part I, regarding the number of direct cases in which convictions were obtained, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the addition to it of a column,—column V(a)— in which will be shown the number of convictions in cases shown in columns IV and V, and by deducting the number of convictions in cases into which the police enquired which is shown in the statement, the number of convictions in direct cases can be ascertained.

20. During 1882 the number of persons under arrest amounted to 103,678, as compared with 98,576 under arrest in the preceding year. Of these, 100,888 persons appeared before a court, and 96,769 were actually tried. Of the latter, 64,372, or 62·1 per cent. of those arrested, were convicted, as compared with 60,965, or 61·8 per cent., convicted in 1881. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 66·5, as compared with 66·2 in 1881. The percentages were highest in Darjeeling (82·6), Patna (81·5), Howrah (78·2), Cuttack (75·3), Singbhoom (74·5), Gurjhats (74), Bhagulpore (71·8) and Durbhunga (70·4); and worst in Furreedpore (46·1), Pubna (48·8), Jessore (51·5), Midnapore (53·5), Mymensing (54·4), Rungpore (54·6) and Backergunge (55·3). The Inspector-General attributes the bad results in Furreedpore to the delay in disposing of cases in that district. He also refers to Pubna and the sub-divisions of Patuakhally and Brahmunberiah as exhibiting similar delays. The subject has been already brought to the notice of Government, and the special attention of all district and sub-divisional officers has been drawn to the matter. The work in the Furreedpore district is heavy, and an addition to its staff may become necessary; but it is clearly the duty of all district officers more carefully to supervise the work of their subordinates in this respect and to insist on cases being more promptly disposed of. As compared with the number of cases investigated, the percentages of cases in which convictions were obtained were highest in Howrah (77·6), Darjeeling (68·8), Patna (67·5) and Hooghly (66·4); the lowest being in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (21·5), Gya (22·1), Rungpore (25·6) and Manbhoom (30·6). In cases of serious offences against the person, the percentage was highest in Darjeeling (60·7) and lowest in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (20). In cases of serious offences against property, excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in which the cases were few, the best results were obtained in Beerbhoom, where the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 22·8, and the worst in Gya, where it was only 4. In cases of petty offences against property, the percentage varied from 63·2 in the Gurjhats and 52·9 in Howrah to 23·6 in Manbhoom and 21·5 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

21. The results in the cases committed to the Courts of Sessions were again unsatisfactory. Not only was the number of convictions low, but the percentage of convictions on the number tried was smaller than in any of the six preceding years, being 59·1, as compared with 60·2 in 1881, 60·6 in 1880, 64·5 in 1879, 60·4 in 1878, 61 in 1877 and 63·1 in 1876. In five districts, viz. Noakholly, Furreedpore, Julpigoree, Moorshedabad and Patna, the percentage of convictions was below 40; in Noakholly it was only 18·8 per cent. In 20 districts the percentage was below 58. Mr. Lyall remarks: "In the five chief jury districts of Hooghly, the 24-Pergunnahs *cum* Howrah, Burdwan, Dacca and Patna, 141 persons were tried before the Sessions for murder and culpable homicide. Of these, 44 were convicted and 97 were acquitted. These figures speak for themselves, and show, I think, that, in the interests of justice, cases under chapter XVI (*of the Penal Code*) should be withdrawn from the operation of the jury system, or at least cases under sections 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, and 396, to which the above figures relate. I have no hesitation in asserting, even in the face of the above figures, that in the more serious forms of crime the action of the police is so looked after, and the investigating officers themselves are so

afraid of sending up cases wrongly, that it is the exception to have an innocent man sent up by the police in a murder case. I do not assert that in all cases there is judicial proof, but what I do assert is that, with very few exceptions, there is such proof found locally—not necessarily all legal evidence—as to leave no doubt in the mind of the investigating officer as to the guilt of the person sent up. After leaving the hands of the police, the case has to pass the ordeal of the preliminary enquiry, where the action of the police is fully gone into, and where there is again the same fear of committing cases that will not stand before the Sessions. A false case thus stands but little chance of ever getting before the Sessions Court. Under the sections above quoted, 1,275 persons were sent up by the police in the whole Province. Three hundred of these were discharged by Magistrates, 303 were finally convicted, and 400 were acquitted. The rest, 272, were pending trial or otherwise disposed of. Thus out of 699 persons under these sections, whose cases were disposed of by the Sessions Court (four were convicted by a Magistrate and are omitted), 400, or 52·2 per cent., were acquitted, while in the jury districts, as above shown, 97 persons out of 141, or 68·8 per cent., were acquitted. The percentage of acquittals for the whole Province in all cases is 40·9; so that even in non-jury districts it is clear that Judges are very chary of convicting in murder cases; while, as shown above, a conviction in a jury district is next to impossible." The Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to doubt that in the class of cases to which the Inspector-General refers, the probability is that in almost every case finally committed to the Sessions, the evidence against the accused is so far established in the primary enquiries as to warrant his being committed: but this is a different thing from the conclusion that it should justify his conviction; and the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed, in consequence of the worse results of the trials of such cases in the jury districts, to recommend at present the withdrawal of such cases from the jury system. The unwillingness of juries to convict in serious cases involving the issues of life and death may sometimes have been the cause of failures of justice, which would not have occurred had the persons been tried by a Judge and assessors. What is now complained of is not, it must be remembered, a new thing. It has been a charge against the system of trial by jury from the first; but it by no means follows that the unsatisfactory results on the trial of murder cases by jury is solely owing to the unwillingness of the jurors to convict in a case where a capital sentence would probably be passed. It is in the experience of the Lieutenant-Governor that jurors look with much greater strictness into the evidence and to the conduct of police officers than unassisted Judges used to do; and it is much better that it should be so, notwithstanding an occasional miscarriage of justice. The over-scrupulousness of juries, if such it may be called, should have its effect on the action of the police and upon the investigations made in Magistrates' courts, with results which can be only beneficial. It is probable that in time a better class of jurors will be available, and in this respect there is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, very much room for improvement. In the meantime stricter attention to the orders issued, regarding the commitment of cases to the Sessions, and less delay in the preliminary enquiries in the Magistrates' courts, are matters which demand attention. There can be no doubt that the time over which these preliminary enquiries are spread is a fruitful source of the escape of criminals, as it affords so many opportunities, not only of tampering with the evidence produced, but of rendering it possible for a skilful advocate to break down, or at all events materially to weaken, the evidence of a witness who is honestly intending to tell the truth. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore expect District Magistrates to supervise the proceedings of their subordinates in this respect with greater closeness, and to do their utmost to prevent anything, in the way of delay, that can be avoided in the committal of cases to the Sessions.

22. Property was stolen in 32,032 cases, as compared with 31,468 in 1881. In 11,091 cases, as against 10,327 in the preceding year, the whole of the property stolen was recovered, and in 3,620 cases, as compared with 3,637 cases in 1881, a portion of it only was recovered. The total value of the property stolen was Rs. 8,80,388, as against Rs. 9,25,632 in 1881, and of this, property to the value of Rs. 2,45,803 was recovered, as against property to the

value of Rs. 2,36,909 in 1881. The results show an improvement, as not only was there an increase in the percentage of the amount recovered from 25·5 to 27·9, but the percentage of cases in which property was recovered rose from 44·3 to 46·3; and this, as Mr. Lyall points out, is the better test of the efficiency of the police, as it is not materially influenced by success or failure in a single case in which the value of the property stolen is large.

23. The following statement shows the number of true cases under each of the different classes for the last seven years:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Class I...	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840	2,639	2,4[illegible]7	2,508
„ II...	Serious offences against the person	4,106	4,141	4,267	3,976	4,061	4,301	4,267
„ III...	Ditto ditto person and property, or against property only	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602	18,953	19,051	18,520
„ IV...	Minor offences against the person	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,608	10,874	11,096	12,450
„ V...	Ditto ditto property	33,832	41,095	45,849	42,442	38,859	35,673	36,301
„ VI...	Other offences not specified above	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406	22,109	22,015	25,099
	Offences under special laws	495	480	589	1,288	1,977	2,941	2,082

Under class I there was an increase of 81 cases, which was almost entirely due to an increase in the number of cases of rioting. The increase would have been still larger had it not been in part counterbalanced by a falling off of 98 in the number of cases of harbouring offenders and other offences against public justice. Under class II there was a slight decrease. Under class III there was a decrease of 531 cases. The most marked decrease was 120 in cases of serious mischief, and 448 in cases of house-breaking. Under class IV there was a net increase of 1,354 cases; this was due to an increase of 1,376 in the number of cases of hurt. Under class V there was an increase of 628 cases, the chief increase being 494 in the number of ordinary thefts, 98 in the number of cattle thefts, and 102 in cases of trespass. Under class VI there was an increase of 3,084 cases. The principal increase was 2,349 cases under the head of local nuisances, 617 excise cases, 96 railway cases and 79 vagrancy cases. There was only a nominal increase in the number of cases under other special laws.

24. There was a falling off in the percentage of cases under class I in which convictions were obtained, the number being 43·2 as compared with 50·6 in 1881. The percentage of persons convicted was 55·5 as against 57·9, which does not show such a falling off as there was in the percentage of cases; more persons were, however, pending trial at the close of the year than at the close of 1881. The only cases under this class which call for any special notice are those under the head of rioting. There was an increase of cases of this nature of 174 as compared with the preceding year, though the number only exceeded the number in 1880 by 28, and was less than the number in either 1879 or 1878. As compared with the figures for 1881, there was a decrease in five divisions, the largest being a decrease of 49 cases in Chittagong. In the Patna Division the number was the same as in the preceding year. In the Rajshahye and Orissa Divisions there was a small increase, while in the Dacca Division there was a large increase of 214 cases, the total number of rioting cases in this Division having risen from 360 in 1881 to 574 during the past year. Mr. Lyall considers that there is no doubt that the uncertainty about the alteration of the Rent Law has had a disturbing effect in Eastern Bengal, and especially in Mymensigh. Regarding Mymensingh, the Commissioner remarks: "Many unions have been formed among bodies of tenantry in various pergunnahs of the district. These unions so formed resisted all attempts on the part of the landlord and their employés to realize rents, and the proceeding of any of the zemindars' people into the villages banded in union was followed by a riot ending generally in the eviction of the zemindars' people." The Commissioner considers that a strong police is required in Mymensingh to cope successfully with this form of crime, and that the present force is too weak. The strength of the police in this district has already been referred to in paragraph 4 above, and the subject will be duly considered on the receipt of the report which, as therein stated, the Inspector-General will be called on to submit. The cases of rioting in Mymensingh and Backergunge are not

new features in the criminal statistics of Eastern Bengal, but the recent increase in the number of such cases deserves notice. There were 302 cases instituted, and out of 293 true cases convictions were obtained in only 65 instances. The Commissioner observes that "the low percentage of convictions is due in some measure to the difficulty which exists in getting good evidence when the riot has been caused by the villagers themselves, in which case no independent evidence can be procured. The case for the prosecution depends entirely on the evidence of the zemindars' people who were attacked." To some extent this may account for the bad results, but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it may also fairly be attributed to the fact that the police were not employed to enquire into a sufficient number of the cases. It appears that out of 263 true cases, only 166 were investigated by the police. Why this should have been so is not explained, but the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in Mr. Lyall's opinion that the police should, in a district like Mymensingh, be much more largely made use of than they were during the past year. The Magistrate should also consider whether a judicious application of the provisions of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the leading men in the unions would not prevent such a frequent recurrence of these cases. In the absence of information as to the nature of the demands, it is impossible to say whether the zemindars or the ryots are primarily the cause of such disturbances of the public peace. The withholding of legitimate and usual rents admits of no defence, but the facts are not always so; and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that extortionate demands, and demands at enhanced rates not sanctioned by law, are as often the cause of these violent aggressions. These are questions which the police have no authority to enquire into, but it is not to be tolerated that men should band themselves together for the purpose of resisting lawful claims. If illegal demands are made, the civil courts afford the proper means of redress, and these "jotes" or unions should be clearly given to understand that no question as to the possible alteration of the Rent Law in any way relieves them from their present liabilities. In Backergunge the number of cases rose from 105 in 1881 to 116 in 1882, and five were attended with fatal results. The percentage of convictions to cases fell from 85·6 in 1881 to 50 in 1882, but this is higher than the percentage in either Furreedpore or Mymensingh, and, as the Inspector-General remarks, the results in 1881 were too good to continue. During the year 100 extra police from other districts were posted in Furreedpore, but the number of cases rose, notwithstanding, from 77 to 83, and it seems probable that but for the precautions adopted the results would have been worse. Though the total number of cases of rioting fell in the Burdwan Division from 180 in 1881 to 167, there was a marked increase in the number of cases in Hooghly, the number being 56 as compared with 40 in 1881. The number of cases in this district has steadily increased each year from 17 in 1878 till it reached the number above stated during the past year. The large number of cases is said to be due to the competition for land in the district. The Inspector-General and all Commissioners of Division should direct their special attention to the subject. If the Police and Magistrates of Districts do their duty, there is no reason why these offences should not be as generally suppressed as the more violent forms of crime against property by gang dacoity. Two serious cases of rioting occurred in Pubna—one in Serajgunge, in which a man was killed, and the other at Dulai, in which the men of a zemindar named Azim Chowdhry resisted the attachment of his property under an order of the civil court. The latter case, which was an illustration of the extent to which a powerful and wealthy zemindar can carry his defiance of constituted authority, has already been dealt with at length by the Lieutenant-Governor.

25. Under class II, serious offences against the person, there was a decrease of 25 in the number of cases of murder, there being 271 cases in 1882, as against 296 in the preceding year. The number of attempts at murder also fell from 53 to 38. Under the head of culpable homicide there were 179 cases—a decrease of 29 cases, as compared with the number in 1881. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, contained in their letter No. 23—1542, dated the 19th October 1882, special details were called

for in the cases in which mothers murdered their infants, and in accordance with the requisition, Mr. Lyall has given the following details:—

"There were three cases in the Rajshahye Division, none of which perhaps are of the kind of which details are required by the Government of India: still I mention them. The first took place in Julpigoree; the child was about 18 months old, and was fretful and peevish. The mother lost her temper at its crying, and cut its throat: she afterwards tried to do the same to herself. She was sentenced to transportation for life, and died on her way to the Andamans.

"Two occurred in Rungpore. In one case the mother killed the child to spite her husband, and in the other because it annoyed her when ill. One woman committed suicide; the other was transported for life.

"A case took place in Chittagong, which is not unlike the case which gave rise to the call of the Government of India A Mahomedan girl had an intrigue with her brother-in-law, and when married was found by her husband to be in the family way. He therefore sent her home, where she gave birth to a girl, which she killed, and her relations concealed the body. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

"There were two cases in Mozufferpore, and in both cases the mothers were sentenced to transportation for life. In the first case the murder was committed apparently to spite the husband, and in the second on account of poverty. Both were legitimate children.

"In Sarun a beggar woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and in a few days killed it. She was transported for life.

"Three cases occurred in Gya. In one case the woman was acquitted, in the second she died after committal, and in the third a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 318 was inflicted.

"One case took place in Cuttack, and was pending before the Sessions at the close of the year. The mother was a widow, and she left the child where she gave birth to it—in a turmeric field. The child was found alive, but died.

"There were three cases in Pooree, and in all illegitimate children were murdered. In all three the mothers were sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life, but one was afterwards acquitted by the High Court." No action was taken by Government in any of these cases in the way of reducing the sentences passed on the women who were convicted.

26. As compared with 1881, cases of rape decreased from 196 to 155, and of exposure of infants from 105 to 97. Attempts to commit suicide fell from 427 to 391, administering stupefying drugs from 19 to 16, causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons from 922 to 910, and cases of selling minors from 16 to 13. On the other hand, there was an increase from 46 to 63 in the number of unnatural offences, from 609 to 655 in cases of grievous hurt, from 185 to 251 in cases of abduction and kidnapping, from 99 to 180 in cases of wrongful confinement in secret or for purpose of extortion, from 1,024 to 1,028 in cases of using criminal force to women with a view to outrage their modesty, and from 68 to 74 in cases of causing death by rash or negligent acts. There was a falling off in the percentage of convictions in cases under class II, the total percentage of convictions during 1882 being 45·1, as compared with 41·2 in 1881, while the percentage of the convictions to persons tried by the Court of Sessions fell from 56·4 in 1880 and 52·2 in 1881 to 45·2—a worse result than in any of the four years preceding that under notice. In one case of murder in Purneah, the murderer, who, on account of an intrigue with his widowed daughter-in-law, had been fined by the punchayet, killed his whole family of seven persons, including the daughter-in-law, who was *enciente*, and then hanged himself. In another case in Pooree, in which the accused was sentenced to death, he was acquitted on appeal by the High Court. From the evidence and the confession of the accused, it appears that he held a child under water in a hole which he had dug, until he had drowned him; the motive being to obtain possession of his ornaments. In the Orissa Division, as regards cases of this description, there appear to have been remarkable differences of opinion between the local and appellate courts. Four cases of murder are noticed, in which the High Court on appeal have reversed the finding and sentences of the Sessions Court, and acquitted the accused; in one especially they have passed severe strictures on the Pooree Police, and

the matter is being enquired into. The Lieutenant-Governor desires a full report on the matter when the enquiries have terminated. Assuming, from the statements in the Inspector-General's report, that the cases in these instances were true ones, the final acquittal by the High Court would seem to indicate that the failure of justice arose from the irregularities committed in the earlier proceedings. Murders connected with suspicion of witchcraft against the victims still find some prevalence in the Chota Nagpore Division. In another case the crime resembled an Irish one, the person murdered being shot from behind a wall in consequence of an agrarian dispute. It is satisfactory to notice a decrease in the number of cases of poisoning; most of the cases are reported to have had no connection with professional poisoners. These results are due to the steps taken to put down professional poisoning, to which allusion was made in the Resolution on the Report for 1881. In connection with a case of administering stupefying drugs which occurred in Durbhunga, several old cases were brought to light; the man who was the chief of the gang was arrested, and the Inspector-General trusts that his arrest will lead to the gang being broken up.

27. Under class III there was an increase of 16 in the number of cases of dacoity, there having been 121 cases in 1882 as compared with 105 in 1881. At the same time it is a pleasing contrast to the past history of the crime in Bengal to be able to record that 13 districts were entirely free from dacoity. The crime is now of a different type and very much localised. The largest number were committed in the Rajshahye Division, in which there were 32 cases, and in the Burdwan Division, in which there were 27. In his report for 1881, the Inspector-General stated that labourers employed on the construction of railway lines were, he believed, the offenders in some cases, and this theory has received confirmation by the arrest, since the close of the past year, of a large gang of such persons in possession of property stolen in a dacoity. With the exception of three circles, viz. the Rajshahye circle, the Midnapore circle and the Gya-Hazaribagh circle, the Inspector-General does not believe that dacoity is elsewhere systematic. In the Rajshahye circle the gangs are believed to be chiefly up-country men working on railways. A special Inspector has been deputed to look into the cases in this circle, and Mr. Lyall hopes that he may be able to obtain a clue to the persons who committed the dacoities during the past two years. The Midnapore circle comprises Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly; and the bad characters in these three districts appear to work together. Hooghly has perhaps supplied more convicted dacoits to the Andamans than any other district, and it would be matter for regret if, after years of tranquillity, there should be any revival of the profession. The Lieutenant-Governor is not exactly aware of the duties which appertain to the office of Deputy Inspectors-General; but it seems to him that in cases of the kind under notice, where gang robberies are committed by a body of men, operating apparently in combination from different neighbouring districts, the special deputation of one of these officers to investigate the whole circumstances of the case would be of advantage. The duty imposed upon the officer so deputed should not be the submission of a conventional report after a few days' inspection, but should be to remain in the tracts affected until some discovery has been made of the character and numbers of the gangs, and the measures necessary for their dispersion or arrest. Unity of action is necessary where several districts are concerned, and this can best be secured under the supervision and direction of a single officer of the rank and position of a Deputy Inspector-General. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish the adoption of this course in the so-called Midnapore circle during the ensuing cold weather. An officer of Mr. Baker's experience, or of Colonel Fagan's activity, should be able in a couple of months to bring to light many ways in which this systematic kind of violent crime should be dealt with; and under any circumstances their employment on such duty would be of more practical uses than the inspection of accoutrements and the revision of registers at head-quarters in Calcutta. The value of the property stolen by dacoits during 1882 amounted to Rs. 53,490, of which property to the value of Rs. 7,358 was recovered, as compared with property to the value of Rs. 33,031 stolen, and property worth Rs. 1,750 recovered during the preceding year. There were only 122 cases of robbery, as compared with 147 in the preceding year.

Serious cases of mischief fell from 748 to 628. Mischief by killing animals increased slightly, there having been 730 cases during 1882, as compared with 712 in the preceding year. The cases were most numerous in those districts in which a trade in hides is carried on. The decrease in cases of house-trespass will be noticed further on. The result of trials of cases of "serious offences against person and property, or against property only," was not satisfactory, the percentage of convictions to cases being only 10·2, to persons arrested 45·6, and to persons tried 49·3.

28. There were 9,590 cases of hurt under class IV, as compared with 8,214 during the preceding year. Of these, 2,812 were taken up direct without the intervention of the police, enquiry was refused by the police in 3,203 cases, and enquiry was made by them in 3,575 cases. Cases under section 323 of the Penal Code are now, as already remarked, no longer taken up by the police. Under the head of wrongful restraint there was a decrease of 35 cases, the number being 2,731 in 1882, as compared with 2,766 in the preceding year.

29. There were 16,913 cases of burglary during the year, as compared with 17,333 in 1881 and 17,428 in 1880; convictions were obtained in 1,430 cases, or 8·5 per cent., as compared with 1,321, or 7·6 per cent., in the preceding year. The number of persons tried was 3,678, of whom 2,040, or 55·5 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 3,335 persons, of whom 1,899, or 56 9 per cent., were convicted in 1881. Concerning burglaries, Mr. Lyall, after giving the figures from which the above are taken, writes: "These figures show the greatest blot in the police work of the province. About 17,000 cases of burglary occur each year, and only about one in 12 of these is prosecuted to a successful termination. Detective skill is in fact wanting, and hence the necessity for the attention which has of late years been given to prevention." The results in such cases are very bad: still it is so far satisfactory that the decrease in the number of cases, as compared with 1880, which was observable in the figures for 1881, was even more marked in 1882. The frequency of the crime is not a matter of surprise, where the only implement the burglar wants is a piece of iron to effect his entry through a mud wall or a thatched hut; and the greater temptation to the crime is perhaps induced by the immunity which the offender enjoys at the hands of the police. The Patna Division is especially notorious in this respect, where in the past year, out of 5,429 true cases, only 6·7 per cent. were prosecuted to a conviction. There is here, too, more than a suspicion that the concealment of the crime is very prevalent. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Inspector-General's particular attention has been directed to the subject. There were 23,519 true cases of theft, as compared with 23,025 in 1881, and the number of cases of cattle-theft increased from 1,469 to 1,567. Cases of receiving stolen property, on the other hand, decreased slightly, there having been only 1,754 cases in 1882, as compared with 1,776 in 1881.

30. The number of cases under class VI, dealing with offences against special or local laws, amounted to 25,099, as compared with 22,015 in 1881 and 22,109 in 1880. There was a decrease of 81 in the number of salt cases, and an increase in the number of local nuisance, Excise, Railway Acts and vagrancy cases. With the exception of five districts, the orders that each person tried in the latter class of cases is to be shown as a separate case were carried out, and the necessary instructions have been given to the District Superintendents in these districts in which the orders were not attended to. Out of 1,121 true cases, 1,040 were investigated, and in 71·6 per cent. convictions were obtained, as compared with 61·2 per cent. in 1881. These results are satisfactory. Of the bad livelihood cases instituted, 976 were instituted on report of the police, and 153 were instituted on petitions presented to the Magistrate. Mr. Lyall considers that cases of bad livelihood are a dangerous class of case to be allowed to be instituted privately. It may be that the power to make such charges does afford an opportunity to villagers to harass and annoy any one with whom they may not be on good terms; but unless all institutions were limited to cases in which the police, from their immediate and direct personal knowledge of the accused, reported against a man of bad character, there would not, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, be any advantage or security gained by prohibiting the direct institution of such cases. If the complaint was made to the police, they would have to make an enquiry as much as the Magistrate; and it is difficult

to see why the enquiry made by the latter should not be as effective as the enquiry by the police. In some instances there was very great delay in disposing of bad livelihood cases. In Jessore there were three cases pending—one 382 days, the second 357 days and the third 346 days; in Khoolna one was pending for 313 days; and in Furreedpore one was pending for 305 days. It is quite unjustifiable to keep such charges pending over people for such long periods. Special reports will be called for from the Magistrates regarding the very great and apparently inexcusable delay in these cases. With a view to reducing the large amount of extra duty which the surveillance of bad characters entails on the police, Mr. Lyall has directed a reduction in the number of names on the registers by omitting those of many persons who do not belong to the criminal classes. Mr. Lyall on this point remarks: "In each district I have inspected, I have gone carefully through the bad character registers of one or more stations, and have generally been able to point out the possibility of reducing the number of persons under surveillance without, I hope, giving the really criminal classes any greater facilities for crime. It is quite unnecessary to keep a watch over men who have once committed a petty theft, but who have in no way adopted a criminal life, and by striking off all such, the police have more time to attend to the real criminals. What should be impressed on all Magistrates and District Superintendents is the necessity of having under supervision, not the men who formerly have committed crime, but those who are doing so to-day, and that it is sheer waste of time and energy to continue enquiries solely because a man has once been convicted, irrespective of his subsequent manner of life." The Lieutenant-Governor entirely accepts the views expressed by Mr. Lyall. A careful revision of the registers should be made; the police should be relieved of a great deal of the duty which is not only useless, but endangers the liberty of people who, by reformed habits of life, should no longer be objects of suspicion.

31. The number of Excise cases was 3,031 as compared with 2,414 in 1881 and 2,994 in 1880. There were 284 cases of illicit distillation, as compared with 359 in the preceding year, and of these 117 occurred in Beerbhoom and Midnapore. There were 626 cases in which the offence was the illicit possession or sale of country spirit, 567 of opium, 520 of ganja and 764 of tari. Only 425 vendors, as compared with 828 in the preceding year, were prosecuted. The percentage of convictions in cases was 76·1 as compared with 73·2 in 1881, and of persons 79·6 as compared with 81·6 in that year. There were 1,284 salt cases, as compared with 1,213 in the preceding year; and out of 1,409 persons arrested in connection with these cases, 1,263 were convicted, 168 maunds of salt were confiscated, and Rs 4,330 were realized on account of fines. The Inspector-General refers to the cases of some fishermen prosecuted under section 283 of the Penal Code, for causing obstruction in a line of navigation by fishing in the Hooghly and Bidyadhuri rivers with fixed nets. Mr. Lyall remarks: "Several fatal accidents have taken place in consequence, and there can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that men have no right to fish in a method that has been proved to be dangerous to navigation and to human life, however long they may have done so when the river was less crowded." Looking to the large amount of traffic on the river Hooghly, the Lieutenant-Governor ordered an enquiry into the case, and rules have been passed regulating the use of such nets in future.

32. The Report treats of the attempts to settle the Mughya Domes in Chumparun. This clan is one which has always given considerable trouble to the police on account of their nomadic habits and thievish propensities. They did no work, and went from place to place stealing wherever and whatever they could. The matter was fully investigated by Government, and it was decided that an attempt should be made to induce these people to settle down. The following extract from the report of the Magistrate of Chumparun, which is quoted by Mr. Lyall, shows what has been done:—

"In May the Inspector of Bettiah, Nakai Lall Misser, succeeded with some trouble in procuring an interview with some Domes through the instrumentality of some of their women. The result was that they signified their willingness to live in any place selected for the purpose. Two sites were selected—one at Bargaon, near the Bagaha station, and the other at Futtehpore, near the Jugaputti outpost of the Bettiah station. At these places lands were procured from the zemindars, who likewise supplied the materials with which the

Domes erected huts for themselves. From that time the number of Domes at these places has been steadily increasing, until at the present time there are 172 men, women and children at Bargaon, and 66 at Futtehpore. At Bargaon arrangements were made to provide the Domes with land, and a grant of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to provide them with cattle, ploughs and other implements of agriculture. This is gradually being done. Some of the heads of the Domes have been appointed village chowkidars with the approval of the villagers. Steps have been taken to provide them with work in the fields, and at the present time the condition of the settlements is satisfactory. The Domes have, with but little assistance, succeeded in maintaining themselves, and there is every hope that they will continue to do so with a little management. The settlement is, however, merely on its trial; whether it succeeds or not remains to be seen."

From a more recent report received by Government from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, it appears that the number of Domes who have settled at Bargaon has increased to about 250, and those at Futtehpore to about 90. In time it is hoped the settlers will support themselves without any assistance from Government. They cannot, however, be expected to do so at first, and in addition to the Rs. 500 at first sanctioned, Government has recently given an additional capitation grant of Rs. 3 per head, or Rs. 1,050. The later reports are extremely satisfactory, and justify the expectation, which the local officers entertain, of complete reformation of the tribe. The principal difficulty has been to induce a nomadic people to take to settled habits and work, but when once a beginning is made, it should not be an arduous task to induce them to remain. The fact that since the establishment of the two colonies the number of persons in each has increased shows that for the present, at any rate, they are willing to abandon their former wandering ways, and if they can only be induced to remain, and take up agricultural pursuits, the best results may be anticipated. The same success has not, it appears, been realized in Sarun, and the Commissioner thinks that, "so long as proper measures are not adopted in the contiguous districts of the North-Western Provinces regarding the settlement of these wandering tribes, any measure to domicile them in the Behar districts can only be partially successful." Mr. Lyall is now in communication with the Inspector-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the subject, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn the result of the correspondence. Now that the authorities in Sarun are adopting the measures which so far have succeeded in Chumparun, the future reports of the experiment may be more satisfactory, especially as it appears that the Domes from Sarun have, since the close of the year, been going to the settlements in Chumparun. Much of the credit of the success here is due to the active interest which Mr. Henry, the Magistrate of the district, has taken in the work.

33. The number of non-cognizable offences was 101,691, or 1,804 less than in the preceding year. Out of 107,543 persons summoned, 80,808 actually appeared, of whom 59·5 per cent. were convicted. The percentage was slightly higher than in 1881, when it amounted to 58·4. In the Patna Division the number of salt cases rose from 595 in 1881 to 1,287 in the past year. Before 1881 the average number of cases yearly was only 82. Mr. Lyall remarks that the number of salt cases has greatly increased since the working of the law was made over to the North-Western Provinces Central Agency; most of the cases are, however, said to be petty and to end in conviction. The Commissioner, the Inspector-General reports, does not complain of any undue severity in the institution of these cases. The large increase seems, however, to indicate either great laxity formerly, or unnecessary strictness at present, and the Commissioner should not neglect precautions against indiscriminate prosecutions. The police were employed in enquiring into 6,495 non-cognizable cases, or nearly 6·4 per cent., as compared with 5·8 per cent. in 1881. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division the Inspector-General reports that the police has been used far too freely in investigating petty municipal cases, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await the explanation which Mr. Lyall has called for.

34. Regarding the measures taken for the supervision of criminal tribes, Mr. Lyall remarks—

"Again, no Bediya is reported to have been convicted of burglary in the Presidency Division, and the same supervision continues over them. Two gangs of *mochies* were convicted in Jessore—one of theft, and the other of dacoity. The Punka Chur Kayasts continue to be watched, and measures have been taken to improve the supervision over the

Furreedpore Kaysats. One gang of these men was partly convicted during the year at Dacca. * * * * Burwars continue to come in numbers to Bengal, and many have been arrested and convicted. These men are all sent home to be released, and in time they will probably cease to find it pay them to come here."

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has recently addressed the Government of India regarding the desirability of bringing the Burwars under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the question is still under consideration. If the proposal is adopted, it is probable that Lower Bengal will be less troubled by their visits than it is at present.

35. A photographer is now employed for purely police work. During the past year he photographed 23 criminals. The Inspector-General is still, the Lieutenant-Governor understands, in communication with the New York photographers regarding an inexpensive method of taking likenesses, to which reference was made in the Resolution on the Report for 1881.

36. The total number of persons re-convicted during the year was 1,397; of these, 1,024 had been once previously convicted, and 257 had been twice, 80 three times, 18 four times, 9 five times, 6 six times and 2 seven times previously convicted, whilst against 1 eight previous convictions were proved. The Inspector-General refers to a case in which the accused escaped recognition when on his trial, though after his conviction it was ascertained that he was an habitual offender. The Magistrate refused to refer the case, because, in a similar one, the High Court had declined to revise and enhance the sentence. Mr. Lyall remarks: "It is obviously opposed to the interests of the public that a man should escape a heavy sentence which he has legally incurred by concealing his identity; and as cases of this kind ought to be committed, the High Court may possibly be induced to take this view." The Inspector-General should submit a full report on the case, and the records will then be called for, and the subject taken up with a view to a reference being made to the High Court should the case seem to call for it.

37. The conduct of the police during the year appears to have been on the whole fair, though the remarks made by some of the Commissioners show that there is still considerable room for improvement. The general results, however, establish the fact that, though in repressing crime the police have been fairly successful, detective capacity is not conspicuous in the force. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Inspector-General could suggest any particular measures for the organization of a special detective force. It is probable that for it a better stamp of men than our ordinary police would be required. Efforts are being made in Lohardugga to get the sons of the local zemindars to take service in the police, and if the efforts are successful, it may indicate a direction in which a solution for the difficulty may be found.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have to record the death during the past year of two valuable police officers—Mr. Parry Davis and Mr. Platts. Another experienced officer, Colonel W. R. Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General, retired after a long career in the police. Under the orders of the Government of India, the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General having been made one tenable for five years only, Major Wilkinson reverted to regular duty after having with great credit filled the post for nine years. Mr. Monro held the office of Inspector-General up to the 13th June, and Mr. Lyall succeeded him and held the appointment during the remainder of the year. To both these officers the Lieutenant-Governor's special acknowledgments are due for their able administration of a very responsible and difficult department. Mr. Rivers Thompson notices with satisfaction the names of the District and Assistant Superintendents specially mentioned in paragraph 57 of the Report. A copy of the remarks made concerning them will be forwarded to the Appointment Department for record.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraphs 56 and 57 from the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2807J—D.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and guidance.

No. 2808J—D.

COPY, with a copy of the Report, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

No. 2809J—D.

COPY of the Resolution, and extract paragraphs 56 and 57 from the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

Circular No. 39J—D.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to all District Officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. DUNBAR BLYTH,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 8th October 1883.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 8290C—383—17-10-83.